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GUIDE

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TO THE PROVINCE OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA,



FOR

1877-8.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

VICTORIA:
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PREFACE.

In submitting the following Guide to the Province of British Columbia for the year 1877-8, the publishers wish to state that they have spared no pains to make it as correct, reliable, and complete as possible, by getting all information from head sources, to the latest dates, including the various Prize Essays on the Province, Government Reports, etc.

The extent of the country has debarred them from personally visiting and taking local directions and census in the more distant sections of the Province; all information on these and other important subjects has, however, been readily furnished by the several Government Officers and private individuals,—to all of whom they avail themselves of the present opportunity of tendering their grateful acknowledgments.

Intending immigrants will do well to study the information and various statistics to be found in the following pages.

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GUIDE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following remarks and information on the Province have been compiled from various sources, many items being taken from "The Government Prize Essay, 1872," by Alexander Caulfield Anderson, Esq., J. P., and "British Columbia, Information for Emigrants," by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Esq., Agent-General for the Province in England, July 1st, 1873. Authorities quoted are referred to thus, (Anderson), (Sproat). Full returns of statistics, &c., will be found under their proper heads.

British Columbia sprang into existence, as a Colony, only in 1858, consequently on the gold-discoveries, the rumors of which in that year suddenly attracted numbers to its shores. Previously it had been traversed and partially occupied only by the Fur-traders, first of the North-West, and afterwards of the Hudson's Bay, Companies; by whom its various divisions were distinguished by different names, most of which are still retained for local designation. The adjacent Island of Vancouver, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, in its narrowest part scarcely exceeding a few thousand yards, had been partially colonized some years before; and it might have been reasonably supposed that these two adjacent and almost contiguous lands, with interests so closely united, would have been incorporated under one Government. But the wisdom of Downing street willed it otherwise. Established as separate Colonies, each enjoyed for some years the honor of paying its own highly-salaried Governor, under the Imperial auspices; with the dignity of enacting its own special laws, not always in strict observance of the interests of its neighbor. Of course this could not last; and in 1866 the common-sense of the two Colonies, though reluctantly elicited, brought about a union. Subsequently, on the 20th July, 1871, the united Colony became confederated as a Province of the Dominion of Canada.

The limits of the Province may be thus broadly indicated. Co-terminous on the South with the United States Territory of

Washington, the 49th Parallel of North Latitude forms the boundary from the Gulf of Georgia to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which it intersects in Longitude 114° West there touching on the Dominion territory of the North-West. Thence along the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the parallel of Mount St. Elias, to about Latitude 62° Thence Southward as far as 54° 40′, along the strip of coast-line, ten marine leagues in width, formerly occupied by Russia, recently purchased by the United States, and now forming part of the Territory of Alaska. Thence Southward to the entrance of the Strait of Fuca, including Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Island, and the vast archipelago connected therewith.

The three principal streams of British Columbia are, the Columbia, the Fraser, and the Peace. The last-mentioned, rising in the angle formed by the Peak Range with the Rocky Mountains and the Coast Range, after receiving the important gold-bearing tributary, Findlay's Branch, breaks through the main line of the Rocky Moutains, and, passing onwards, joins the great River Mackenzie; the united flood, after a course of some two thousand miles, eventually falling into the Frozen Ocean.

The Columbia, rising in the Rocky Mountains, pursues a Southerly course, and, after receiving several important tributaries, and feeding the two extensive sheets of water called the Arrow Lakes, enters the United States Territory in Latitude 49°, and after a course of nearly a thousand miles, falls into the Pacific in Latitude 46° 20′.

Fraser River, comparatively the smallest, but in its relation to the Province by far the most important, flows entirely through British Columbia, entering the Gulf of Georgia a few miles North of the Boundary Line of 49°, and in about 122° 40′ West Longitude; its course throughout being nearly parallel with that of the Columbia. The main, or central branch, takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains in Lat. 53° 45″ N., Long. 118 W., there heading with the Riviere de Miette, a tributary of the Athabasca, which afterwards unites with Peace River in its course towards the Frozen Ocean. Fraser River was first discovered by Sir Alexander Mackenzie of the North-West Company, who designating it as the *Ta-cout-che Tesse*, or River of the Tacully nation, descended it for some distance on his way to the Western Coast in 1793. Afterwards, in 1808, it was navigated to its mouth by Mr. Simon Fraser and Mr. John Stuart of the North-West Company; from the former of whom it has its present name. Fraser River, a few miles from its source, flows into a lake some miles in length called Cow-dung Lake, below which, consid-

erably increased by a tributary from the north, it enters Moose Lake, a beautiful sheet of water some nine miles in length. Thence the river continues rapidly to Tete Jaune's Cache, being joined midway by a second feeder, likewise from the North.

Tete Jaune's Cache, distant about 70 miles from the summit of the Rocky Moutains and 730 from the sea, is the limit of canoe navigation on the Fraser. About three miles lower down, the stream is joined by the Cranberry Fork, a tributary flowing from the South, which heads in with the North Branch of the Thompson, to be presently noticed, and the Canoe Fork of the Columbia.

Between Tete Jaune's Cache and Thle-et-leh, where there is a post of the Hudson's Bay Company called Fort George, the river is augmented by many tributaries; two of which, the Mackenzie Fork and Bear River, are of considerable magnitude. This point is in Lat. 53° 53′, Long. 122° 45′. An important branch here falls in from the Westward, proceeding from the Lakes of Stuart and Fraser. Quesnell's River, issuing from the great lake of the same name, flows in 100 miles lower down; and 40 miles below this is Fort Alexandria, seated on the right bank in Lat. 52° 33′ 40″.

It is in the mountainous region comprised within the great bend which the Fraser makes between Tete Jaune's Cache and this point, that the rich gold-deposits, known as the Cariboo mines, are situated.

At Lytton, about 180 miles from the sea, the Fraser is joined by Thompson's River, a copious tributary flowing from the Eastward. This stream waters an important and extensive section of the country; its northern branch heading with the Cranberry Fork, before mentioned.

Yale, a small town at the head of steamboat navigation on the Lower Fraser, is 57 miles lower down; and New Westminster, the former capital of the mainland, some 95 miles below it. This last-named town, pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river, some fifteen miles above the entrance, and in Lat. 49° 12′ 47″, Long. 122° 53′, is, practically the head of ship-navigation on the Fraser.

For brevity's sake the names of the various extensive feeders, falling in at intervals from Fort George downwards, are omitted. Of these the Chil-coh, watering the fertile tract occupied by the Chilcotins, and entering on the right about 60 miles below Alexandria, is one of the most conspicuous. The Harrison, joining also from the right, is another. This stream flows by a short course from a picturesque and extensive lake; and was at one time the chief route of communica-

tion with the upper country; its continuation again striking the Fraser some 40 miles above Lytton, at the beautiful village of Lillooet.

In order to a due apprehension of the geography of British Columbia, it is necessary to indicate the ranges of mountains which divide its several portions.

The more Southerly part is separated from the Columbia watershed by the Cascade Range, so called from the rapids of the Cascades upon the Lower Columbia; the point where that river bursts through the chain. This range may be considered as a continuation of the Sierra Nevada of California, and it vanishes at the junction of Thompson's River with the Fraser.

The Coast Range, *(i. e.* the chain of Mountains lying between the interior of the Province and the sea-board*)* commences above New Westminster, and extends, parallel with the coast, as far as Mount St. Elias at the northern extremity. —*Anderson*.

The occupation of gold-mining exists still as the principal industry of British Columbia and as an unfailing attraction to population—4½ millions sterling having been exported within ten years—but other industries have appeared and promise well. The chief of these has been coal. Within ten years 330,395 tons of coal have been shipped from Nanaimo. Many articles of provincial produce, besides gold and coal, —namely, lumber (sawn wood,) furs, hides, wool, fish, cranberries, &c.—figure now in the list of exports. A small settlement of practical *experienced* men is found in nearly every district that is suitable for farming. Such men know, in some degree, what their own land will produce or support, and they also have a general idea of the extent of similar land near to them. Availing myself of the wider sources of information thus opened, I hope to be able to give a picture of the province which is neither underdrawn nor overdrawn. Truth, not exaggeration, is the basis of these pages. The information that will be laid before the reader, on each point will be fully borne out by that best of tests—Experience.

Every reader, perhaps, may not be aware that there is a strange contrast between the surface, soil, climate, &c., of the countries on the Atlantic side of the continent, and the countries on the Pacific Ocean side of the continent. British Columbia, (English,) Oregon, and California (American) are the three principal countries on the Pacific side. These are fine countries, but of course each has advantages and disadvantages. I know all of them, and in my opinion British

Columbia, upon the whole, has been most favored by nature, and is the best of the three countries for securing a homestead in—for the following substantial reasons:—

Taking the whole year round, or taking a series of years, the climate is better for farming, and more healthy and enjoyable. The wheat, barley and hops of British Columbia beat those of California, and her root-crops beat those of Oregon. British Columbia has more coal and better coal, finer harbors, superior fish, sounder trees. It is reasonably believed, and partly proved, that her mineral lands, containing precious metals, are very extensive. The public domain (which is at the disposal of the people of the province) is sold more cheaply; the taxation is immensely less; the laws are better carried out; the people have as much political freedom as men can desire.

These are facts which ignorance only can lead any person to gainsay, and I state them, at the outset, so that they may be examined and appreciated.

The country is divided into two perfectly distinct parts—Vancouver Island and the Mainland. These were constituted colonies, the first in 1849, and the second in 1858: they were then united in 1866, under the name of British Columbia, and so continued until the 20th July, 1871, at which date the colony became one of the Provinces of the flourishing Dominion of Canada.

With greater correctness, perhaps, it may be said that the province is divided into *three* instead of into two distinct parts.

The Rocky Mountains form the eastern boundary of the province. Speaking in a general sort of way, it may be said that a long and massive uplift on the Mainland, called the Cascade Range, runs parallel to the Rocky Range, and divides the country between it and the Pacific Ocean into two divisions, namely, the 'East Cascade Region,' and the 'West Cascade Region.'

The islands of Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, &c., might be considered to make a third division, though, climatically, they belong to the West Cascade Region.—*Sproat.*

CLIMATE.

This is perhaps the main point in choosing a place for a home. British Columbia may be said to be the very land of health; for man, beast and tree. This fact will have a weighty influence on her future. The climate is variable but healthful and agreeable. Nights cool. The altitude, irregu-

larity of surface, serene air and absence of marshy plains, promises health to the settler. No malaria or ague. Over a great portion of the Province the climate is that of England, but without the biting east winds. Over another portion the climate resembles that of France. The larger lakes do not freeze over; nor do the large rivers ever close entirely up. Severe winters seem to come about once every eight or ten years, but what we call 'severe winters' are less severe than the ordinary winters in Eastern Canada or the Northern States of the Union. Elevated districts, of course, have the climate that everywhere belongs to them, but even the roughest mountain climate in British Columbia is healthful.

CLIMATIC DIVISIONS—WEST CASCADE REGION.

Near the sea—say, west of Cascade Range generally, and in Vancouver Island, seldom over 80° Fahrenheit in shade on the hottest day in summer, and rarely falling to 20° Fahrenheit in winter. Genial, though rather humid; humidity increases as you go north. Summer beautiful, with some rainy days; autumn, bright and fine; winter, frosty and rainy by turns; the spring very wet. Snow falls to the depth of several inches, rarely to the depth of a foot—melts quickly. When the atmosphere is clear, heavy dews fall at nights, and fogs are common during October and November; summer mists rare, partial, and transitory; no tornadoes, such as sweep over Illinois and other Northern States of the Union, and occasionally visit New England. Brilliant weather in winter, sometimes for a month at a time. I include Vancouver Island above as part of the 'West Cascade region,' because the climate is similar. Of course, were the matter gone into exhaustively, the Island climate would present insular peculiarities.

EAST CASCADE REGION.

Climate different from the climate west of Cascade Range. Heat and cold greater; almost continuously hot in summer, but not so as to destroy vegetation. Little rain; warm rains, perhaps, April and May—again, but not always, in August and September. Winter, changeable; November, frosty; December, January, and February cold and wintery, but generally clear and sunny; little ice; snow, say a foot deep on an average of years—melts quickly, winds melt it and often leave ground bare for weeks. March and April variable; plains then begin to show grass. Hill-sides, in some places, show green grass in March. Irrigation generally required in this region.

The above description applies to an immense territory in the southern portion of the 'East Cascade region.' The des-

cription must be modified as regards certain districts. Approximation to the Rocky Range, or to the rugged Cariboo and other mountains, has its natural effect; trees abound, more rain falls, snow is deeper. On the upper parts of the Fraser River, the winter is capricious; very severe cold for a few days, then fluctuating near freezing point; another interval of intense cold, and then perhaps spring comes all at once. In the south-eastern corner of the province, a re-modification takes place. The affect of approximation to the Rocky Range is there mitigated by the the influence of approximation to the border of the Great American Desert which stretches south to Mexico. About the headwaters of the Columbia, the climate is delightful; extremes are rare; snow generally goes as it falls. The scenery is very grand, and it is therefore probable that, when made accessible, this region will be the resort of thousands of invalids. Again, where depressions in the Rocky Range occur, towards which we may suppose that the Pacific Ocean winds are drawn in their passage eastward, approximation to the Range does not injure the climate. For instance, near Jasper House, and for some distance in the Athabasca Valley snow never accumulates, there is constant grass; warm rains sometimes fall in January. The same may be said of other parts.—*Sproat.*

The mainland of British Columbia, apart from the seaboard, may be divided into three sections, each differing from the other in its attributes. The first extends from the mouth of Fraser River to the head of the rapids above Yale: the second, from that point to Alexandria: the third, thence to the Rocky Mountains.

The characteristics of the lower district are a surface thickly wooded in most parts with trees of enormous growth, chiefly varities of the Fir and Pine, and intermixed with the Red Cedar (*Thuja Occidentalis* of Douglas, *Gigantea* of Nuttal) and the Maple-plane (*Platanus Acerifolia.*) Low alluvial points fringe these thickets. These, as well as the numerous islets along the river, are covered with Aspens, Balsam, Poplars, and Alders, of luxuriant growth. In the lower part are some extensive meadows, yielding, in their natural state, heavy crops of a coarse but nutritious grass, and under cultivation, enormous returns of cereals and other produce. For a certain period of the year mosquitoes are troublesome along the river, as high, nearly, as Hope: but there has never been manifested any symptom of fever and ague, or other similar endemic, so often generated in positions of a like description.

On the verge of the second, or central division a marked change commences. The copious rains which fall in the lower district are greatly modified after we pass the mountainous ridge through which the river bursts near Yale. Evidences of a drier climate appear at every step. The character of the vegetation changes. About Lytton the Cactus begins to appear. In spots along the Thompson the Artemisia, and other shrubs indicative of a hot and dry climate, are found; and in lieu of the thickly-wooded luxuriance of the lower region, a succession of open valleys, covered with fine pasture and bordered by grassy hills in parts more or less wooded, delights the eye of the traveller. Here and there belts of forest intervene; amid which broad expanses of open land lie scattered at intervals. This general description may be regarded as applying to a very large tract of country, extending from Alexandria on the Fraser, in Latitude 52° 33', to the Southern Boundary Line on the Okinagan River; and thence at intervals towards the south-eastern angle of the Province. Near the point just mentioned, where the Boundary Line intersects the Okinagan River flowing into the Columbia, the country begins to assume, in its general features, a very sterile character. An arid sandy region, almost tropical in its temperature, replaces the rich scenery through which we have been passing. Crossing the frontier into the United States Territory, as we descend the Okinagan towards the Columbia, this character becomes more general. The alluvial bottoms alone, where there is natural irrigation, are susceptible of culture: the main feature of the prospect is a torrid waste of sand, in which the Wormwood and other varieties of the Artemisia, the Cactus, and other vegetation proper to similar wastes of remote volcanic and diluvial origin, alone find nutriment. We have entered, in short, upon the North-western angle of the GREAT AMERICAN DESERT: and hence, within the Nevada range, to beyond the frontiers of Mexico, the vast 'Sage Barrens' lie extended before the traveller. Let us recede, however, from this uninviting field, and confine our view within the more attractive limits of our own favored Province.

The third division of British Columbia, from Alexandria to the Mountains, varies materially from the other two. The agricultural region, properly so called, may be said to terminate in the vicinity of Alexandria; though there are many small spots beyond that point which may be advantageously cultivated for culinary vegetables and harder cereals. Generally speaking it is a wooded country, through which many open spots of excellent soil are interspersed, with large tracts

of luxuriant pasture—especially in the direction of Fraser and Stuart Lakes, and in the Chilcotin country. From Fort George, however, up the main branch of the Fraser to Tete Jaune's Cache, none of these open places appear: and though many cultivable patches along the river banks might in parts be readily cleared, it is probable that the occurence of summer night-frosts would prevent the growth of any save the hardier vegetables. Fraser Lake, however, and the neighboring lake of Stuart, have been for many years the scene of agricultural operations on a small scale, at the Posts, formerly of the North-West, and since the coalition of 1821, of the Hudson's Bay Company. At the former place, especially, these limited operations were invariably successful. Potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables throve wonderfully. Barley yielded invariably a heavy return; and though wheat was cultivated occasionally only, on a very small scale, and rather experimentally than as a crop, it ripened well in favorable positions. The pasture in these vicinities is of the most luxuriant description, consisting of fine natural grasses intermixed with a nutritious kind of wild pea, or vetch. Cattle and horses of course thrive well; but the necessity of providing fodder against the lengthened winter of these elevated parts, discourages their being raised beyond a limited extent.

This upper region, however, is to be considered more especially as the *mining district:* and any partial cultivation that may be attempted to meet an extended market in connection with the mines, must be regarded only as subsidiary to the main supply, derived from a remoter source.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS—TIMBER, TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, &C.

The forests of British Columbia are productive of an inexhaustible supply of timber of the most serviceable kind. Confining the description to very narrow limits, the following varities may be mentioned:—

The Oak, which is not found on the mainland, grows abundantly in the southern parts of Vancouver Island, and the islands adjacent. It is of the variety *Q. Garryana,* and, though nowise equal to the British Oak, affords a very tough and serviceable timber.

The Douglas Pine or Fir (*A. Douglasii).* The uses of this tree, which grows to a gigantic size, are chiefly for the manufacture of deals and scantling tor building purposes, and also, locally, for ship-building. It is peculiarly well adapted for masts and spars, from its size, straightness, and tenacity. There is a large and constantly increasing exportation of this timber, from British Columbia, and the adjacent shores of

Washington Territory, in the shape of sawn lumber and spars to various ports in China and the Pacific, and in spars and masts of the largest dimensions to Europe. The quality of the lumber procured in British Columbia, at Burrard's Inlet, a little north of the entrance of Fraser River, is esteemed of superior quality, and commands, we believe, an extra price in San Francisco.

The Weymouth Pine (*P. Strobus*)—the White Pine of commerce. This valuable tree is common on the mountain-slopes between the Coast and the Lower Fraser. It is especially abundant in the upper part of Harrison's River, where it attains to a large size and is of unsurpassable beauty.

The Balsam Pine, yielding the "Canada Balsam" of the druggist: a tree of vigorous growth and very ornamental, but the timber of little value.

The Hemlock Fir (*A. Canadensis*). Common throughout the Lower District and along the Coast. The bark valuable for tanning; the wood valueless for outside purposes, but used sometimes for indoor finishing as a substitute for better wood.

The Spruce Fir. Found in most localities throughout the Province, up to the limits of the Rocky Mountains. An easily wrought and useful wood. (*A. Menziesii.*)

Pinus Banksiana, a variety of the common Scotch Fir, is found in dry sandy woodlands throughout the interior of British Columbia, and up to the summit of the Rocky Mountain passes. A useful and durable wood. Found also on Vancouver Island; but more rarely, and of smaller size.

The Red Cedar (*Thuja Occidentalis*, or *Gigantea*). A most useful tree, found throughout the Province, up to the heart of the Rocky Mountains, but especially abundant on the Seaboard and in the Lower District, where it attains to an enormous size. The wood of this tree is especially valued for its extreme durability; and for this reason is now in demand in San Francisco for the purposes of the Southern Pacific Railroad, for ties. Of this wood the natives make their beautiful canoes; the broad sheets of the bark they use frequently for roofing; and its fibres are woven into blankets.

The Cypress, or Yellow Cedar (*Cupressus Thyoides*), confined to the maritime precincts. The wood, of close texture and applicable to many useful purposes, is of very superior quality. The tree is not, probably, found south of 49°, and extends along the Coast into Alaska. The inner bark of this tree contains an essential oil, which communicates its odor, somewhat as of garlic, to the wood, the effect of which is to protect it, it is said, against the attacks of the Teredo.

This quality of resistance, added to great durability, adapts it specially for sub-marine purposes, for which, imported from Alaska, it is now I believe highly valued in San Francisco. The cortical fibres, like those of the last-mentioned, are spun, and woven into blankets, but of a finer texture.

A variety of Yew (*T. brevifolia*) is found along the Coast, and on the Fraser as high as the head of the Yale Rapids. It is used by the natives for the manufacture of bows and it is applicable to various useful purposes, but does not attain to the size of the English Yew. The Alder, useful for turning and carving, is widely distributed, and in the Coast vicinity attains to a great size. The Plane-maple (*Platanus Acerifolia*) is abundant in the Lower District and Vancouver Island, and of very vigorous growth. A useful and highly ornamental tree, yielding in early Spring a copious supply of sap, which, though less rich in saccharine matter than that of the Canadian Sugar-maple, gives a product not inferior in quality. The Balsam Poplar, or Cotton-wood, and the Aspen, growing abundantly along the Lower Fraser, are very generally distributed, nearly to the summit of the Rocky Mountain passes. From the Balsam Poplar, which attains to very considerable dimensions, excellent canoes are excavated by the Indians of the interior, which have this advantage over those constructed of Cedar, that they do not split through exposure to the sun, and consequently do not demand the same assiduous care. But these periguas are nowise comparable in form to the beautiful canoes of the Coast, formed of the more delicate material, and with a far higher degree of art. The Birch, which is the chief hard-wood of the interior, is comparatively rare in the Lower District and on Vancouver Island; but throughout the Upper Fraser, up to the verge of the Rocky Mountains, it is common, and attains in parts to a very considerable size. The bark of this tree was formerly employed at the interior posts for making canoes for transport; but boats were afterwards substituted. The natives do not employ it, however, for that purpose, like those of the Eastern Continent. They construct their light hunting-canoes of single sheets stripped from the trunk of the Weymouth Pine, where procurable: elsewere of the Spruce.

Peculiar to a portion of the Central District is the Red Pine (*P. Ponderosa*); a very beautiful tree, growing chiefly in gravelly opens, and attaining a large size. The timber is good, close-grained, and durable; but as its name indicates, comparatively heavy. It is found commonly as far north as the upper ford of the Bonaparte; but its nearest approach to the Coast Range, westward, is the head of Anderson Lake.

A variety of the Larch (*L. Occidentalis*) is found at various points along the eastern portion of the Southern Boundary of the Province. It grows to a large size, chiefly in cold moist bottoms; but though a beautiful tree, its timber does not share the character for durability ascribed to its Eastern congener. Some other varieties of Pine besides those that have been mentioned are found in the mountainous parts: but none of these being of marked utility it is needless to enumerate them.

Of edible fruits there are many kinds. Of these perhaps the most important is the Service-berry (*Amelanchier Racemosa*, or *Canadensis?*); a white-flowering shrub yielding a fruit of great utility. Abundantly produced, and easily gathered, this fruit is dried in the sun, and forms an important addition to the winter store of the natives, as well as of the European residents, by whom it is no less prized. This berry is very widely distributed between this and Manitoba; and along the Saskatchewan the dried fruit enters largely into the composition of the finer kinds of Pemican. Besides the Raspberry of several kinds, including one identical in flavor and nowise inferior in quality to the cultivated varieties; the wild Strawberry: and the Cranberry, all widely distributed, and the last an article of considerable export from the Lower Fraser to San Francisco, where the fruit is in great demand.

FISH.

As may be surmised from the enormous coast-line, and the great extent of the inland waters, the Fish of British Columbia enter largely into the consideration of her resources. Of all the varieties frequenting the inland waters, however, the Salmon is the most important; and, as it will require a longer notice than the rest, we reserve it for the last. The varieties of Trout, in the next place, demand attention; and for want of more legitimate nomenclature, they will in most cases be distinguished by the native names, adopting those of the Tacully of the Upper Fraser, to the writer the more familiar.

The Peet is a red-fleshed Trout, frequenting the larger lakes, such as Stuart's and Fraser's. It grows to a great size, frequently exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and in some positions, I have been assured, weighing as much as forty, though I have never myself seen any nearly so large. They are usually caught with hooks, baited with a small fish, during the season of open water. In early spring the natives catch them by making holes in the ice and roofing them over with pine-boughs so as to exclude the surface-light. In this way the fish, attracted by a lure, is readily detected and speared.

The Sha-pai is another variety, equal in all respects to the last: but differing in appearance, its skin being marked with faint orange-colored spots, and the flesh having a yellowish tint.

Peet-yaz, or Salmon-trout, resembling the ordinary trout caught elsewhere. There are, however, several varieties, differing in size and quality, as well as appearance, according to their habitat.

The *Talo-yaz (i. e.* Little Salmon), is a peculiar variety of Trout, of excellent quality, confined to certain lakes of the Upper District, and found, I think, in the Great Okinagan Lake—a sheet of water abounding also in the larger species.

In addition to the hook and spear, weirs are employed to capture the various descriptions of Trout as they enter the rivers from the lakes to spawn. The gill-net, too, set in favorable positions, is employed for the smaller varieties. The artificial fly and the spoon-bait, which the angler bent on sport would employ, were of course unknown to the native fishermen, whose devices I have mentioned.

The White-fish *(Coregonus Alba)*, by many esteemed the Prince of fresh-water fish, found generally throughout the northern continent, is common to most of the lakes in the upper part of British Columbia. It varies very much in size, and no less in quality, in different localities: a variation arising doubtless from the nature of their food. Thus the fish produced in Fraser Lake, though no larger, are in quality far superior to those of the neighbouring lake of Stuart; while those of the small lake of Yoka, in the depression of the Coast range between the latter lake and Babine, are superior to both. Far excelling these, again, are the fish caught in a small lake near Jasper's House, on the Athabasca, a little outside of the northern frontier of the Province. The White-fish of British Columbia probably average from two to three pounds only: elsewhere, in parts eastward of the Rocky Mountains, they are found much larger.

The Loche *(Gallus Barbatula)*, called also the "Fresh-water Cod," is found commonly in the lakes and rivers. The liver, like that of the true Cod, is the sole, or chief, depository of its fat. A fish on the whole of very little mark.

The Pike or Jack-fish, common on the East side of the Rocky Mountains, is not found in the British Columbia waters—and, I need not add, is not regretted.

There are immense numbers of Carp of several varieties. These, when they enter the streams from the lakes to spawn, commencing in April, are caught by the natives with ingenious weirs, and sun-dried in vast quantities.

The Sturgeon of British Columbia (*Acipenser transmontanus* of Richardson) differs widely in all respects from the common Sturgeon of the Atlantic (*A. Sturio*). This noble fish is common both to the Columbia and Fraser River; but does not by the former stream penetrate to the British Columbia frontier—interrupted, apparently, by the Kettle Fall, at Colvile, near to which point some have been known to reach. The fish appears in Fraser River in early Spring, following the shoals of a certain small fish, called by the natives Oola-han, as they resort to the lower parts to spawn. The Western Sturgeon attains an enormous size: in the upper parts of the Fraser River, about Stuart's and Fraser's Lakes, having been caught weighing as much as seven or eight hundred pounds. These fish do not, there is reason to believe, always return to the sea; but, finding abundant food in the upper waters, continue to dwell and propagate there, frequenting chiefly the neighbourhood of the two lakes mentioned, and probably other localities. Unlike the Salmon, which constantly deteriorate as they ascend, the Sturgeon conversely improve; and are invariably fatter when caught in the upper waters, than in the vicinity of the sea. On the Lower Fraser these fish are caught by the natives in a singular but very efficacious manner. A canoe, manned by two persons, one of whom acts merely to keep the light vessel in position, is suffered to drift along the deepest channel. The fisherman, seated in the bow, is armed with a jointed staff which may be lengthened at pleasure, and to the end of which a barbed harpoon attached to a cord is loosely affixed. With this he feels his way, keeping the point of his weapon constantly within a short distance of the bottom. The fish, slowly swimming upwards, is detected by the touch; and, instantly struck, is afterwards readily secured. In the Upper Fraser the bait is chiefly employed; but in the larger eddies strong nets are found very effective. At the effluence of Lakes Stuart and Fraser, near which the Hudson's Bay Company's posts are situated, long stake-nets are set during Spring and Summer, by means of which a fish is occasionally caught, the more highly prized for its comparative rarity: for while the Sturgeon grows to larger dimensions in these vicinities, it is very much rarer than in the lower parts of the river.

The Salmon entering Fraser River are of several varieties, making their appearance successively at various periods from early Spring till the end of Summer. As a general rule it may be asserted that the earlier shoals are the stronger and richer fish. For clearness sake I shall confine my remarks chiefly to two principal varieties, called by the lower Indians *Saw-*

quai and *Suck-kia*, by the upper Indians *Kase* and *Ta-lo*; by which latter name I shall distinguish them. The first, equal in size and quality to the large Salmon of Europe, enter the Fraser in May; the latter, a very much smaller and not so rich a fish, arriving a month or so later. In the lower part of the river the natives secure them in large quantities by means of drift-nets. Higher up scoop-nets are chiefly used, which are wrought from stages suspended from the rocks bordering on rapid currents; and above Alexandria the Tacully tribe construct ingenious weirs for their capture. The *Kase*, entering the river as before noted in May, are caught at Alexandria in the beginning of July; though a shoal, resorting to a small tributary called the Nascoh passes upward at an earlier date. The *Ta-lo*, arriving at Alexandria later, never reach the neighbourhood of Stuart's or Fraser's Lake before the first week in August; preceded shortly by the *Kase*.

To those conversant with the habits of the European Salmon it is superfluous to mention that each shoal as it ascends strives perseveringly and with unerring instinct to reach, for its spawning-ground, the spot where itself was generated. The course of the *Kase*, apart from the minor shoals which may diverge to their native tributaries by the way, may thus be indicated from the Forks of *Thle-et-leh* (Fort George), upwards. A division of the grand shoal here takes place; one detachment ascending the eastern, or Tete Jaune Branch, the remainder ascending the western, or Stuart Branch, as high as the point called the Forks of Chinlac, 60 miles above Thle-et-leh. A further subdivision here takes place; one portion continuing to ascend the Stuart Branch, nearly to Stuart's Lake, which, however, they do not enter. The other detachment ascends the Fraser Lake Branch, turning off short of that lake, and continuing its course up the large tributary there falling in, called the Neja-coh, on which its spawning grounds are situated.

The *Ta-lo*, its van-guard reaching Thle-et-leh in company with the rear-guard of the *Kase*, do not enter the Tete-Jaune Branch, but continue undeviatingly up to the Forks of Chinlac before mentioned, where a separation takes place. One detachment, continuing up the Stuart's Branch, passes through Stuart's Lake on its way towards Lake Tat-la: the other following up the other branch does not, like the *Kase* enter the Neja-coh, but passing on to Fraser Lake continues through it, and pursues its route by the tributary stream towards the Lac des Français, on the inner verge of the Coast Range, and opposite to the Southern heads of the Skeena.

This process, actuated by an infallible instinct, goes on

undeviatingly from year to year: and though at times there may occur, from inscrutable causes, a partial failure of the supply, the periods vary but little, and the regularity of the system is never interrupted.

A brief notice of several other varieties of the Salmon resorting to Fraser River, may be made, some of which, diverging up the Thompson's Branch and other tributaries, do not ascend to the Upper Fraser: and I will now advert to a peculiarity in their fate, which, strange as it may appear, distinguishes the majority from all other known varieties of the genus. There seems to be no question that the shoals resorting to the smaller streams debouching upon the Coast return, after performing their procreative functions, to the sea, as elsewhere. Indeed, I am disposed to think that those varieties which resort to the smaller tributaries of the Lower Fraser and the Columbia, probably fulfil their course in like manner. But as regards the main body, resorting to the distant head-waters of those great rivers, it may be incontestably asserted *that they never return to the sea*. At first incredulous of this asserted fact, subversive of all my preconceptions on the subject, it was only after the observation of years, under circumstances which seem to preclude the possibility of error, that I was constrained to arrive at the same conclusion. Without prelonging my notes by entering on the particulars of these observations, I may confidently repeat the assertion that, the function of spawning over, the fish, still struggling upwards, die of exhaustion. Upon the main, or Eastern, branch of the Fraser, which as I have said is frequented only by the large variety or Kase, the strongest of those fish attain as high as Tete Jaune's Cache, between 700 and 800 miles from the sea: there their further progress is arrested by a steep fall. At the foot of this fall, and elsewhere below, the stream swarms, in September, with dead and dying fish. The once brilliant Salmon, no longer recognisable save from its general form, may here be seen, the function of spawning completed, almost torpid from exhaustion; its nose in many instances worn to the bone, its tail and fins in tatters, nay, its very flesh in a state of half-animated decay, either helplessly floating in the eddies, or with momentary exertion still struggling to ascend. In no case is the smallest disposition to descend perceptible: its course is still onwards, until, dying at last, it floats with myriads of others to be cast upon the beach, attracting to a hideous banquet a multitude of Bears and other carnivorous beasts from the adjacent mountains. In like manner perish the other shoals upon the head-waters of the several streams to which they resort.

Before quitting this branch of the subject, I may supply some memoranda which will convey an idea of the productiveness, in favorable years, of the salmon-fisheries on the Fraser. At the Post of Fraser's Lake, in 1836, 36,000 dried salmon were purchased and stored for use; and at other Posts proportionate quantities were likewise secured out of the superabundant provision made by the natives. The year in question, it is true, was one of great abundance. At Fort Langley (some fifteen miles above New Westminster), large quantities were formerly salted every year by the Hudson's Bay Company, as well for home consumption as for exportation. In some seasons between two and three thousand barrels were thus provided: the fish procured by barter from the natives. For some years past private fisheries have been established, where large quantities are annually cured: and recently an establishment for preserving the fish in cans for exportation has been started, which promises to be very successful. The chief markets are South America, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia.

We may here mention cursorily that, while the salmon, of some particular variety, is common, perhaps, to every stream issuing along the Coast from the Coast-range of Mountains, as well as the many tributaries of the Fraser, it is not found upon the waters of British Columbia tributary to the Peace River, or indeed to any of the streams flowing eastward from the Rocky-Mountain boundary of the Province. Thus Peace River, and its co-tributary to the great McKenzie, the Athabasca, as well as the Saskatchewan, are destitue of this valuable fish. With our knowledge of the habits of the genus it would be a facile undertaking to introduce the fish artificially into these rivers, by spawn taken from the western watershed: but it is questionable whether the extreme length of the two first-named streams, at least, in their course to the ocean, might not prove an insurmountable obstacle to their successful propagation. Nevertheless, it is possible that the attempt may at some future day be made.

A very valuable fish entering Fraser River to spawn, in the early Spring, is the *Thaleichthys* (or preferably *Osmerus*) *Richardsonii*—locally known as the Oola-han. It appears in immense shoals, and is caught either with the scoop-net, or, like the Herring on the seaboard, with the rake. This simple device is merely a long light pole, flattened in one direction so as to pass readily through the water, and with the edge set towards the lower extremity with a row of sharply-pointed teeth. The fishermen, entering the shoal, passes the implement repeatedly through the water, with a rapid stroke, each

time transfixing several fish. Thus a copious supply is soon secured. The Oola-han is, in the estimation of most people, one of the most delicious products of the sea. Smaller than the Herring, it is of a far more delicate flavor, and so rich that, when dried, it is inflammable. This fish is not confined to Fraser River, but frequents likewise the Nass, a large stream issuing on the frontier between British Columbia and Alaska; another stream debouching into Gardner's Canal; and probably rivers along the coast. Those caught at the mouth of the Nass are of a quality even richer than those of Fraser River. The natives, who assemble there in great numbers in Spring to prosecute the fishery, besides drying them in large quantities, extract from the surplus a fine oil, which is highly prized by them as a luxury, and forms a staple article of barter with the interior tribes. This oil, of a whitish color, and approaching to the consistence of thin lard, is regarded by those of the Faculty who are acquainted with its properties, as equally efficacious with the Cod-liver Oil so commonly prescribed: and it is said to have the great advantage of being far more palatable. With the exception of a few scores of casks salted annually for local sale, and a quantity prepared like the Red-herring, this fish has not yet, I believe, been systematically cured, or become an article of exportation. There can be no question, however, that, when more widely known and properly prepared, it will be the object of much extraneous demand.

As already remarked, all the larger streams along the Coast abound with Salmon. The Skeena, before mentioned, discharging at Port Essington, and the Bilwhoola, flowing into the North Bentinck Arm of Milbank Sound, may be specially noted; though equalled, doubtless, by many others. The minor streams swarm during the season with a small variety, known locally to the northward as the *Squag-gan;* inferior in richness to the larger fish, and therefore not so well adapted for salting, but nevertheless of excellent quality. I may here mention as a peculiar trait that the Salmon of this Coast—at least those ascending the larger rivers, such as the Columbia, the Fraser, and others—unlike their European congeners, do not rise to the artificial fly. In the inlets around Vancouver Island and elsewhere, while they remain in the sea, and at all seasons of the year, they are readily caught by trolling. The natives employ generally a herring as the bait: but the spoon-bait is found by amateurs to be equally efficacious. It will be inferred that the fish occupy continuously the narrow waters, adjacent probably to the entrance of the streams of their nativity, until they finally re-enter the rivers to spawn:

and, admitting the apparently unquestionable fact that some varieties, at least never return to the sea, it follows as a consequence that the whole term of their existence, from the time when the fry descend the rivers until their final return to spawn, whatever the interval may be before they attain maturity, is passed in these retreats. The quality of the winter fish, caught in these localities in their full perfection, is incomparably fine. The size varies, appearently, in different positions. In the Saanich Arm, for instance, a little to the north of Victoria, the weight may vary from fifteen to thirty pounds or more: but it was mentioned about a month ago (in March) in the *British Colonist* newspaper, that a fish caught with the bait in the outer harbour of Victoria had been brought to market, the weight of which was fifty-five pounds. Fish of this size are, however, comparatively rare. Repeated examination leads me to the conclusion that the Herring is here the favorite food of the Salmon. It is the most successful natural bait; and I have almost invariably found one, and frequently several, of these fish, in the stomachs of ordinary-sized Salmon; but smelts, and occasionally prawns, are also found. It may be added that, while the Salmon refuses the fly or any other bait after entering the fresh water, the closest examination of the intestines of the ascending fish does not, as far as my experience goes, reveal upon what nutriment they then subsist. A mucous substance alone is discernible; and it must be inferred that minute *infusoria*, the nature of which the microscope might probably detect, is at this period their sole source of nourishment.

But we have dwelt sufficiently on this theme, and must proceed to notice the other products in which these waters are notably prolific. And first of the Herring. This valuable fish resorts in prodigious numbers, at the spawning season in early Spring, to the bays and inlets of the Gulf of Georgia, and elsewhere generally along the Coast. The method by which the natives capture them at this season, mentioned before while treating of the Oola-han, suggests an idea of their scarcely conceivable numbers. In appearance they do not perceptibly differ from the European variety, though rather smaller. At the period in question the quality of these fish is inferior; but when caught during their prime, with the net, on the banks which they permanently frequent, they are, to my conception, fully equal to their congeners of the Atlantic sea-board. This remark applies at least to some of the localities bordering on the Gulf of Georgia; and I fancy is generally true. The spawn, attached to sea-weed, or to branches

purposely sunk in the shallows for its reception, is gathered in large quantities by the natives, and dried for food.

The Cod caught in the narrow waters are inferior to the Atlantic fish. There are, however, certain outlying banks upon which they are found abundantly, of a quality, it is said approaching, if not fully equal to, the last.

The Halibut attains upon this Coast a very high degree of perfection. On the outer shore of Queen Charlotte's Island, especially, it is found of a very large size; frequently exceeding 100 pounds in weight, and not unseldom, I am assured, of twice that size. Caught with the hook, these fish are dried in large quantities by the natives, especially of the more northerly parts of the Coast.

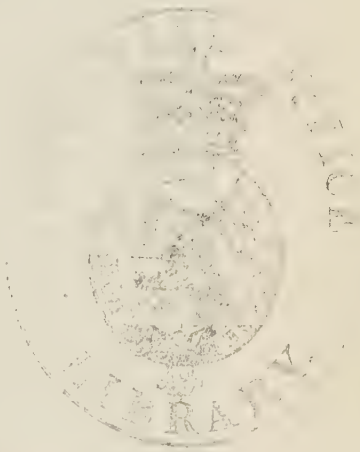
To these may be added the Smelt, the Rock-cod, the Flounder, Whiting, and a host of others, with which, in season, the markets of Victoria are constantly supplied—chiefly through the industry of Italian fishermen, who appear here to enjoy a prescriptive monopoly of the trade. Oysters are very abundant. Those dredged near Victoria are of small size, but well-flavored; northward, in the vicinity of Comox, a larger sample is procured. Of Cockles, Mussels, and other shell-fish there is a copious supply. Crabs and Prawns are not wanting; but there are no Lobsters, save a small kind found in fresh-water streamlets. Oil-producing fish, such as the Ground-shark and the Dog-fish, are common to the whole Coast: the latter so abundant as to give lucrative employment to many fishermen and afford a boundless resource prospectively to others. Of the Phocidæ, the Hair-seal is the most numerous, while the Fur-seal, the Sea-lion, &c., are found, chiefly on the outer shores.

The whale-fishery has of late attracted much attention, and has been prosecuted with a certain degree of success; though, from want of experience probably, less than one might have been justified in expecting. On the outer Coast Whales of the largest description are numerous; which, by the native inhabitants, who combine in parties for the purpose, are harpooned and captured by an ingenious process which it is unnecessary here to describe. In the inland waters of the archipelago a variety known as the Hump-back Whale is very numerous. These yield from 30 to 50 barrels, or more, of oil; and so far have been killed by the whaling-parties with the harpoon-gun and shell. Many wounded victims, however, through some mismanagement of detail, or perhaps unavoidably under the system, have thus escaped. The system, however, from its assumed wastefulness, is, I am informed, declared illegal by the general laws of the Dominion: in which

case it will of course be interdicted, and give place to other schemes, less liable to objection. On the whole the pursuit of the Whale in these waters, vigorously prosecuted, with a competent knowledge of the business, will doubtless prove ere long a lucrative and extensive branch of the Provincial industries.

The Beasts of the Chase found in British Columbia are sufficiently varied, and in parts very numerous. Of the fur-bearing kinds the following list comprises the chief exports of the Hudson's Bay Company, and recently of private traders who have engaged in the business:—

Bears, Brown, Black, and Grizzly;
Beaver;
Badgers;
Foxes, Silver, Cross, and Red;
Fishers;
Martens;
Minks;
Lynxes, Grey, and Spotted;
Musquash;
Otters, Sea, and Land;
Panthers;
Raccoons;
Wolves, Black, and Grey, of the large kind;
Wolves of the smaller kind, known as the *Cayote*;
Wolverines.



CLIMATE, AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Before entering on the subject of the Climate of British Columbia, it is necessary to remind the reader of the following facts: namely, that the winter temperature of positions on the northern Pacific Coast, as compared with others on the Atlantic sea-board, is equivalent to at least ten degrees of Latitude in favor of the former. Thus the isothermal line of the mean annual temperature of 50° Fahrenheit, which leaves the Atlantic in about Latitude 41°, and, curving into Rupertsland as high as the 50th parallel, is assumed to cross the Rocky Mountains in about Latitude 49°, strikes the Pacific near Milbank Sound, in about Latitude 52°. This is of course an approximation, only, as regards intermediate points; but the extremes are marked too strongly to escape even the most casual notice. We are not, however, to enter into a disquisition as to the possible causes of this disparity; it is enough to know that it exists; and that, for instance, while the winter temperature of Quebec is proverbially severe, the corresponding season at the mouth of the Columbia, in the same degree of Latitude, is as mild as that of the South of England.

Upon the southern portion of Vancouver Island the climate, as a whole, may perhaps be compared with the last, saving that there is a greater degree of summer heat, with less humidity. The maximum temperature in the shade near Victoria, in parts of July and August, ranges from 80° to 90° of Fahrenheit; and has on several occasions been remarked by the writer as high even as 96°, carefully noted on an excellent thermometer, by Dollond, placed in the shade, out of the influence of reflected heat. The mercury in winter sometimes descends as low as 10°—*i. e.* twenty-two degrees below the freezing-point of Fahrenheit—in seasons of extreme severity; but this very rarely, and for a very brief period. Hence, though some winters may afford good skating around Victoria, and this occasionally for several weeks together, more generally the ice will last only for a few days, or not become sufficiently strong to bear.

At New Westminster on the Mainland, as elsewhere on the Lower Fraser, there is a greater degree of humidity throughout the year, and the temperature, if more equably warm in summer, does not probably attain to the same extreme of heat. In winter, on the other hand, the lowest extreme, as might be inferred from its inland position, is comparatively more severe.

In the Upper Country the climate is dry, and continuously hot in summer; especially from the vicinity of Thompson's River towards the southern frontier, east of the Cascade Range. The same characteristics, however, apply in a somewhat less degree to the portion lying northward, towards Alexandria. Approaching the Okinagan, on the southern frontier, the summer, temperature is almost tropical in its character. The winter cold, on the other hand, is comparatively sharp; but there is nothing approaching the continuous severity experienced on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Little snow falls on the general surface; and in many parts it is almost entirely absent for any lengthened period.

In the Upper District, beyond Alexandria, notwithstanding the elevation above the sea, the climate is warm in summer; in the higher localities, subject to occasional night-frosts. But as a general rule these do not affect the lower levels, where modifying influences exist. In winter, a moderate degree of cold prevails; alternated occasionally with severe intervals produced by winds from the northward and eastward mountains. Thus the thermometer will, during such intervals, sink to 15° or 20° below zero of Fahrenheit, and sometimes even to the freezing point of mercury. But such

degree of cold is exceptional, and rarely lasts more than three or four days at a time, when a geneial change ensues.

This, briefly, comprises the main features of the climate of the Province in its several divisions. For such as may desire to consult more accurate data, some meteorological tables will be inserted in the Appendix; meanwhile, in connection with the general subject, I subjoin brief extracts from the published reports of Officers of the Royal Engineers.

Speaking of Fort Alexandria, Lieut. H. S. Palmer says: "At 11 A. M. on the 16th August (1862) the temperature of the air in the shade being 70° 5 Fahrenheit, that of the Fraser was 58° Fahrenheit; and at 10 A. M. on the 29th of September, the temperatures of air and water were respectively 58° and 46° Fahrenheit."

With reference to points in the vicinity of Alexandria he says: "The altitude of this district is frequently quoted as rendering it unsuitable to agriculture, but the highly satisfactory results obtained at Williams Lake and Beaver Lake, two of the most advanced farms in the Colony, where at an elevation of 2,100 and 2,200 feet, varieties of grain and vegetables are yearly raised in great perfection and abundance, indicate the fertility of the soil, and the absence of influences materially discouraging to agriculture. There are, in the section of country under discussion, large tracts of unoccupied land, where the soil rivals that of the farms above-mentioned, and where much of the ground is literally fit for the plough."

Of the portion lying between Alexandria and Thompson's River, Captain Parsons writes: "Bridge-Creek flows into a large stream which is said to be a tributary of Horse Fly Creek. Troughton's boiling-point thermometer showed a temperature at the level of the house of 206° 0 on the 29th August, and of 206° 40 on 31st August, indicating altitudes of about 3,119 and 3,054 feet respectively, or a mean of 3,086 feet above the level of the sea; nevertheless the temperature of the air in the shade at 8 A. M. of the 29th was 57°, and of the water of the Creek 54°. On the 31st, at 7 P. M. the air was 60° 75, and on the 1st September, at 7 A. M., it was 48° of Fahrenheit. * * * * Lake La Hache is about 2,488 feet above the sea. The temperature of the air at 5 A. M. on the 30th August was 42° 5, and at 7.30 A. M. 54°, at which time the temperature of the water in the lake was 64°. On the same day the thermometer (not blackened) showed 80° at noon in the sun. * * * * From the foregoing description you will see the great altitude of even the valleys between Lake La Hache and the Pavillion, while the casual thermometer-

readings mentioned will serve to indicate the temperatures during the month of August and the first half of September. The whole period was excessively hot in the day time, with a pleasant mildness at night. There was no frost except at the head of the Great Chasm on the occasion mentioned, but it seems reasonable to suppose that about a month later night-frosts would be found to prevail. * * * * Heavy dews were prevalent, but it seems probable, both from report and the appearance of the water-courses, that very little rain falls in this part of the country. During six weeks, from the commencement of August, there were only two days on which rain fell, and then it was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning."

In the settled portions of Vancouver Island all the common cereals are produced abundantly. Wheat yields ordinarily from 30 to 40 bushels per acre; Oats produce frequently as high as 60 bushels. Indian Corn, though not largely cultivated, and perhaps not an economical crop for this locality, ripens freely by the end of September. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, and all the usual varieties of culinary vegetables, grow to a great size. The climate seems to be specially well adapted for the growth of Hops. These are cultivated sufficiently to meet the local demand; the surplus, if any, being exported to San Francisco, where their superior quality secures for them a ready sale. The average yield is from 1,200 lbs. in ordinary years, to 2,000 lbs. per acre in favorable seasons. On the peninsula near Victoria, and I presume in other choice localities, the Musk-melon and the Water-melon attain perfect maturity in the open air, without artificial aid; the Tomato and Capsicum yield copiously; the Peach ripens its fruit as a standard, and the Grape (of the Isabella variety) produces abundantly and comes to full maturity in a favorable exposure. Orchard fruits, exclusive of the Peach which is not generally planted, are cultivated abundantly throughout the settlements, and with marked success.

On the Lower Fraser the climate is adapted generally for the same productions, and most of those enumerated are cultivated there.

About Thompson's River the continuous summer heat is specially favorable for the production of such fruits as the Melon. Indian Corn would probably be profitable as a general crop. Wheat and other cereals, with all kinds of culinary vegetables, flourish. In parts, where the nature of the locality demands it, irrigation is resorted to with, as may be supposed, the most successful results. Approaching the Southern frontier, upon the Okinagan, the Grape, were it

desirable, might be largely cultivated, and I do not hesitate to say, with success. I have already noticed the proximity of this portion of the Province to the Great Desert, the intense heats from which extend an influence far around.

At Alexandria, long before the general settlement of the Province, Wheat was cultivated on a limited scale. From 1843 to 1848, between 400 and 500 bushels were raised annually at the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, and converted into flour by means of a mill, with stones eighteen inches in diameter, wrought by horses. As much as forty bushels to the acre, by careful measurement, and of the finest quality, were raised on portions of the land cultivated during the interval mentioned. Of late years large quantities are annually raised in the same neighbourhood, as well as elsewhere in the Central District, and it is needless to add with the advantage of very different appliances for its subsequent manufacture.

As before casually remarked, the country from Alexandria upwards is to be regarded rather in the light of a hunting and mining region than as adapted for agricultural settlement. Nevertheless, as high as Fraser's Lake, Barley yields abundantly; and the Potatoe, with of course other culinary vegetables, comes to great perfection. There are large tracts of the most nutritious pasture throughout.

Before quitting this important subject, however, I judge it well to pursue it a little further than I had at first intended. And first, preferring to quote, where possible, an independent authority, I avail myself of the following excellent remarks which I find published in the *British Colonist* newspaper, from the journal of Mr. James Richardson, conducting the Geological Survey of the Province for the Dominion Government:—

"The vegetable soil which has been mentioned seems to be of a very productive character, and whether in the forest, the field, or the garden, appears, combined with the favorable climate, to yield large returns. In the Comox district, about 140 miles from Victoria, as already stated, the soil is spread over a very considerable area of prairie country, commonly designated an opening, extending from the Coast up the different branches of the Courtenay River for seven or eight miles. The surface of this district, which is naturally free from timber, with the exception of single trees and stumps, chiefly of Oaks *(Quercus Garryanna)* and strips of Alder *(Alnus Oregona)* in the bottoms, may be some twelve square miles, the scenery of which is picturesque and parklike. Its margin is very irregular in shape, and it is surrounded by a growth of very heavy timber, among which are the Douglas

Pine *(Abies Douglasii)* often attaining ten feet in diameter and 200 feet in height, half of which is free from branches, and the Cedar *(Thuja Gigantea)*, often equally large. The open country in its natural state is mostly covered with a growth of ferns, which sometimes attain a height of ten feet, with stems three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and roots descending to a depth of three feet. These roots the native Indians prepare in some peculiar way for winter food, and excavate deep trenches to obtain them. The farmers are under the necessity of grubbing up the fern roots before the ground is ready for use, and they are often voluntarily assisted by their pigs in this operation; these animals, it is said, relishing the fern root as food. I was informed by Mr. John Robb and Mr. John McFarlan, two partnership settlers of the district, that the average yield of land, after it is cleared and thoroughly under cultivation, is, of Wheat, from 30 to 35 bushels per acre; Barley, 40 to 45 bushels; Oats, 50 to 60; Pease, 40 to 45; Potatoes, 150 to 200; Turnips, 20 to 25 tons. Some of the Turnips exhibited by Mr. Robb at the agricultural show are said to have been remarkably heavy; but those of the Sweedish and yellow varieties, seen by me, I consider rather small. The season, however, was said to be an unusually dry one. The yield of timothy hay is said to be about two tons per acre. Clover thrives well, and rye grass is valued for its after crop.

"The yield of butter per cow, after calf feeding, is about 150 lbs. annually, the ordinary selling price being 40 cents per pound. Cattle generally require to be home-fed from the beginning of December to the middle of April. Snow seldom lies long. Heavy falls sometimes occur; but generally disappear in a few days. Once or twice snow has remained on the ground for two months. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, white and red raspberries, red, white and black currants, and most kinds of fruit, thrives remarkably well. Some apples, of which I obtained samples, measured thirteen inches in circumference and weighed nineteen ounces. They were high-flavoured and well adapted for eating and cooking. Of the pears many measured eleven inches in circumference, and were high-flavored and juicy.

"At Gabriola, prairie land, or openings, such as those already described at Comox, occur. More of them are met with on Salt Spring Island, but in neither place of the same extent as at Comox. Mr. Griffith, one of the settlers at Salt Spring, informed me that the fall wheat thrives well there, and yields from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Of other grains the yield seems to be about the same as at Comox. In

Mr. Griffith's garden there was a large plot of common winter cabbage, the solid heads of most of which measured from three to four feet in circumference. Red cabbage and cauliflowers were equally large and sound. Carrots and parsnips were large, as well as onions; and there was abundance of tomatoes, and several varieties of gooseberries, which did not seem to thrive so well at Comox. Mr. Griffith informs me that at Salt Spring the bushes give in quantity and quality a crop equal with the best English. The crops of all the varieties of currants and raspberries in quantity and quality vied with those of Comox.

"Mr. Griffith's orchard occupies about two acres, and has been set out only three or four years. I saw different varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry trees, and the proprietor informed me that all kinds bore fruit last year. The apples are excellent in quality, and the pears, though not large, were equal in flavor and juicyness to any I have ever tasted.

"Mr. Griffith has about 300 barn-door fowls, which are fed on the grain of the farm, and enable him to supply a great abundance of eggs to the Victoria and Nanaimo markets, where they sell from 25 to 40 cents per dozen.

"At Fulford Harbour, Mr. Theodore Frago shewed me a pumkin which measured 32 inches in length, with a diameter of 15 inches at the small end and 22 inches at the other; and he informed me that the larger ones had been used before my arrival. The settlements of North and South Saanich, as well as of other districts near and around Victoria, show a good deal of prairie land 'oak openings,' as they are called in that part of the country, from the greater abundance of trees of this species than elsewhere. In these oak openings many beautiful farms are met with, the soil and aspect of them resembling those of Comox. In addition to the grain, fruit, and vegetables enumerated elsewhere, the hop vine has been introduced in North Saanich and in the neighbourhood of Victoria. In the former place, Mr. Isaac Cloake and Mr. Henry Wain, with some others, have each a hop orchard, as it is there termed, of several acres in extent. Mr Cloake, who spent nine years amongst the hop fields of Kent, England, informs me that his hops are quite equal, if not superior, to the English, which, acording to him, was tantamount to saying that they were the best on the face of the earth; and Mr. Wain, who likewise had practical experience, stated that in regard to aroma they were equal to the best he knew. They are of the variety known as the grape hop. It was introduced

from California, and is said to have greatly improved in British Columbia.

"The yield of hops is here from 1,000 lbs. to 1,700 lbs. to the acre, and it brings in the Victoria market from 22 to 60 cents per pound. When railway communication is established the article may become one of trade between the two Provinces, for if I am rightly informed, the hops imported from England are superior to any raised in Canada.

"Other settlements of a similar character to those described are established between Saanich and Nanaimo, which I had no opportunity of visiting. Near and around settlements possessing farms such as mentioned, in many places rocky hills rise up to heights of 1,000, 2,000 and even 3,000 feet and more, the surface of which is in some parts craggy, but in others they present patches with a thin soil, covered with a firm short bunch-grass, on which sheep and cattle thrive well; for such of them as I saw were in good condition. The temperature is cooler in such places than in the lower and more level country, and during the heats of summer they afford excellent pasture, which will much assist the industry of agriculturists. Along the coasts and in the interior of Vancouver Island, as well as on those of the archipelago surrounding it, many localities for farms, similar to those which have been here described, will be discovered, and hereafter become the homes of thousands of a hardy and industrious people."

With reference to the judicious remarks above quoted, I may observe that the winter feeding of cattle referred to by Mr. Richardson does not imply the necessity of continuous stall-feeding, which of course with large herds, such as some possess, would be an impossibility. The under-growth of the adjacent forests affords, even during the severest season, copious and nutritious browsing. A supply of fodder at night, with the shelter of commodious sheds, serves to maintain the majority of the cattle in condition; while the milch-kine and younger stock receive such additional care as they may require. By this winter-tendance a two-fold advantage, beyond the mere welfare of the herds, is obtained: the straw and other offal of the farm are converted into manure for the future enrichment of the soil, and the cattle, knowing their homes, continue in all respects more tractable. The fern alluded to is characteristic of most of the open parts of Vancouver Island, and a portion of the Lower Fraser. The highest point at which it appears on the Mainland is at Spuzzum, a few miles above Yale. The whole of the Central District is free from it. Though rather troublesome to eradicate entirely, it pre-

sents no serious impediment to the cultivation of the soil. By mowing in early summer—affording, if stored, an excellent litter for cattle—its subsequent vigour is immediately checked. A deep ploughing and cross-ploughing with a strong team prepares the soil for a first crop of pease or oats; but it takes some years of cultivation before the last vestiges disappear. Swedish turnips, I may add, are generally cultivated, and in most parts attain to an enormous size, though as mentioned by Mr. Richardson, at times subject to partial failure, either from the attacks of the fly, or long continued drought.

The comparatively humid climate of the Lower Fraser, adapts the vicinity specially for the successful culture of green crops. With this advantage, operating on a soil of teeming fertility, enormous products are obtained. The dairy-yield, promoted by the copious and succulent natural herbage that abounds, is very great. At the mouth of the Fraser is an extensive delta, of which the soil, many feet in depth of pure alluvium, is productive in an extraordinary degree. For instance, a few years ago, the newspapers took notice of a cauliflower, raised in this locality and brought over by one of the residents of Victoria, the weight of which I am almost afraid to repeat. It was given, if my memory be correct, at twenty-eight pounds; and certainly, whatever its exact weight may have been, excited in Victoria general attention as a vegetable curiosity. Portions, only, on the borders of this exuberant tract have hitherto been pre-empted; and before the whole can be rendered available for occupation a system of dyking must be resorted to, (surveys have since been made—Ed.) to exclude the overflow of the summer freshets. This process, I am informed, has already been entered upon, on a small scale, by individual settlers: by a systematic prosecution of the work, whereby a wide expanse may at once be redeemed, is obviously n cessary in an economic point of view. In a speech at a public dinner recently given at New Westminster, I notice that the Premier of the Province alluded specially to this important undertaking as having engaged the attention of the local Government. But there are obstacles to its immediate prosecution. By reference to the terms of Confederation in the Appendix it will be perceived that, in connection with the undetermined line of the projected railway from Canada, it is provided that, for two years from the date of union, (July 1871) "the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the Public Lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the

pre-emptor on the land claimed by him." I am not prepared to state, even approximately, what amount of valuable land might thus be made available, as no actual surveys have been made; but it may be safely set down at many thousands of acres, bordering on navigation, and with prolific salmon-fisheries immediately adjacent.

With regard to the agriculture of the Central District there is perhaps little to add to what I have already stated. In connection with the Upper District, however, I may make some remarks, applicable to it in common with other elevated portions of the vast territory over which the Dominion Federation now extends. I have mentioned, as a drawback, in parts, the occurence of summer night-frosts, rendering precarious the cultivation of the less hardy cereals, and vegetables of the more tender growth. In qualification of this remark I may now state, that by a choice of position this evil may be greatly obviated. It will be found that in many localities the low bottoms, too frequently selected for their apparently superior fertility, are subject to these frosts, while the slopes which border them are entirely exempt. For this condition, without wishing to philosophize, a satisfactory reason may, I think, be given. The cold air, occasioned probably through rapid evaporation suddenly checked at night-fall, with its suspended vapour, decends to the lowest level, displacing the warmer and lighter superficial air below, which in turn ascends the acclivity. I do not question that a due regard to this natural law would, in many parts where summer frosts are found to prevail, save the farmer from frequent disappointment. The fertile bottoms, meanwhile, specially favorable for certain classes of vegetation, should be reserved for these: such as the turnip and other crops that are virtually frost-proof.

The capacities for pasturage of the Central District are very extensive, and of a character unsurpassed, perhaps, in any part of the world. While the valleys, as shown, are fertile for the production of all the cereals and other produce in ordinary cultivation, the hills which bound them, extending on all sides in endless continuity, sparsely dotted with wood in parts, are covered with herbage of the most nutritious description. Along Thompson's River, and throughout the Southern portions, there is a species of grass, called by the Voyageurs *Foin Rond*, by the English settlers Bunch-grass, which is specially noted for its valuable qualities. The whole tract is well watered—in the intervals between the hills by frequent streamlets, in the level depressions by small lakes; while the groves and scattered trees afford a grateful

shade by day, at night a shelter. Under this conjunction of favorable circumstances it is not surprising that the herds of cattle, roaming at large in the natural pastures, attain a condition approaching to that of stall-fed stock. Winter feeding is in most parts quite unneccessary; and it is found that the cattle in early spring, if short of their summer condition, are still in order for the butcher. The Similkameen beef* for example, when occasionally a herd is brought to Victoria, excites the attention of epicures by its excellent quality, and commands always the highest market-price. In such parts, on the other hand, as it may be found expedient to give occasional assistance to the cattle during winter, when snow is on the ground, an advantage is indirectly gained, the herds become more domestic in their habits, and are gathered afterwards, when necessary, with less difficulty. Horses, however, even during the severest winters, require no such aid. Unlike horned cattle, they instinctively scrape through the snow for a subsistence; and such is the nutritious quality of the herbage that they winter well. In this way the large herd of horses, some two hundred in number, formerly maintained by the Hudson's Bay Company at Alexandria, were constantly kept in that vicinity: and the band at Kamloops, on Thompson's River, including brood-mares and young stock, probably from five to six hundred, in like manner shifted for themselves at all seasons.

There are probably now, grazing at large throughout the Central District, under the circumstances I have mentioned, a good many thousands of head of cattle, chiefly of superior breeds. Of these a large proportion belong to permanent settlers; the rest to graziers resorting thither from Washington Territory and Oregon, as to a lucrative market, and for facile feeding. The capacities of the country are, however, so extensive, that the herds at present scattered through it have no appreciable effect upon its resources, beyond the comparatively limited area of their feeding-grounds. It might be supposed that, free to wander as they are, the cattle might gradually become wild and unmanageable, as formerly in California, or as still in the Southern Pampas. I have heard, however, no complaint on this score. By a simple expedient indeed—resorted to formerly at the interior posts, as well as by the Indians for their horses, and practised, I do not doubt, by the modern settlers—the herds can be readily attracted homeward during the summer season. While the hills are free from flies at night, during the heat of the day

*Large herds are now (1877) regularly brought to the Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo markets from the above and other interior settlements.

the animals eagerly seek refuge from their attacks. The smoke from a smouldering fire, maintained near the homestead, readily attracts them; and, once accustomed, they afterwards habitually resort to it. This, however trival the relation may appear, is by no means an unimportant consideration, for the ulterior effect produced: and thus even the gad-fly, pest though it be, is not without its uses. On the whole it may be safely affirmed that there exist throughout the region great facilities for rearing cattle on an extended scale, so far only very partially availed of.

Sheep thrive well in the interior, but, so far, no large flocks exist, but are gradually increasing. The paucity of their numbers, indeed, has prevented the establishment of a woollen factory which was projected about three years ago. The abandonment of this project is to be regretted, as its prosecution would at once have given an impetus to a branch of pastoral industry which, failing a convenient market for its product, has so far been only partially attended to—and then rather for the butcher than the weaver. There are, however, extensive tracts which I can recall to mind which seem specially adapted for the pasturing of very extensive flocks. For their successful nurture, moreover, the dry nature of the uplands, the quality of the pasture, and the character of the climate, would, as it seems to me, be conducive in a peculiar degree.

As regards salubrity of climate there is probably no part of the world that enjoys greater advantages. We are aware of no endemic disease that manifests itself in any part; and even upon the Lower Fraser, which from its comparative humidity might be supposed favorable to the generation of fevers of the ague type, we know of no single case that has originated there. On the contrary, where the seeds of these troublesome complaints have been imported from abroad, their effects have been re-produced, if at all, with less virulence, and the sufferers, we have been informed, have gradually recovered. Of course, as in all other countries, occasional epidemics run their course: but so far as the intrinsic healthiness of the climate, throughout, is concerned, nothing is left to be desired. The warm dry climate of the inland summer, it may be observed, is specially favorable in cases of pulmonary disease: and in a more marked degree as we approach the Southern frontier. Lower down on the Columbia River, beyond the limits of the Province, where the climate is analogous in character, we have known cases of the recovery of consumptive patients, of the most signal nature.

To sum the qualifications of British Columbia as a field for

settlement, I may succinctly state, that, though it may never become a large exporter of cereal products, like the Western States of America or California, it possesses within itself all the requisites for success: and the power to support, in connection with its varied industries and its external relations, a population, at least of several millions, in ease, happiness, and comparative affluence. I would fain avoid the imputation of seeking, possibly, to draw a picture too highly coloured; but I am free, nevertheless, to state my own personal convictions in all sincerity. I conceive of no country presenting greater solid attractions. The varied climate and capabilities of the several sections, whereby diversity of taste is accomodated; the general salubrity and proved fertility of the whole; the magnificent commercial prospects that loom in the not distant future; and, not least, the genuine home-feeling which impresses every English settler whose lot has hitherto been cast within the Province—all combine to recommend it as a future home for those who, weary of the Old World, are bent on seeking a wider scene for the expansion of their energies, amid "fresh fields and pastures new."

TERMS OF LAND GRANTS—ROADS, ETC.

From the account given in the preceding chapter it will be inferred that both the soil and climate of a very large portion of British Columbia are highly favorable to encourage settlement. We may now add that vast tracts of land, and especially of the Central District, lie waiting for the plough. It is of course impossible upon a mere cursory review of the subject such as this professes to be, to state, even approximately, what number of cultivable acres there may possibly be: but we may safely assert that, in addition to the many farms already scattered along the main lines of communication, there is immediate room for many thousands more in various directions, all more or less easily accessible.

It would be utterly fallacious to attempt to give an estimate of the number of available acres scattered over the broad surface of the mainland of British Columbia. The country, as before remarked, is capable of supporting its several millions at least. On Vancouver Island, an estimate made by the Surveyor-General gives more than 300,000 acres of good land, known to be available for agriculture; but this estimate refers only to the Districts bordering on the sea, on the southern and eastern shore. Elsewhere, and in the interior are doubtless valuable and extensive tracts yet to be developed. Its exhaustless gold-fields are, however, the great feature of Vancouver Island—pointing to it as the future

manufacturing emporium of the Pacific. Its agricultural claims, though very substantial, must be regarded as secondary to those of the mainland.

The terms upon which the settlement of unoccupied and unsurveyed lands is permitted, are very liberal. Every male person of eighteen years of age or over, being a British subject, born or naturalized, may enjoy the right to pre-empt, under certain stated conditions, a tract not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, to the northward and eastward of the Cascade Range of Mountains; and one hundred and sixty acres in extent in other parts of the Province. Personal occupation during a period of four years, (intervals of absence when necessary being permitted), and improvements to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, are necessary to complete the pre-emptive right. On proof of this, the title is finally issued by the Government, on the payment of such sum, not exceeding one dollar per acre, as may be determined upon by the Governor for the time being. This payment, if required, may be extended, in equal instalments over a period of four years after the pre-emptive right is established, and the necessary surveys made. Power, at the same time, is reserved to the Governor in Council to make such free, or partially free, grants of the unoccupied and unappropriated Crown Lands of the Province, for the encouragement of immigration, or other purposes of public advantage, as may seem advisable.

For pastoral purposes very great facilities exist, beyond the limits actually pre-empted. In every part of the Central District extensive ranges of hilly or partially wooded land rich in the finest pasture, are accessible. These may be regarded as common-land: but each *bona fide* pre-emptor is permitted to lease, in the vicinity of his farm, a tract of unoccupied land for pastoral purposes, to which, during his lease, he possesses the exclusive right. Eligible portions of such leased lands, however, are open to pre-emption, meanwhile, by intending settlers; the lessee, of course, being entitled to claim a corresponding deduction from the trifling amount of rent he may be required to pay.

The upset price of Surveyed Lands, for agricultural purposes, is fixed at one dollar per acre; subject to public sale in lots, at certain intervals, to the highest bidder. All lands remaining unsold after such public exposition, can be purchased by private contract from the Government at the upset price.

A market is constantly available; on the sea-board through the local demand incident on the various industries of the

towns, with the fleet and the mercantile shipping; in the interior through the mines. The products of the farm command, consequently, always a remunerative price.

Owing to the high rate of wages current for European labour, Indian labourers are largely employed. These can be obtained at a comparatively cheap rate, and for most purposes connected with agriculture and fishing they are very efficient. Being cheerful, obedient, and generally industrious, the services of the young men are of much local value.

I have before noticed the principal routes of communication with the interior, and it seems needless to dwell with minuteness on this point. A brief summary may, however, be given. There is a regular steamer-service twice a week, or oftener when necessary, between Victoria and New Westminster; the running time being about six hours. Thence large stern-wheel steamers navigate the Fraser as high as Yale; the ascent occupying a day or more, according to the condition of the water. From Yale there is a weekly mail-service by stages, up to Barkerville, in the heart of the Cariboo mining region. Transport along this line of road is performed with waggons drawn by mules or oxen; relieved when required, by a steamer which runs from Soda Creek, twenty miles below Alexandria to Quesnel, forty miles above that point; or some twenty miles higher when necessary. The navigation is then interrupted by a rapid, the ascent of which is not attempted. Above this point there is a clear navigation for steamers for a distance of sixty miles, to within twenty miles of Fort George, where another rapid, impracticable for steamers, occurs. From this point upwards, both by the Stuart and Fraser Lake Branch, and in the direction of Tete Jaune's Cache, there are stretches very favorable for steam-navigation, but the occasional breaks are a great drawback. Nevertheless, with the extension of the mining operations these will doubtless in time be made available, in parts, so as to meet the increased demand for transport; and inducements for settlements thus arise in the upper portion of the Province which do not at present exist.

The route of access to the mining region on the heads of the Peace River, known generally as the Omineca Mines, has the great advantage of shortness of land-travel, and consequently of economy, to persons desiring to proceed thither from Victoria. By this route the first stage is, by steamer to Port Essington, about three days' voyage. Thence the Skeena River is ascended by boat or canoe, as far as the Babine Forks; after which the remainder of the distance to the mining locality (estimated at from 180 to 200 miles) is per-

formed partly on foot, and partly by water on the intervening lakes. As I have perhaps before remarked, both lines of approach to these mines have their advocates; and each has in some respect an advantage. For the introduction of live stock it is needless to say that the route from the interior is the only one at present used.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

The Government of British Columbia, as of the other Provinces provided for under the "British North America Act, 1867," is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of Canada. The gentleman now filling this important position is the Honorable Albert Norton Richards, Q. C.

The responsible advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor are three in number; occupying respectively the offices of Provincial Secretary and Attorney-General, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and the Minister of Finance. Provision is made by the Constitution of the Province that the number may, if found advisable, be increased to five.

The Legislature is composed of a single House, styled the Legislative Assembly, and consisting of twenty-five members returned by twelve Electoral Districts, as under; viz:—On Vancouver Island: Victoria City, 4; Victoria District, 2; Esquimalt, 2; Cowichan 2; Nanaimo, 1; Comox, 1. On the Mainland: New Westminster City, 1; New Westminster District, 2; Yale District, 3; Lillooet, 2; Cariboo District 3; Kootenay District, 2. The expenses of the members during the session of the Legislature are paid by the Province; and there is an allowance for travelling expenses to and fro.

The franchise, confined to British subjects, born or naturalized, is so liberal as to be almost equivalent to manhood suffrage. The elections are for four years; the voting done by ballot.

Foreign residents may acquire all the rights of Bri ish subjects, within the Province, through a very simple and inexpensive process of naturalization.

The Province returns six members to the House of Commons at Ottawa; and three Senators are appointed by the Governor-General to the Upper House. The expenses of these Representatives are defrayed by the Dominion.

The only direct general tax levied in the Province is for the maintenance of roads, and is expended within the Districts where levied. This tax is an annual poll-tax of two dollars each on every male resident above eighteen years of age. In addition the owners of land are charged, for the same purpose,

four cents per acre on their land, beyond the limit of 10 acres.

A well-devised law for establishing free Schools, unsectarian in character, throughout the Province, is now in force. A Superintendent of Education has been appointed under the Act; and a Board of Education, consisting of six members, holds its sittings in Victoria. Local details are superintended by Trustees, elected in each School District. Among other definitions of the duties of the Board of Education under the recent Act, is the following, embodying a provision of great prospective importance: "To establish a High School in any district where they may find it expedient so to do, wherein the classics, mathematics, and higher branches of education shall be taught; and such school shall be subject to the same obligations and regulations as other Public Schools generally." (See list of schools.)

The vigilance of the Magistracy, and the salutary rigour of the Judges, have repressed that tendency to violence and crime which is assumed, however erroneously, to be inseparable from young communities such as this. In brief, the laws are here as vigorously administered, and there is as much security for life, limb, and property, as in the oldest Provinces of the Dominion—and this, if my meaning be duly apprehended, is saying not a little on the question of law and order.

There is constant telegraphic communication between Europe and Victoria, by way of New York and San Francisco. The line, which crosses the southern part of the Gulf of Georgia to Victoria by a submerged cable, has a branch extending to the verge of the Cariboo region.

In 1869 an Ordinance was issued, the declared object of which is "to develop the resources of the Colony by affording facilities for the effectual working of silver, lead, tin, copper, coal, and other minerals, other than gold"—the last being specially provided for in a seperate Ordinance. Under the provisions of the Act in question, it is in the power of any person, or association of persons, to seek for any of the minerals enumerated, under special licence over a given space; and, if successful in their object, to obtain a Crown grant of the locality, under conditions named. It is under this Act that Mr. Dunsmuir and some others, have established their right to what has since become a very valuable property. Confining ourselves to the consideration of coal, and without going into minute particulars, the chief requisites may be succinctly stated.

1. A "Prospecting Licence" is first obtained, on application in due form to the proper authorities, not exceeding two

years in duration; subject to extension if asked for, upon satisfactory grounds, at the Governor's discretion. This licence is obtained upon cause shown, and the payment of a trifling fee; and entitles the holder to exclusive mining rights of search, meanwhile, within the limits described, other than for gold.

2. A Prospecting Licence for coal alone, may include within the general limits therein defined, not exceeding five hundred acres to each individual applicant, of previously unoccupied land; or two thousand five hundred acres to an association or company consisting of no less than ten persons. The licence carries with it the right to make roads, use timber, erect buildings, and other privileges necessary to preliminary explorations.

3. If successful in the quest, the final grant is obtained on the following terms, viz.: For any quantity up to and including one thousand acres, at the price of five dollars per acre: provided always that on proof, to the satisfaction of the Government, that the sum of ten thousand dollars has been beneficially expended on any land held under Prospecting Licence for coal, a grant of one thousand acres of the land held under such Prospecting Licence shall be issued to the company holding it, without payment of the upset price of such land. In other words they receive, virtually a bonus of five thousand dollars, in consideration of the preliminary expenditure of the larger sum. Under certain necessary modifications, the same general rules apply to mining explorations in quest of the other minerals named. I do not, of course, profess to go into details; but I may venture generally on this assurance—that the most liberal interpretation of the provisions of the Ordinance is always given by the Government, whether as regards individuals, or associations.—*Anderson.*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

This has always been wholesome. There is very little "rowdyism" in British Columbia. Life, limb, and property are secured by just laws well carried out. The courts do not ask whether accused parties are Indians or white men. The San Francisco, California, *Bulletin* said, lately—"It is well that our citizens should note that our neighbours in British Columbia do not deal so leniently with those who take life as we on this side of the border line."

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The people of a locality with over 30 male residents may

be formed into a "municipality," and elect from among themselves Councillors and a Warden to manage all local affairs.

PROVINCIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The old system of Government has been quite done away with. There is now one Legislative Chamber only—elected for four years by the voters—three, or not more than six of its members from the "responsible advisers" or "ministry" of the Lieutenant-Governor—hold office while they have the confidence of a majority of the chamber—municipal councils are steppingstones to Legislative Assembly—no social obstacles whatever in any man's way—nobody asks where a settler comes from, nor whose son he is. Among measures passed lately were the Qualification of Voters Bill, which invites every *bona fide* resident British subject to take an active part in the great work of self-government; the School Bill, which places a free education within reach of every child in the land; the Municipal Bill, which enables every settlement to manage its own local affairs, and thus educate the people in the art of self-government; the Inheritance Bill, which divides equally amonst the children or nearest of kin the property of persons dying intestate; the Road Tolls Repeal Bill, which throws open, free as the high seas to all comers, the main trunk road of the Province.

The political constitution of the Province, as part of the great Dominion of Canada, is impressed with the stability of the British system of Government, combined with the freedom, elasticity, and progressive energy of Republican institutions.

HOMESTEAD ACT.

Most important Act. If a settler have a wife and children, this Act must be dear to him; the farm and buildings, when registered, cannot be taken for debt incurred after the registration; it is free up to a value not greater than 2,500 dollars (500*l.* English); goods and chattels are also free up to 500 dollars (100*l.* English); cattle "farmed on shares" are also protected by an Exemption Act.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Land Act of 1874 makes most liberal provision for the acquisition by settlers of land, either as Free Homesteads, or by purchase. Land can be secured against seizure.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Heads of families, widows, or single men of 18 years and upwards, may obtain free grants of 320 acres eastward of the Cascade range of mountains, or of 160 acres in other parts of the Province.

ALIENS.

Aliens may hold and transmit land as fully as British subjects—may be naturalised after three years' residence—alien women are naturalised by marriage.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

are in the hands of the people—free to all, without distinction of race or creed—strictly non-sectarian—highest morality inculcated—no religious dogmas or creeds taught—uniform text books—Public School Fund voted every year by the Provincial Chamber—General Board of Education for the whole Province—a Superintendent of Education, who visits and inspects—School Districts wherever population is sufficient—the people choose every year from among themselves 3 School Trustees to manage schools—Trustees get money from "Public School Fund," on application endorsed by Superintendent of Education—Trustees may make by-laws (approved by Superintendent) requiring children to attend school—Teachers (3 grades) paid from 40 to 100 dollars (8*l.* to 20*l.* English) a month—appointed or removed by Trustees—must have certificates of qualification from the Board—Board fixes salaries.

The settler will well know how to estimate the capabilities of this school system. The St. John's (New Brunswick) *Telegraph* newspaper says, "Let us take care that the young sister Province on the Pacific does not lead New Brunswick in education."

There are very good church schools and private schools, for both sexes, in several of the larger towns. An education befitting the children of gentlemen can be obtained for both boys and girls at Victoria and New Westminster on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC BOARDING SCHOOLS.

To meet the wants of some districts of the Province where the population is at present too scattered to allow of sufficient schools being provided for the education of the children of settlers, the Government have established a system of Public Boarding Schools under the management and control of Trustees.

CHURCHES.

No State Church—no tithes, but religious wants not neglected—Sunday well kept—Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Hebrew communities have churches and clergymen in the larger towns—churches built also in some small towns and country districts—other places are visited by ministers.

MONEY (COIN) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The soverign	current at	4	dollars	85 cents
" half-sovereign	"	2	"	42½ "
" half-crown	"			62½ "
" florin	"			37½ "
" shilling	"			25 "
" sixpence	"			12½ "
" threepenny-piece	"			6 "

British money is not much used in British Columbia. Business is done, and accounts kept, in dollars and cents, and the coins principally used are United States coins, as follows:

GOLD.	SILVER.
20 dollar piece	1 dollar piece.
10 "	½ "
5 "	¼ "
2½ "	Dime (called a "bit").

The United States coins are more uniform in value in British Columbia than British coins, as the United States have a mint in California (which is close to the Province).

HARBOURS.

On Vancouver Island: Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, Barclay Sound. On the mainland: Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, Millbank Sound, River Skena, River Nasse. These harbours, being open all the year round, and, generally speaking, easy of access, sheltered and capacious, give a distinctive value to the Province, which the course of events on the North American continent will every year make more apparent.

EATABLE WILD FRUITS.

There are hosts of these everywhere, and they attain a size and flavour such as cultivation only can impart in England. The cranberry is an article of trade.

The cranberries grow in swampy places—plentiful near New Westminster and Nanaimo. Picked in the proper season (towards the end of September) cranberries will keep well for more than a year, by being simply put into a water-tight cask filled with water.

A correspondent at Nanaimo writes recently, "I think this year one of the most prolific for wild fruit, every bush and tree is literally weighed down; tons upon tons of all kinds must rot on the bush—truly our land does flow with milk and honey."

BEASTS OF THE CHASE.

Various, and in parts very numerous—not dangerous, except the grizzly bear.

The principal ones for food are the black-tailed deer—capital venison, sold by the joint 6 to 10 cents (3*d.* to 5*d.* English) per lb.—very numerous everywhere, but not north of Fort George—come upon low lands, or near the coast in winter. Also the Large North-Western Stag, called "Elk"—very numerous in interior of Vancouver and on the coast of the mainland, up to about 52°, for about 200 miles inland—very good food—as big as a small horse.

The Reindeer—(Cariboo)—mountainous regions, north of 51° on the coast or 49° inland—plenty in Chilcotin—is also fine food.

Hares abound periodically on mainland east of Cascade Range—found on the Bonaparte.

BIRDS.

Grouse, of various kinds, are found almost everywhere on the island and mainland—in the thick fern near a tiny stream perched on crab-apple or young fir-trees, or drumming on a pine top. Ordinary price of a grouse is 12½ cents (6*d.* English). Packs of prairie chickens in all the open valleys of the East Cascade region. Quails have been introduced, and are becoming numerous. Ptarmigan, on the high mountains—a stray cock of the plains (sage hen) occasionally about Osoyoos. Numerous wild geese—price 25 to 50 cents (1*s.* to 2*s.* English) each. Wild ducks, 25 to 37½ cents (1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* English) a brace. Snipe and pigeons plentiful. The mouth of Fraser River a great resort of wild fowl. Capital sport.

Plumage birds very beautiful—song birds not remarkable.

Several harmless varieties of snakes. A few rattlesnakes in southern portion of East Cascade region. A rattlesnake is not bad food, but there is no occasion to eat it.

FISH.

Sea fish, and lake and river fish, most abundant—one of the chief resources of the Province for consumption and exportation.

Salmon, very numerous at various periods, from early spring to end of summer. All the larger streams along the coast abound with salmon; they also go 700 miles up the Fraser. At the regular shops, salmon and other fine fish are sold at 6 to 8 cents (3*d.* to 4*d.* English) per lb.; but the Indians frequently sell salmon at 12½ to 25 cents (6*d.* to 1*s.* English)

for a good-sized fish. Salted salmon are sold at about 7 dollars (28*s.* English) for a barrel of 200 lbs.

Sturgeon, halibut, cod, herrings, oysters and crabs, are plentiful in the sea-board districts, and are sold at prices that would be considered absurdly cheap in England. Good fish abound in the numerous lakes and rivers of the interior.

FISHERIES.

In speaking of the fisheries of British Columbia, one may almost be said to be speaking of something which has no existence. With the exception of a few factories for putting up salmon in tins on the Fraser River, (now, 1877, quite extensive fishing stations for canning are in operation both on the Skeena and Fraser Rivers.—Ed.) and one or two whaling enterprises of a few years' standing, no attempt whatever has been made to develop the actually marvellous resources of this Province in the way of fish. I will, therefore, proceed to give a list of the fish that are to be found in quantities that would warrant the establishment of fisheries, adding a brief description of the habits, locality, and commercial utility of each class of fish.

Description of fish found in British Columbia and Vancouver Island:—Whale, sturgeon, salmon, oolachan or houlican, cod, herring, halibut, sardine, anchovy, oysters, haddock, and dog-fish.

There is no law governing fisheries in British Columbia. Fishing is carried on throughout the year without any restrictions. This state of things is well suited to a new and thinly populated country. The restrictions of a close season would be very injurious to the Province at present, and for many years to come.

Whale.—On this subject the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B., reports:—

"I saw one of the whalers, the 'Byzantium,' in Deep Bay. She was an English brig, commanded by Captain Calhoun, and on board of her was Captain Roys, the inventor of an explosive ball, which is used in the whale fishery, and which, on penetrating the marine monster, explodes, and throws out a harpoon. The first whale against which this projectile was used was killed in 1868. In 1869 and 1870, the company made use of a small steam-vessel; and their success last year induced them to devote to the trade a brig of 179 tons, manned with twenty hands.

"I was assured that, if that expedition proved a success, there is room in our Pacific waters for at least fifty undertakings of a similar character. I observe that, since my re-

turn, the whaling schooner 'Industry' has arrived at Victoria with 300 barrels, or about 10,000 gallons of oil, after an absence of only five weeks. One of the whale killed during the expedition was sixty feet long, and would certainly yield nearly seventy barrels of oil.

The *Sturjeon* abounds in the rivers and estuaries of British Columbia. It attains a gigantic size, over 500 lbs. in weight. The flesh is excellent, both fresh and smoked. No attempt, that I am aware of, has ever been made to put the fish up for market. Its commercial value is derived from the isinglass and caviare which can be made from it. I am not aware of there having been any attempt made to manufacture isinglass in the Province. Caviare of excellent quality has been produced. At present I should be inclined to believe that there is no person in the Province capable of making isinglass, which is therefore, a resource entirely undeveloped as yet.

Salmon.—The salmon in the waters of British Columbia are excellent in quality, varied in species and most abundant. In the rivers, which they penetrate up to their head waters, they are caught by a drag-net in the deep waters, and by a bag-net in the rapids. In the sea they are generally caught with hook and line; a canoe at certain seasons can be filled in a day by the latter method. The Fraser River salmon is justly famous. They begin to enter the river in March, and different kinds continue to arrive until October, the successors mixing for a time with the last of their forerunners. There is a greater degree of certainty in the periodical arrivals of each kind in this river than at the coasts and islands. The salmon is used fresh, salted, pickled, smoked, and kippered, and for export is put up salted in barrels, and fresh in one or two-pound tins; the latter process has only been commenced during the past three years. The article produced is of a most excellent description, and will doubtless prove a source of considerable export trade when it becomes known in suitable markets. There would appear to be no limit to the catch of salmon, but the question of market must always be considered.

Oolachans or Houlicans.—This small fish, about the size of a sprat, appears in the rivers of British Columbia and about certain estuaries on the coast, towards the end of April. Their run lasts about three weeks, during which time they may be captured in myriads Eaten fresh, they are most delicious, and they are also excellent when salted or smoked. This fish produces oil abundantly, which is of a pure and excellent quality, and which, some think, will eventually supercede cod liver oil. The fish are caught with a

pole about ten feet in length, along which are arranged, for five feet at the end, nails like the teeth of a comb, only about one and a-half inches apart. The comb is thrust smartly into the water, brought up with a backward sweep of the hands, and is rarely found without three or four fish impaled on the nails. I have seen a canoe filled with them in two hours by a couple of hands.

Cod.—Several kinds of cod are found in the waters of British Columbia, which are excellent, both fresh and cured. It has been often asserted, I cannot say with what truth, that the true cod is found on the British Columbian coast. That, however, remains to be proved. The true cod is found in the waters near Behring's Straits.

Herring.—This fish also abounds during the winter months and is of good sound quality. It comes into the harbours about March. It is largely used in the Province, both fresh and smoked, but nothing has been done in the way of export.

Halibut —There are many halibut banks in the waters of this Province. The fish attain an enormous size, and are caught by deep sea lines. They are only used in the Province at present. They are of first rate quality, and an excellent article of food.

Sardines.—These are found among the herrings. I cannot state if they are precisely the fish known to commerce under that designation, or in what quantity they exist; but they are firm in flesh and excellent in flavour.

Anchovy.—This fish is only second to the oolachan or houlican, in its abundance. During the autumn it abounds in the harbours and inlets, and may be taken with great ease in any quantity. Eaten fresh, they have rather a bitter flavour.

Haddock.—This fish, called in the country "mackerel," to which, however, it has no resemblance, is a great favourite, both fresh and cured. It is caught in the winter months, and when smoked forms a luxurious addition to the breakfast table. A very large trade will be done some day in exporting this fish to the southern ports of America, where fish is highly valued in a smoked or cured state.

Dog Fish.—This species of fish can be taken with great facility with a line and hook in almost any of the numerous bays and inlets of this Province. The oil extracted from them is obtained in abundance, and is commercially of much value. It is produced in moderately large quantities by the Indians, and exported.

Oysters are found in all parts of the Province. Though small in their native beds, they are finely flavoured and of good quality. When, in course of time, regular beds are

formed, and their proper culture is commenced, a large export will, no doubt, take place both in a fresh and canned state. There is a large consumption of oysters in cans on the Pacific coast.

GOLD MINING.

The mining camps of British Columbia are as orderly as English villages. Gold claims are taken up everywhere. (See Mining Act.—Ed.)

When a creek has "prospected" well for gold, it is usual for miners to form themselves into companies of from four to eight, or upwards, to take up their claims in proximity to one another, and to work the whole ground thus claimed for the benefit of the company. If rich "pay-dirt" be struck, and the mine be in a sufficiently advanced state, companies, anxious to obtain the greatest possible quantity of gold in the shortest possible space of time, will frequently employ additional working-hands, and work during the whole 24 hours.

The reader will remember that the mining season does not last the whole year.

The gold bearing districts extend over several thousand miles of country. Indications of gold are also found generally in Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands; but very good paying diggings have not yet been found there.

Within twelve years nearly five millions sterling worth of gold have been exported, and unless common and scientific opinion is entirely wrong, the gold fields of the Province have hardly yet been touched. (See extracts from Reports, 1876-7.—Ed.) In various spots, discovered by chance, gold miners have collected. These spots, generally, have been so remote, that the necessaries of life have been very dear; and in consequence, diggings that yielded three to five dollars (12s. to 20s. English) per day, have not been considered attractive.

The conditions of gold mining, however, have changed of late years in several important respects. The steady improvement of communications and the growth of farming settlements in the interior, have reduced the price of necessaries at the diggings. The miners themselves have long ago given up fancy mining, and come down to economy and hard work. It would be too much to say that the shallow diggings in British Columbia are worked out, as those of California and Australia have long been, but it is true that in several important gold fields the more easily worked places have been exhausted.

This is a very different thing from the exhaustion of the gold fields. It is simply saying that in those particular places

in British Columbia, a stage has been reached which was reached long ago in California and Australia.

The deep channels and beds of streams must now be examined, and are being examined. The era of real "gold digging" is about to follow the era of mere "gold lifting." A different kind of mining is being adopted—deep mining, with more machinery, and consequently larger expense.

CARIBOO.

The last Cariboo season was not so good for the mass of miners as many previous ones; but most vigorous "prospecting" of deep channels is being carried on in the various creeks, and sufficient success has been met with to justify the confidence in Cariboo which is generally felt. Cariboo will for many years be among the best paying diggings on the Pacific coast.

KOOTENAY.

The miners in the south-eastern angle of the Province, on the Kootenay and Columbia rivers, are making good wages, and are pleased with their prospects. The hydraulic claims there will last for years yet. The miners show great activity in examining the undoubtedly gold bearing country in their immediate neighbourhood, and also at the head waters of the Kootenay and Columbia. The prospecting parties out in 1874, aided by the Government appropriation, have done well. Good "prospects" were got on Quartz Creek which opens into the Columbia River, 200 miles N. W. of Wild Horse Creek; also on the Slocan River, and above the mouth of the Kootenay River. Samples of gold and silver quartz were brought in. The mining season in this part of the Province is longer than in Cariboo.

OMINECA.

Omineca, in the far north of the Province, has not yet proved to be a high paying gold field. The gold is scattered. The country is vast, and not much prospected. Omineca is kept back at present by the high cost of labour and supplies, like many other gold yielding places in British Columbia.

The above are gold fields which were expected to be, or are, high paying diggings. The immigrant will understand, however, that gold is found almost everywhere, and that numbers of Chinese and Indians are mining in all parts of the Province, and are making from one to five dollars (4s. to 20s. English) per day.

At this stage of the world's history homilies are not wanted upon the risks of gold mining in this quarter of the globe, or, indeed, elsewhere. In British Columbia the work is hard,

the season is short in the northern parts of the Province, the returns from the occupation are uncertain. But it must have many compensating advantages, or it would not be so attractive. One thing may be said, namely, that a gold miner has a steady market for his produce; he has never to wait for a market for his gold nor is it much affected by competition or over-production. The point for a settler to note is, that it is an immense advantage to a settler to be in a mineral country, because the mines give work to those able to undertake it, and create local markets, which otherwise might not exist for generations.

I do not think that any man living will see the exhaustion of the precious mineral deposits of British Columbia. The history of the older mining country of California shows partly what may be expected in British Columbia.

CASSIAR.

In addition to the above gold fields, rich diggings have recently been discovered at Cassiar. The district of Cassiar, although more distant from the capital than the other gold regions, is really more accessible than any of them, as the journey involves very little land travel. The route from Victoria is by coasting steamers to Fort Wrangel at the mouth of the Stickeen River, thence up the river to Buck's Bar by light draught steamers, the remainder of the journey, about 35 miles, being by a trail. The principal diggings are at present on Dease's and Thibert's Creeks, and are for the most part shallow or placer diggings. The general result of the work was highly satisfactory. Cassiar is likely to prove one of the most important gold fields of British Columbia.

COAL MINING.

The presence of good coal in Vancouver Island, and its absence on other portions of the Pacific coast, are much in favour of the Province. A distinguished scientific traveller, acquainted with the north-west, Dr. Robert Brown, M. A., President of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, states that the only North Pacific coal specially fitted for steaming purposes is found in the British possessions, all others being of tertiary age and very inferior in quality—slaggy and often sulphurous. "In her coal-fields," Dr. Brown says, "British Columbia has, within herself, the elements of lasting prosperity."

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL FIELDS.

The tertiary beds of inferior coal are found in California, Oregon, and Washington (United States); and tertiary croppings are also seen here and there in the southern part of the

British territory of Vancouver Island, on part of the west coast of the island, and also in the southern part of the mainland. They extend east, with some interruption, right across the Rocky Mountains.

The secondary beds of the North Pacific coast, affording very good coal, situated so as to be more or less capable of being profitably worked—are believed to be confined to Vancouver Island.

The coal fields in the Nasse-Skeena district have not been carefully examined yet. Anthracitic coal is found in Queen Charlotte Island, which would be of immense value to the whole Pacific coast could it be worked profitably.

The following extract from the report of the director of the Geological Survey of Canada refers to the coal fields of British Columbia:

"It is a circumstance that will yet be seen to have an important bearing on the future of Canada, that on both her eastern and western shores, one washed by the Atlantic and the other by the Pacific, coal in quantities practically inexhaustible is found near the water's edge. If this does not in time to come give this country a strong commercial position on both oceans then Buckle's theory as to the influence of natural conditions on civilization and progress will have to be revised, and Canadians will have proved themselves degenerate and shiftless sons of enterprising sires. The Comox coal field, lying between the Beaufort range of hills and the Straits of Georgia, extends for a considerable distance along the coast and includes Denman and Hornby Islands. The Vancouver Island coal is proved to be a true bituminous coal, for the most part, and the term 'lignite' heretofore applied to it is shown to have been a mistake. Anthracite coal, again, is found on the Queen Charlotte Islands, nearly five hundred miles from Victoria, and, from what has already been ascertained, it appears a reasonable inference that the Canadian Pacific shore coal fields are really of vast extent. The great warm oceanic current, flowing from the Equator towards the North Pole, washes the Canadian shore, making the winters mild, and carrying far north the balmy influences of a moist and warm climate. With open ports in all seasons, as well as abundance of coal and of splendid timber for shipbuilding near to the coast, it will be a contradiction of all former experience if British Columbia does not soon rise to something like the rank of a maritime power on the Pacific."

Bituminous mines at Nanaimo, on the east side of Vancouver Island, have been worked by an English company (the Vancouver Coal Mining Company) successfully for many

years. Two other companies are now working successfully, and a flourishing town has grown up around the mines. Nanaimo also is a market for the beautiful farming district of Comox.

The excellent quality of the coal of Vancouver Island is well established. It is in great request for gas, steam, and domestic use, and as compared with other coals mined on the Pacific coast, its superiority is unquestioned.

The production of the mines has kept pace with the demand and the works are being freely extended at several points in view of a growing market.

As the works are being extended, skilled miners would be likely to find employment, and able-bodied men also are required to act as "runners" and "loaders."

There is no fire-damp in the Nanaimo mines.

Many of the miners and artisans occupy their own dwellings. The company sells town lots at moderate prices, and is extremely desirious to promote the growth of a town of independent freeholders in this eligible spot.

Nanaimo is pleasantly situated, and is already a busy, thriving colonial town, with churches, schools and a member of parliament. It has none of that "dried-up" blackened appearance which colliery villages so often present in the mining districts of England. The climate is very like that of England—better than the climate of the north of England. Game and fish are abundant in the neighbourhood.

Capital and labour are the two essentials to the almost unlimited development of coal mining in British Columbia. The existence of a fine quality of coal on the seaboard cannot fail to be of the very greatest importance when the Canada Pacific Railway converts British Columbia into one of the world's highways. By that time, at least three transcontinental railways will connect on the Pacific coast with lines of coasting and ocean steamers, which will get steam coal from the only North Pacific district that can supply it, namely, Vancouver Island. The effect also of a supply of coal on local manufacturing industry cannot be overlooked as an element of future supremacy.

IRON AND STONE.

About a mile from the town of Nanaimo, on Newcastle Island, a freestone quarry is worked. From this place the stone was supplied to build the new United States Mint at San Francisco, California. The stone is easily worked, hardens by exposure, and has all the appearance of a very fine grained granite.

There is plenty of marble in the Province, but it has not yet been worked.

The explorations of the Dominion Geological Surveyor, along the coast and in the interior of Vancouver Island, gives the most gratifying account of the vast mineral resources which everywhere abound throughout the length and breadth of the country. Iron, coal, copper, marble, etc., exist in inexhaustible quantities, and must sooner or later be productive of untold wealth. Compared with iron and coal, the gold mines themselves may prove to be of but minor importance. On Texada Island alone, the iron beds, if beds they can properly be called, seeing that they tower up high above the level of the sea, are of incalculable value, the rock assaying eighty per cent. of pure iron of the very best quality. In the immediate vicinity of these vast iron beds are equally vast beds of excellent limestone. Not only are iron and limestone lying side by side, as if nature had specially intended them for man's use and benefit at some future day, but also in close proximity to them are extensive veins of bituminous coal, which give greatly enhanced value to those mines. That the manufacture of iron is destined to become a staple industry of the country, a source of unlimited wealth, affording in due course of time employment to thousands of labourers and mechanics, may be accepted as a foregone conclusion. As a matter of fact, the people of this country as yet know very little about the real extent and variety of its mineral resources. As the country becomes settled up, we shall of course know more about these things.

SILVER MINING.

There appears to be really good prospects for silver mining in British Columbia—a branch of mining which would affect the labour market in much the same way as coal mining. Several promising leads have been found, and men are now searching the Cascade Range for more. Some silver quartz has been got at Kootenay. At one silver mine near Hope, works of a considerable extent have been carried on ; a road is made from Hope to the mine itself.

The above silver mine is not the only one known to exist in the Fraser valley, and so soon as the Hope mine shall have been worked more extensively, and shall have yielded, as is expected, good results, there is no doubt but that other mines, situated in the same range of mountains, will likewise be worked.

The *Standard* newspaper of October, 1872, says of the neighbourhood of the town of Hope :—

"It is now established, beyond all reasonable doubt, that British Columbia is rich in silver. Our silver prospects are even better than our gold, and we should not be surprised to see, not only silver mining on an extensive scale commenced, but such a rush into the interior of this country in search of silver leads, as our neighbours have witnessed in the case of Washoe, White Pine, and other localities."

COPPER MINING

has been begun in many places, but not been actively prosecuted, owing to want of capital. The appearances for successful copper mining in several parts of the Province are considered to be very encouraging.

TIMBER.

"Logging" and "saw-milling" never will be industries to be much relied upon by newly-arrived emigrants from Europe, as the various descriptions of labour required are best carried on by persons who have had special training.

The West Cascade region of the Province is densely wooded, chiefly with many species of gigantic conifers, but a very large part of the East Cascade region is generally unwooded, or but thinly wooded. Where wood exists in the East Cascade region the conifers still predominate.

The settler who is near any main line of communication should not look upon his fine timber as a valueless possession which may be wasted improvidently. The timber on his farm may, within his own lifetime, be worth as much as the soil of his farm.

In reply to many letters from Eastern Canada as to the "lumbering business" in British Columbia, I may state that it is already an important industry and capable of considerable extension. During 10 years ending 1870, about sixty million feet of rough and dressed Douglas fir lumber, with a quantity of shingles, laths, pickets, and about 3500 spars, were exported. This export has greatly increased since. Wages to woodmen range from 25 to 45 gold dollars a month with board, and the same in saw-mills, with higher wages for a few of the more skilled and responsible men. The snow is not of any use in logging in the seaboard districts. Logging roads are made through the woods, and the logs are drawn by oxen, and rolled into the water and floated to the mills. Work in the woods goes on throughout the year, but time is lost to workmen when it rains heavily in winter. Rivers are greatly used for the conveyance of logs. The business at present is carried on almost entirely on salt water. There are

15 saw-mills throughout the Province, but of these three only furnish cargoes for export. Logs delivered at the mill cost from four to six dollars a thousand feet superficial, and the cost of sawing adds five to seven dollars.

In British Columbia leases of unpre-empted Crown land may be obtained on very easy terms, but subject to pre-emption by individuals who, however, are not allowed to cut timber on the pre-empted land for sale, or for any purpose, except use upon the pre-emptor's farm.

As regards water power, the whole country is full of most picturesque waterfalls of all sizes, many of which might be used for local saw-mills and other mills. There are some doubt, however, whether, within the Douglas fir region, near the coast, many good water privileges can be found suitably placed, and with a sufficiently regular, powerful, all-the-year-round flow of water to drive large export saw-mills. Probably steam-power will always be found safest for large saw-mills.

With respect to the use of the British Columbian rivers for logging purposes, the lumberman must bear in mind the physical structure of the North American continent, according to which the long and gentle slopes descend from the spine of the continent—the Rocky range—towards the Atlantic Ocean, and the short and rapid slopes towards the Pacific Ocean. This gives a character to the rivers west of the Rocky range. The rivers generally are interrupted by rapids; they often flow compressed between gloomy rocky walls; they rise and fall with great rapidity. The aridness of the country east from the Cascade range in British Columbia diminishes the volume of the East Cascade rivers very much—the Fraser in fact being, as already said, the only one strong enough to get through the Cascade range to the sea.

That the Fraser River, if valuable timber grows near its upper waters, may be, by the adoption of "slides" and other improvements, made available for water carriage of logs from the East Cascade region to the seaboard for export purposes, I do not doubt, but the difficulty and expense will postpone this undertaking until the supplies of timber in the West Cascade region, both in English and American territory, are considerably exhausted. The saw-miller who proposes to cut for export must look at present for a saw-mill location and a logging ground in the West Cascade region.

The only timber exported in cargoes is that of the Douglas fir, commonly called "pine". It is a tough, strong wood, well adapted for beams, but good also for planks and deals. It makes excellent masts and yards, and is used for ship-build-

ing and house-building. It grows to the height of 150 to 200 feet, and attains a thickness of five to 8 feet at the butt. It carries its thickness well up. Dressed masts of 36 inches in diameter, at one-third from butt, and with proper proportions for the required length, have been supplied from the Douglas fir forests. This British Columbian wood is known in Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain, as "Oregon pine," though Oregon does not export it to these markets. A good growing demand for British Columbian Douglas fir timber and square timber exists in South America, Australia, and China, and a few cargoes of spars are sent annually to England.

This Douglas fir (or "Douglas pine," or "Oregon pine") predominates in the forests of the West Cascade region, but not in the arid parts of the East Cascade region. It is plentiful in Washington Territory (United States). The Douglas fir is also found in some of the Rocky Mountain valleys, on the Blue Mountains of Oregon, and here and there eastward as far as the head waters of the Platte. At present the principal seats of its manufacture for export are the coast of British Columbia, and on Puget Sound (U. S.) The Douglas fir does not grow in any quantity north of Millbank Sound, in lat. 52°.

The principal existing mills are in the New Westminster district, and probably that neighbourhood will continue to be the chief seat of the export of Douglas fir. The Nasse-Skeena district looks like a good saw-milling country, but the Douglas fir, as just said, is not found so far north. The inlets on the mainland, or some of the outlying islands between Millbank Sound and the New Westminster district, probably offer locations for export saw mills, but it is not known, however, at present, that these places can be found readily. Many of the inlets are almost wall-sided, with short water courses or torrents emptying into them the water collected among the surrounding gloomy mountains. The rivers generally which flow into these inlets are not good "logging" rivers. There is, however, a vast extent of sheltered water-line between Millbank Sound and the New Westminster district, and it is impossible not to believe that suitable places for large Douglas fir export saw-mills are to be found where practical saw-millers would make fortunes.

The West Cascade region is difficult to traverse, and has not been a tenth part explored by saw-mill men. If it should prove that suitable locations for large saw-mills are few, the the value of these to the possessors will be proportionally increased.

The saw-mill business in British Columbia would be greatly

helped if the San Francisco market were opened by the reduction or removal of the duty on foreign lumber.

None of the other conifers in the north-west are likely to take the place of the Douglas fir for the export trade, until the latter is completely exhausted in accessible situations in both English and American territory. I may, however, name a few of these conifers.

Menzies' fir ("spruce fir," or "black spruce") is plentiful; smaller than the Douglas fir, but still a Titan. Merten's fir ("hemlock spruce") is also a very large tree, with a straight trunk. The wood of these trees has little export value compared with the Douglas fir. Hemlock lasts well in the ground and makes good lathes. Another large fir is the "Canada fir," but the timber is inferior, though when seasoned it makes boards, scantling, and shingles. The bark is useful in tanning. The "Contorted pine"—which some call the "Scotch fir"—is found through the valley of the Fraser on the high grounds, it grows from 25 to 50 feet high, and one foot in diameter. On the upper parts of the Fraser this tree is plentiful, but of little value except for its resin. The white pine (the north-western representative of the Strobus) is a fine tall tree, with wood like the white pine of Eastern Canada, but it is not known to grow sufficiently in groves to supply large export saw-mills. For local uses the white pine will be important.

In selecting a farm, the settler will find small cedar a most valuable farm-wood for fencing and roofing. It is durable and easily split. Cedar grows scattered among the fir forests. Many fine specimens are found on the mountains, 30 to 40 feet round at the butt, and 200 feet high. The Indians use cedar for numerous purposes; I speak of the *Thuja gigantea*. It becomes rare as you go north, and ceases about 58°. There is another fine tree of the same kind, the yellow cypress (*Cupressus nutkaensis*). This grows small in Vancouver Island and in the south of the West Cascade region, but north of 53°, up to about Sitka, it is plentiful, and as large as its southern congener, the cedar. The yellow cypress is tough, light, and fragrant, and takes a fine polish. I think it likely that it will be exported in small cargoes when the Nasse-Skeena district is settled.

The alder is frequently met with among the fir-forests, chiefly beside streams, or in cool, humid places. It grows to about 30 or 40 feet, with a straight smooth trunk. Alder land is generally good, and is easily cleared. Alder makes good firewood. The large-leaved maple is our best substitute for hard wood; it grows 70 feet high, and two or three feet thick,

generally on the banks of streams and in rich river-bottoms. The Indians make snow-shoes, spear-handles, &c., of this wood, and weave baskets, hats, and mats, from the inner bark. It is plentiful in the Nasse-Skeena district, but is found scattered in the West Cascade region generally (including Vancouver Island). The crab-apple is common in swampy places, but of no great size. It is hard enough to take polish. Birch is found scattered in the Nasse-Skeena, and also again in the Kootenay districts. Some say the elm grows in the last-named district.

The oak (Garry's oak) is too rare a tree in British Columbia to be of much value. It is found in some parts of Vancouver Island—for instance, near Victoria—on lands over which firs have not yet encroached. Many of the oaks in Saanich are straight and of fair dimensions, say 2½ to three feet through. The wood is useful though inferior to the English oak.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Area, 12,000 square miles; length, 300 miles; average breadth, 30 to 50 miles. Surface very mountainous and woody—flattens at both ends, and for part of its eastern side—most mountainous region in the interior—highest mountains (6000 feet) towards north of island—no "back-bone" range," such as some describers say exists—width of arable valleys, from one to six miles—whole country full of lakes, streams and waterfalls—(the water-power is generally some distance inland from the coast)—shores boldly picturesque—promontories, cliffs, harbours, coves, and beaches

West coast, cut up by arms and inlets, margined by rugged mountains, bearing fir, hemlock, and cedar; here and there shore is skirted by lower wooded hills, among which, and along streams, small patches of open or wooded flat land are found.

No inlets on north and east coasts, but in other respects the above description applies also to them; near Johnstone's Straits, shore-line is even more continuously mountainous and abrupt than on west coast. Farther down east coast, and also in south-eastern part of island, the coast is lower, and the proportion of flat or gently undulating land, good for farming, increases, some of which is open or thinly timbered.

Prevailing timber—fir, near the coast; hemlock, inland; great cedars on the mountains; shrubs, berries, and flowers everywhere; grasses—sweet grass, reed meadow, bent spear; white clover, wild timothy, wild oats, broad-leaved rush, cowslip, &c.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FARMING LAND.

Extract condensed from *British Colonist*, Victoria, August 7th, 1872.

Near Victoria.—Say 100,000 acres, all occupied or owned. Some farms can be bought or let; terms higher than in places farther from the capital.

Saanich Peninsula.—37 square miles; 64,000 acres. 200 settlers, with farms from 50 to 1,500 acres each.

Sooke.—Out of five square miles, 3,750 acres of fairly good, open land; remainder tolerably level wood-land.

Cowichan.—Portions surveyed (including Shawigan, Quamichan, Somenos, Comiken) 100,000 acres, of which half considered superior.

Salt Spring Island.—Area, 90 square miles; 5,750 acres, good. 80 settlers.

Nanaimo District (Mountain, Cranberry, and Cedar districts.) 45,000 acres; a fair proportion superior, some light and sandy.

Comox.—50,000 acres; none better in the world.

The above gives sufficient area for 30,000 country people, at least, and it is known that towards Alberni and in other directions, for instance, in the long narrow valley of Salmon River, there is land available for settlement.

COST OF LABOUR ON FARMS—WITH A FEW WORDS ON THAT SUBJECT.

An ordinary unskilled labourer, such as one would employ to dig or cut fire-wood, receive 1.50 dollar (6*s*. English) a day; if he can lay claim to skill enough to qualify him to attend to a garden or an orchard, he readily commands 2 dollars (8*s*. English), or 2.50 dollars (10*s*. English) a day.

Farm servants, engaged by the month, are paid at wages from 20 to 40 dollars (4*l*. to 8*l*. English) per month, with board and lodging, according to the work required of them, and the responsibility of their positions. A few Indians are employed in the seaboard districts, at 15 to 20 dollars (3*l*. to 4*l*. English) per month, with board and lodging, by farmers who understand their character. In the interior Indians are largely employed as herders and for general farm work. In Vancouver Island and the New Westminster district, it may be said that a dollar (4*s*. English) a day, with board and lodging, is the pay of the farm labourer. Higher wages are paid in the interior.

However strong and active a man may be, he cannot expect the highest wages until he knows his work and the ways of the country. At the above high wages, farmers, of course, employ as little labour as possible; indeed, the item of labour

is the great leak in the farming business in British Columbia, as it is in most young countries.

The farmer in British Columbia can get good land for nothing, or almost nothing; and he gets as high prices for much of his produce as the English farmer gets. The British Columbian farmer pays no rent, but his labour bill may be set off, to some extent, against the rent of the English farmer.

If the British Columbian farmer can, himself and by his family, do a large share of the farm work, he must make money quickly. That is the point.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

Are visible on clear days from the mainland as a hasy outline. Three principal islands—Graham, Morseby and Prevost; probably much like Vancouver Island; western side more rugged than eastern side; southern islands lower than northern ones; Moresby Island high in interior; long stretch of flat land skirting whole eastern coast; islands densely wooded, chiefly spruce and fine cypress; alders on the flats; undergrowth luxuriant, chiefly salal; no deer nor wolves. Natives plant potatoes and turnips; climate mild and very moist; little snow; 1st April no snow on lowlands; during that month mosquitoes and humming-birds.

Indians tall and fair complexioned; both sexes good-looking; intelligent; good artistic skill; courageous, but cruel and vindictive; are becoming more used to strangers, but not to be trusted yet.

As regards the value of these islands, it is probable that so long as better portions of British Columbia invite settlers, these islands will only attract the attention of the hunter and miner. Gold has been found on them, and anthracite coal, &c. Hunters might find it profitable to kill sea-otters, which are numerous on the western shores. The farming capabilities of the islands, like those of Vancouver Island, will probably prove to be greater than is now supposed. But at present it is believed that the fierce character of the natives would render any attempts at permanent settlement, unless in strong parties, dangerous.

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL—VANCOUVER ISLAND.

There are no really navigable rivers nor trunk roads in the island. Several district roads are good, particularly near Victoria. A steamer goes semi-weekly to Cowichan, Maple Bay, Admiral Island, Chemaninus and Nanaimo, and to Comox fortnightly. The rates of fare are as follows:

From Victoria to—

Cowichan, Maple Bay and Admiral Island, single ticket, two dollars and fifty cents (10*s*. English) return ditto, four dollars (16*s*. English).

Chemainus, single ticket, three dollars (12*s*. English), return ditto, five dollars (20*s*. English).

Nanaimo, single ticket, four dollars (16s. English), return ditto, six dollars and fifty cents (26*s*. English).

Comox, single ticket, six dollars (24*s*. English), return ditto, ten dollars (40*s*. English).

Breakfast and tea, 50 cents (2*s*. English) each meal; dinner, 75 cents (3*s*. English).

Freight.—To all places between Victoria and Nanaimo, three dollars (12*s*. English) per ton of forty feet.

From Victoria to Comox four dollars (16*s*. English).

All cattle to Cowichan, Maple Bay, and Admiral Island, three dollars (12*s*. English) per head.

To Chemainus four dollars (16*s*. English); Nanaimo, five dollars (20*s*. English); and to Comox, six dollars (24*s*. English).

Small animals, such as calves, sheep, pigs, &c., from fifty cents (2*s*. English) to one dollar and fifty cents (6*s*. English).

Mileage.—From Victoria to Cowichan, 36 miles; thence to Maple Bay, 9 miles; thence to Admiral Island, 5 miles; thence to Chemainus, 7 miles; thence to Nanaimo, 22 miles; and thence to Comox, 55 miles.

A second steamer runs along the East Coast, when the traffic seems to require an additional one.

VICTORIA (IN VANCOUVER ISLAND) AND NEW WESTMINSTER (ON THE MAINLAND.)

A steamer goes regularly twice a week, at least, between Victoria and New Westminster, running time, 6 hours.

NEW WESTMINSTER TO YALE (HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON FRASER RIVER FROM THE SEA).

Stern-wheel steamers, which frequently take a day or more according to state of the stream. An excellent waggon road has been lately finished, and farming homesteads are being made along it. The Government of the Dominion have undertaken to make a waggon road through the Province; but it is not yet located.

YALE TO THE INTERIOR.

Stage coaches make weekly journeys from Yale (head of steamboat navigation on the Fraser) to Barkerville, Cariboo,

and coaches also run weekly from Cache Creek (near the meeting of the Bonaparte and Thompson Rivers) to Okanagan, in close connection, at Cache Creek, with the above coaches from Yale to Barkerville. The coach-owners carry passengers and freight, deliver parcels, make collections, and execute commissions.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT—GENERAL REMARKS.

The "West Cascade Region," above mentioned, is, as also above said, very similar to Vancouver Island in its climate and productions. Not much farming land compared with area; country not explored—probably farming land in valleys and flats (witness the Pemberton Meadows, Lake Lillooet). The rivers which flow from the Cascade Range into the great sea inlets are comparatively small, and often have rocky banks; alluvial deposits (with one grand exception) are scanty in that portion of the Cascade region opposite to Vancouver Island, but such deposits are said to be considerable farther north, as at Skeena and Nasse rivers—the "grand exception" above named is the low land at and near the mouth of Fraser River, and for some distance up it, and up tributaries of the lower portion of Fraser river.

The Fraser river does not come from the Cascade range, but from the Rocky range. It is the only river in British Columbia (except in the far north-west of the Province) which has strength to cross the dry country between the Rocky and Cascade ranges, and get through the latter range to the sea. It is fed in its course by streams running from every point of the compass—a noble river, but navigable only for considerable stretches, owing to rapids. Yale is the head of steamboat navigation from the sea. After bursting through the mountain passes at Yale and Hope, the Fraser is a tranquil, steady, clay-coloured stream for the latter part of its course.

The whole distance from Harrison Lake to the present mouth of the Fraser was probably once an estuary. This former estuary has been gradually filled up by sedimentary deposits from the river, a work still going on, protected by Vancouver Island as a breakwater.

This country on the lower portion of the Fraser is what I may call the New Westminster District. It is in general a wooded district, but has large tracts of open arable and grazing land, delicious atmosphere—no malaria or ague—water-carriage, facilities for shipment. Snow begins in January and is gone by March; not continuous; plenty of fish and game in the district; will raise anything Vancouver Island will raise and more; three large saw-mills, employing 600 people; a

grist-mill; distillery; farmer's society, &c. About 200 settlers located themselves in this district during 1874.

At the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, 1874, the New Westminster District competed strongly in all exhibits with the island district, and carried away prizes for cattle, pigs, poultry, wheat, oats, peas, flax, carrots, turnips, butter, eggs, cheese, melons, tomatoes, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers, onions, beans, maize, apples, pears, grapes, quinces, peaches, hops, pickled salmon, canned salmon, &c.

The *Mainland Guardian* (New Westminster Journal), said, on March, 1872: "A minimum yield of from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, is the ordinary average yield in the districts of Kamloops, Okanagan, Nicola, Sumass, Chilliwhack, and the Lower Fraser. Between the town of New Westminster and the mouth of the river, a yield very much exceeding this is often obtained, not because of better and more suitable soil, but solely due to more careful cultivation; 50 bushels of oats and an equal yield of barley per acre are commonly reached. Indian corn yields per acre 60 or 70 bushels. The yield of roots and green crops is generally encouraging, being unsurpassed by any in the world.

"On one farm the yield of potatoes was seven tons, on another as high as 15 tons per acre. Not a few specimens reached the enormous weight of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and even 3 lbs. Turnips give 25 tons to the acre. Onions from four to six tons; while carrots, cabbages, beets, cauliflowers, &c., grow to a size which may without exaggeration be described as enormous.

"Of fruits it may be enough to state, that the ordinary kinds (apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, &c.) found in the eastern part of the Dominion and in England, grow luxuriantly and yield plentifully."

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT—SPECIAL DESCRIPTION.

I will describe the New Westminster district, beginning at the mouth of the River Fraser:—

We find there extensive, low, rich "tidelands or flats," free from timber, with patches of willows, rosebushes, and about the border of higher ground, crab-apples. A course grass called "swamp hay," is plentiful. There are a good many salt-water sloughs, which add to the difficulty of dyking.

Farm after farm is being occupied in this section, and there is room for settlers. There are 29,000 acres of very good land in an island between the north and South arm of the Fraser.

On the north arm, a small settlement of about 20 farmers;

500 acres cultivated; samples of red and white wheat described as 5½ feet high, yielding 50 bushels to the acre; average of course less. Two potatoes ("Breely Prolific") yielded 67 lbs. Timothy hay, barley, oats, peas, &c., good.

Left bank of south arm, land very fertile, easily cleared from brush, and drained; dykes are being made; buildings erected.

Mud Bay—oyster-beds, great resort for wild geese and ducks.

A district exactly like the mouth of Fraser district, indeed, part of it, within the United States territory, near the mouth of the Lummi and back from Semiahmoo, is filling up with population rapidly.

Ascending the Fraser, we in no long time come to forests on each side; giant pine; cedars, maple, alders, cottonwood; real agricultural value of the land cannot be seen. Luxuriant vegetation in the forest—berry-bushes of all kinds, also ferns, ground-creepers, moss—the sweet-scented white flowers of the wild apple-tree shine among the green foliage in summer. Scenery and products altogether on a grand scale. But let the settler take heart: he is beside the sea here, no railway carriage to the seaboard; there is much good land requiring little clearing, and plenty well worth the clearing. There are in parts extensive flats covered with wild hay, also fine prairies with fertile soil; excellent crops and dairy yield; thriving farms near the town of New Westminster, and settlements also at Pitt River, Keatsey, Langley, Matsqui, &c. For instance, at Pitt River 20,000 acres of good arable land requiring no clearing—the part of it subject to freshets is good now for grazing.

At Langley a newspaper correspondent (*Daily Standard*, Victoria, November, 1872) describes farms with "several hundred acres of alluvial soil, black mould with clay bottom; at your feet several square miles of green meadow land, the gleaming river beyond, and across it the dark Cascade range; a stream full of trout meandering through the meadow." Another farm of "1,000 acres, every part cultivated, drained, and laid off into large parks of 30 to 40 acres each: the steading in the form of a square; a fine mansion-house" Another of "800 acres, 200 cultivated, fine black soil, all fit for the plough drained by a stream which skirts it." Again, "600-acre grass dairy farm; cows, Durham breed; farmer cures butter." The next, "300 acres, stock and crop owned by the blacksmith. Good public school; neat Presbyterian church." The writer ascribes an extraordinary production per acre to these farms.

Between Langley and Matsqui, eastward from south end of Langely Prairie and running southward towards the boundary is a strip of very good land—trees burnt; undergrowth dense. In this neighbourhood is one of the finest belts of alder land in the district; it begins near the river, runs south seven miles, three miles wide, comparatively level, free from undergrowth and above high water; Matsqui Prairie four miles square.

Higher up the river still, where the rivers Sumass and Chilliwhack join the Fraser, are rising settlements—Sumass Prairie 25,000 acres. Prime beef, choice butter and cheese, fine cereals; wide-spreading fertile prairies and valleys here, only thinly peopled yet; 60 to 70 farms; good dwellings, barns, stables, churches, schools, shops, grist-mill; 600 acres wheat raised last year, 40 to 50 bushels an acre; 200 acres oats; also potatoes, peas, beans, hops, fruit, and even tobacco; supply beef to Yale and Hope (Yale gets some beef also from Nicola); extent of prairies great; much good land also on the Chilliwhack above the valley that would do well when cleared.

The country between Chilliwhack on the west and Cheam on the east, a distance of twelve miles, and between the Fraser river on the north and the mountains on the south, a distance of fifteen miles, contains a large quantity of rich agricultural land at present unoccupied. Although nearly all timbered, it is of a nature requiring very little labour in clearing.

Perhaps the best of the whole view of the Lower Fraser district—a view very extensive and beautiful—is to be had from the top of Discovery Mountain in this neighbourhood.

The New Westminster district and Vancouver Island district, already described, are the only two portions of the West Cascade region that are "settled." It would appear that another part of this region is worthy of attention, namely, the country in the neighbourhood of the Nasse and Skeena rivers.

KOOTENAY.

In the arid south-east angle of the Province among the flanking ridges of the Rocky range; a well-known and promising mining region.

Farming land—principally on alluvial bottoms—lies along Kootenay river and the head waters of the Columbia, say for about 200 miles long and five wide; good grass; timber and water privileges; heat and cold rather extreme (for British Columbia)—November 14th, 1872, six inches snow on the ground—November 19th, 1874, one foot snow; facilities for

irrigation favourable; capabilities of the soil are becoming known after trial.

Wild Horse Creek—fine dairy farm; good stock, grain and vegetables.

Joseph's Prairie, the same; Columbia lakes the same. At the Columbia, a fine farm of 5,000 acres, rented for grazing; believed to be good arable—along the streams flowing by the side of mountains crowned with perpetual snow in this district, almost all kinds of vegetables can be grown, quality excellent, particularly the potatoes. Every Chinaman has a vegetable patch. What is produced finds ready sale in the mining camps. People generally orderly and contented; hopeful as regards their future; a number of persons taking up land for settlement; a water-power saw-mill.

Much trade done at present between Kootenay and the American town of Walla Walla (408 miles from Wild Horse Creek). Pack trains come in also from Montana Territory. Wages in Kootenay 3 to 5 dollars (12*s.* to 20*s.* English) per day; prices as follows:—Flour in 1874, 7 cents (3½*d.* English) per lb.; beef on the block, 8 to 10 cents (4*d.* to 5*d.* English) per lb.; sugar, 25 cents (1*s.* 0½*d.* English) per lb.; tea, 1½ dollar (6s. English) per lb.; bacon and hams, 40 to 50 cents (1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* English) per lb.; potatoes, cabbages, turnips, 4 to 6 cents (2*d.* to 3*d.* English) per lb.; beans, 33 cents (1*s.* 4½*d.* English) per lb.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Oregon considers that the country about the sources of the Columbia River is of great prospective importance. It is divided into forest and prairie in proportions favourable for settlement; mining resources undoubted; birch, pine, cedar and cypress, prevail; climate delightful; snow goes generally as it falls; a most desirable country, needing people only and road communications. Stock-owners now drive cattle to winter in neighbourhood of Columbia River lakes; will by-and-bye be reached from the north, probably more easily than by the road from Hope.

Many prefer the climate of this section to the climate even at Victoria, Vancouver Island.

The weird, uncommon, gigantic features of the country, the grand scale on which its scenery and natural products are presented to the eye, make men at first feel dwarfed, discouraged; but there are great sources of national wealth in a territory with such a situation, with such harbours, climate, soil, and minerals. Much has to be overcome, but the future is certain.

OKANAGAN COUNTRY.

Very fine stock country, and will also produce grain; yields

fall wheat only without irrigation; spring wheat 4½ to 1½ tons per acre, without irrigation; also profusely oats, barley, Indian corn, potatoes, tomatoes, musk-melons, water-melons, grape-vine, tobacco. Summer warm, has shown 98° in the shade, cold is sharp in winter, but weather clear and sunny, snow seldom deep, and never lies long, cattle, horses, and sheep, as a rule, unhoused in winter; moderate preparation, however, recommended.

The lake, 70 miles long by 1½ miles wide; country to the east of it a fair sample of the best districts between Rocky and Cascade Ranges; open, grassy hills, dotted with trees like English parks, successive hills and dales; lakes, ponds, and streams full of fish; soil much the same general character as the Similkameen; rich sandy loam, substratum of clay in some valleys, stretches of "bottom" land, some alkali patches; settlers coming in fast and taking up land since Canadian Pacific Railway survey began. Those who would have "sold out" a year ago are now tilling and improving their land. It is said that in Okanagan and adjoining districts, there is room for a farming population of 10,000 souls (allowing 160 acres for nine persons). Roman Catholic mission-post (1,100 feet above sea-level) on the east side of the lake; fine country behind it. On the west side of the lake, a little distance back, runs a low mountain range from which detached spurs press upon the lake, and rise above the water in precipitous bluffs; excellent pasture, particularly on small spits jutting into the lake. The Cherry Creek Silver Mine has been abandoned for the present.

Near the north end of the lake is an Indian reserve of very choice land.

KAMLOOPS-SHUSWAP DISTRICT.

Let us enter the district from the east. Columbia River is 44 miles from Shuswap Lake, via Eagle Pass. Three Valley Lake (altitude 1,912 feet) is about 34 miles from Shuswap Lake. Directly south from Three Valley Lake is a long, wide, grassy valley, which leads across a low "divide" to the head-waters of the Shuswap or Spillemeechene River. This is a gentle river flowing through a large valley, much of which has clay subsoil; fine fall wheat without irrigation; very good and heavy crops here; large farm-buildings; well fenced fields; Indians at work on farms; fine bunch grass on the high land, round which the river makes a southern bend.

A farmer on the Shuswap Prairie thrashed out 80 tons of wheat in 1872; two other farmers 40 tons each. Prices here of very superior extra flour, 12 dollars (48*s*. English) per barrel

of 196 lbs.; choice bacon, 25 cents (1*s*. 0½*d*. English) per lb.; juicy beef 10 cents (5*d* English) per lb.

Leaving the Shuswap or Spillemeechene River at a point, say beyond where Cherry Creek joins it, there is between that point and the head of the Okanagan Lake a district of open prairie and sparsely timbered land, abounding in rich pasturage and dotted with a few farming settlements.

From the head of Okanagan Lake to the Thompson River (south branch) is about 45 miles north-west. Leaving the open, rolling, bunch-grass valleys of Okanagan, you first ascend for about 20 miles through timber land; reach Grand Prairie—fine soil, luxuriant bunch-grass, dotted with cattle; the prairie 16 miles by 2 miles, bounded by hills, a river between; elevation (1,450 feet) causes some danger from night frost. Grand Prairie to Thompson River—glittering stream through valley, bordered by alders and willows, green meadows, clumps of trees, small lakes; good soil ready for cultivation.

From the nearest point at which you strike the South Thompson River down to its meeting (forks) with its north branch is 16 miles of open grass country. At the junction stands Kamloops, a few miles from the head of Kamloops Lake— 25 miles long— rolling prairie land; with fine grass, and also some fertile valleys on southern bank of lake.

There is an open, or lightly timbered bunch-grass country along the banks of the North Thompson River, and north of Kamloops Lake, for 130 miles.

Several English gentlemen from the American side have taken a prairie of 2000 acres on the north Thompson, a short distance from Kamloops, and are making a long ditch for irrigation.

In 1871 the yield of grain on the Tranquille and north and south branches of the Thompson River was a million and a quarter pounds,

The whole Kamloops-Shuswap district is a district of table-land, with considerable depressions—abundant pasture, generally free from forests, and only interspersed with timber; summer climate dry, great heat; winter frequently very cold for a day or two, but on the whole not very sharp; snow generally lies a short time only; cattle are driven here to winter in severe seasons; Hudson's Bay Company used to "winter out" 500 horses here, including brood mares and young horses. This district will doubtless become known again as a mineral district. The first gold found in quantity by the natives was found in this district, and fair wages are still made on the

Thompson river. The Thompson, near its mouth, is too full, rapid, and rocky for mining.

Kamloops itself is likely to be a distributing centre for the fine country around it, even if the Canadian Pacific Railway does not come to help the infant city; schools, visiting clergymen, three fine stores already, three hotels, two blacksmiths' shops, &c. Hudson's Bay Company building a store (60 by 40 feet), and going to keep more goods than hitherto; sawmill 20 miles up the north branch of the Thompson; good grist-mill, generally busy, on the Tranquille (flows from north into Kamloops lake); the Tranquille Mill grinds a good deal for the North and South Thompson districts, and also a portion of the Okanagan country. In 1872 wheat was sold for 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. (1*d.* to $1\frac{1}{8}$*d.* English), delivered to merchants at Kamloops or to the Tranquille Mill. The higher price was towards the end of the year, and arose partly from the requirements of the Canadian Railway survey.

NICOLA COUNTRY.

Directly south from Kamloops, 30 miles, is Nicola Lake. The road at present from Kamloops is a sort of natural trail over gently undulating but high open country, with fine grass. First few miles no herbage; many ravines. At the first height turn and survey the magnificent scenery of the Thompson River valleys; will give some idea of the grazing resources of the Province. Can bring a waggon with light load across from Kamloops to Nicola Lake, if you take a guide, an axe, and a spade.

Nicola Lake is reached also from Lytton, which is on the trunk waggon-road. The post comes in from Lytton.

The road in this direction will doubtless be improved. At present, going from Lytton to Nicola Lake, you first skirt and look down on Thompson River.

Eleven miles on, at a break in valley, is a waterfall; diverge; steep mountain twelve miles; strike Nicola River, whence 40 miles to the lake. First part of river unattractive; wild sage bushes; hot sand in summer. River winds through masses of alder and willow; by-and-by plains dotted with pines; fine land. Rich sheltered bottoms, where the peach, castor-oil plant, sweet almond, will grow, and fine meadow grass, grain, and root-crops; grassy hills, good for cows. Provincial Exhibition prize for cheese came to this district. Irrigate from river water; land in valley heavy black loam; no stones nor gravel near surface; red pine on the mountains. Coal, it is said, has been found in the Nicola district.

Nicola Lake, thus reached either from Lytton or Kamloops,

is in a fine district; climate dry and warm in the summer; warm rains April and May, and again August and September. Have to irrigate; can grow finest wheat, oats, barley, broom corn, and vegetables—one experienced settler says better produce than in "Vancouver Island or Oregon"; tobacco, tomatoes, and melons mature well. Winters mild; two months cold clear weather, with snow. South winds melt snow and leave ground bare for weeks. Round the lake open prairie; bunch grass. Year-old steer of 600 lbs. (dressed). Seldom have to feed cattle on hay. On 2nd March, 1872, after a bad winter, cattle fat; grass green on hillsides, spring birds and wild ducks back to their haunts. Good land round the lake occupied, but room in the neighbourhood. Milk cows scarce; a few gentle cows for sale at 65 to 75 dollars (13*l.* to 15*l.* English); plenty of cattle, but young breeding stock dear. Beautiful sheep-farm a mile from lake; level plain, river on one side; sloping heights to the north, running parallel to the river. About 2000 sheep; do well.

A correspondent, "Observer," in the *British Colonist*, Victoria, of 28th November, 1871, says: "I predict a prosperous future to all who obtain a footing in this most delightful valley. . . . . It is a fact that all kinds of animals will not only thrive by what they can procure for themselves, but will keep fat, so great is the quantity of vegetation and so moderate the climate."

East side of Nicola Lake, up river ten miles, fine valley; home for fifty families, at least. Open prairie along the river; very good land, easily irrigated; timber scarce, except close to the river; pine on mountains seven or eight miles back. As far as the eye can see, a beautiful prairie of grass.

HOPE, YALE AND LYTTON.

Hope, 95 miles from mouth of Fraser River, was formerly an active little place, but the gold-bearing Similkameen country, to the east, having been neglected, owing to the greater attractions of Cariboo, Hope has not thriven as was expected, though it again shows signs of life. The silver mines will tend to increase its importance, which, prospectively, must always be considerable, as Hope is the natural outlet to the Fraser river from the fine farming and mining country of Similkameen.

Yale, the head of navigation on Fraser river, 110 miles from its mouth, is a most picturesque and thriving little town, situated in a narrow gorge of striking grandeur. Large quantities of goods and not a few passengers pass through it daily, in the summer, to the upper country. The Fraser River

"bars," near this town, yeilded a large quantity of gold in 1858, and have since been reworked to advantage.

Forty-three miles above Yale the aspect of the country completly changes. The underbrush and cedars are left behind; there is much less moss upon the tress; shrubs begin to appear which belong to a drier climate. Here also begin the peculiar " benches " or terraces which mark the course of the Fraser River and its tributaries. On one of these flats, 200 feet above the stream, is the town of Lytton, named after Lord Lytton. Lytton is situated at the junction of the Thompson with the Fraser, 43 miles below Lillooet and 57 miles above Yale. It is a pretty town, already something more than a wayside town. The population is increasing, owing to mines and farms in its neighbourhood. The wheat ground at the Lytton mill makes very fine flour. There is a good market for all produce.

LILLOET-CLINTON DISTRICT.

This district includes Cache Creek, Bonaparte, also Williams Lake, and up to Quesnel Mouth.

The whole district is a very fine one, and at present shows what can be done by applying capital to the soil. It is farther to the north and generally more elevated than some sections already described. The risk to crops from summer night frosts may be said to be very considerable in the entire country on the waggon-road north of Pavillon Mountain, unless farms have a south aspect or are protected from north blasts. The remark applies, of course, more particularly to farms further north than Alexandria.

It is safe to have some winter provision for stock in much of the country through which the trunk-waggon road from Yale runs. The effect, however, of the above danger is merely to add somewhat to the amount of capital required in agriculture. Farming in this district is the direct child of the Cariboo mining region, and farmers with a market at their doors (which for some articles the waggon-road gives them), can afford risks that are not excessive. That the risks under the circumstances are not considered excessive is proved by the extension of farming every year in the district by men of capital. The extent to which this will take place will depend on the continued success of the Cariboo mines, or other mines that can be conveniently supplied from this district.

The surface in so large a section of country is, of course, varied. It embraces within its area fertile river-benches (terraces), table lands, large open valleys, immense plains, and green rolling hills.

The country near the Thompson, Bonaparte, and Hat rivers is very attractive to the eye; miles of green hills, crowning slopes, and level meadows; hardly a bush or a tree; fine grass almost to the hill-tops. The climate very healthful and enjoyable; rather a want of timber in parts, also of rain generally, but there are many streams.

For grazing, the country cannot be surpassed, and its agricultural capabilities, so far as the soil is concerned, are in many parts very good. At Cache Creek and on the Bonaparte there is excellent arable land. The country through which the waggon road passes to Williams Lake has some very good soil, with no more timber than is needed for farming purposes. The farming land is bounded by low hills, beyond which there are prairies and valleys. These hills are undulating and brightly green, and their grassy carpet is daisied over with countless wild flowers.

The road occasionally crosses some fresh mountain stream, whose cool clear waters invite the traveller to drink; now it winds by the bank of a lovely lake, in whose glassy depths the trees and shrubs along the margin seem to contemplate their own symmetry and face. The summer frosts, however, as above said, are rather against crop-farming in this section. except on farms favourably situated; but the frosts do not come regularly, nor with equal severity.

The great trunk-waggon road of the province goes through the district, and the farmers produce food for horses and mules largely, in addition to the flour, bacon, &c, required for the mining towns in Cariboo. The visitor here sees irrigation-flumes (water-course) of great length, gang-ploughs, and thrashing machines; also several saw-mills, bacon and ham factories, and three flour-mills, which latter cost 60,000 dollars (12,000*l*. English). The farmers themselves, to start one flour-mill, subscribed 8000 dollars (1600*l*. English). There is a Farmers' Society at Clinton—the Northern British Columbia Agricultural Society. I believe there are in the Lillooet district about 12,000 horned cattle, 5000 sheep, 4000 pigs, and 400 horses. The average annual yield for the last five years has been about three millions and a half pounds of wheat, with a large yield of other cereals, and beans, peas, onions, potatoes, &c, The above is not much to speak of; but it must be remembered that the supply has been limited by the demand. These farming facts conclusively show the agricultural capabilities of the Province, even in a section of it which in parts is liable to occasional summer frosts. Let but mining towns grow, or let a railway be made (as it will be soon) to carry surplus produce to a shipping port,

and it will be seen that the agricultural capabilities of even the northern portion of the East Cascade region of British Columbia are very great.

CHILCOTIN, ETC.

This is the country on either side of the river of that name, It is bounded on the west side by the range, called by some the "Cascade" and by others the "Coast" range, and on the east by Fraser River. Chilcotin has not yet been throughly tested by farmers, but the country is attracting attention.

We have different accounts of it from travellers. The probability is that a good deal of the Chilcotin country is arid and sandy, with poor timber.

Its area, however, is immense, and may include also great tracts of good grazing land. Near its numerous rivers and lakes we might expect to find superior arable land. The surface is open in parts, and timbered in others, generally presenting either rolling prairies or forest table-lands. There are many lakes and rivers, and a great valley through which the Chilcotin flows. The average elevation of the district is considerable, say 2,500 feet; but the altitude of the surface varies considerably. The highest point of the trail, from Bentinck arm, is 3,500 to 4,000 feet high. From that summit on the plateau, looking west, you see the Cascade Range; to the south, lonely massive heights; to the east an expanse of forest, broken by lakes and marshes. Reindeer are numerous on the great mountain plateau near the head of the Chilcotin River.

Soil probably light on the high land, and rich near some of the rivers and lakes.

Climate hot in summer, and very sharp in winter; the slopes opposite depressions in the Cascade Range, probably will be found the most suitable for crops, as far as climate is concerned.

Another large section of the Province, east of the Cascade Range, is not much known yet, namely, the section extending to a great distance north and west from the elbow which the Fraser River makes to get round the Cariboo Mountains.

Hudson's Bay Company officers describe this northern region as a hunting and mining region, containing, however, large tracts of good pasture; and probably a good deal of winter fodder for cattle would be required here.

Wheat has been raised at Fort George; barley and vegetables at Fraser's Lake; potatoes on the lake slopes at Stewart's Lake (the hollows are liable to night frosts). Humming-bird common at Stewart's Lake in summer.

A fine country is also spoken of as existing "between Fort St. James and Nation River;" good land also between Babine and the "forks" of the Skeena. On the whole, though much of the above section of the country north and west from the great elbow of the Fraser is known to be mountainous and swampy, it probably is as habitable as some inhabited countries of Northern Europe.

Under the stimulus of a demand for stock or produce, such as mining camps would produce, the district doubtless would show considerable even farming results.

ROUGH SKETCH OF EAST CASCADE REGION.

The general features of its surface may be described in a few words; rugged Alpine masses, wooded on their slopes and holding lakes, swamps, and moist meadows in their embrace; arid mountain ranges and ridges crossing and recrossing; rolling wooded hills and grassy hillocks; table-lands, generally of high elevation, often of great extent, with and without forest; longed terraced river channels or valleys; wide open valleys; deep, narrow, wooded valleys; short valleys (often colled "prairies") a land also of lakes; innumerable narrow; elongated lakes of all sizes, from the bright pond to the lake 100 miles long, often linked by streams; some lakes steepsided right round their margins, others wall-edged with intervening swamps, but ofter with gently shelving rims backed by open grassy hills. Rivers, smaller than the drainers of such mountain systems might be supposed to be (the light soil absorbs thəm); generally deep-grooved and rapid; threading the whole country, bursting through rocky walls, seeking lake after lake, turning and twisting to find a way to the ocean, but for the most part unable to do so, nearly all being finally swallowed up by the Fraser and Columbia rivers. Trees, an immense area in the southern part of the East Cascade region, say from the Horse Fly district south to the American boundary, is generally unwooded. There are wide expanses of open land without trees, or only with belts, clumps, and dots of cone-bearing trees without underbush, extending, however, into forests as the Rocky Mountains or their flanking ridges are approached, and again towards the northern and north-westren portions of the region, say beyond the line of the Horse Fly district and Williams Lake. Remotely, in the north-west, the country again becomes, in many parts, thinly wooded, and the firs are rarer, In the neighborhood of the Skeena, the maples and cottonwood in many parts contrast cheeringly with the sombre hues of the conifers that abound in the Valley of the Fraser.

To attempt to sum up the capabilities of this great region (itself but a portion of the Province of British Columbia) would, in the present condition of our knowledge of it, be an offence against common sense. We know a little about parts of the region, and may offer a few remarks accordingly.

Taking into consideration the healthfulness of the climate, with its short winters and long, bright summers, the fertile soil, vast extent of grass pasture, streams filled with fish, the abundance of minerals, and grand mountain and valley scenery, adding to these considerations the quantity of vacant public land open to settlement, and the comparatively small expense required to form a settlement, I know of no region on the continent of North America that holds out equal inducements to suitable settlers. It will be peopled by a happy and prosperous community within a few years after the opening of the railway through it, which shall supply cheap transportation for immigrants and their supplies, and for mining machinery.

The main drawback to this fine country at present is the want of quick and cheap transportation. This drawback will be removed by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Farmers have produced, by the aid of a simple process of irrigation, wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, timothy hay, potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, tomatoes, muskmelons, watermelons, grape-vine, tobacco, broom corn, sweet almond, castor-oil plant, peach, and almost all other fruits.

Fern is seldom seen in the East Cascade region. A few mosquitoes only are found along wooded water courses. In some parts, flies trouble the animals.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, a Victoria newspaper, writes of the southern portion of the East Cascade Region as follows:—"Having travelled twice through a large portion of the farming districts of British Columbia, I am very strongly impressed with the great advantages the country offers to any young man who may take unto himself a better half, and settle down in any of those lovely green valleys, and there grow his own pork and beans, with none to make him afraid while watching his chuckle-headed calves and big spotted steers bouncing over the hills. It is a fact that all the country which I am about to mention is covered with abundance of bunch-grass, pea-vine, and rye-grass, from two to six feet high. It is a pity that people who are looking for peaceful and prosperous homes, such as our Government can offer, do not know more about the country. Upon each side of the

North and South Thompson Rivers, for miles above Kamloops Lake—45 miles from the trunk waggon-road—there are thousands of acres of good prairie land, with plenty of timber for building and fencing purposes. Here all kinds of grain and vegetables can be raised simply by going to a little trouble in irrigating. This can be done by raising water from the river with a wind-mill attached to the top of a lofty fir tree. There is quite strong enough wind every day in the year for the purpose. Here passes a good waggon-road leading from the trunk road to what is known as the immense Okanagan country. My pen fails me to do justice to it as a farming and stock-raising country—plenty of fish in the lakes and rivers."

Another gentleman writing in 1872 to the *British Colonist*, (Victoria newspaper), after travelling by the coach from Cache Creek to Okanagan, says:—"The country is for the most part open, dotted with trees, giving it almost the appearance of an old country park. It is so free from wood as to enable the horseman to canter at will in almost every direction, and in some instances no obstructions are presented to the free progress of a carriage. The face of the country is beautiful—relieved by ever changing succession of hill and dale. The water system is excellent, the surface of the country being indented by numerous lakes and rivers or smaller streams, everywhere teeming with fish of excellent quality. A mild climate will have already been inferred. It may be added that snow seldom falls to any depth, and never lies long. Horses, horned cattle and sheep, pass the winter unhoused and uncared for, and, as a rule, come out in good condition in the spring. On most of the grass ranges cattle shifting for themselves through winter are in prime condition for beef in the spring. In the country thus roughly and very imperfectly sketched, there are a few hundred settlers—we really do not know how many. In the valleys of the Thompson, Okanagan and Cache Creek, there are about one hundred children. There is the making of happy homes for tens of thousands. In truth no more desirable country can be found, and it is not unreasonable to hope that the opening of a coach road leading through the heart of it, and the facilities for travel presented by a weekly line of stages, may lead persons in search of homes to go and see for themselves."

SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY.

This valley extends fifty-five miles from Princeton to the frontier. Mountains bordering the river are granite, greenstone, and quartz, capped with blue and brown clay slate; clay

of slaty texture stained with iron; small quantities of blue clay; bed of river filled with boulders of granite, greenstone, and trap of all sizes; fordable except during freshets, and then it rises very rapidly; grass very good; timber scarce; sharp bends of river generally well wooded; underbrush of willow and wild cherry; near base of mountains sufficient timber for settlers; soil somewhat sandy and light; free from stones, and generally excellent for either grazing or farming; dry in summer; irrigation necessary; many large portions already well watered by streams from the mountains, with fall sufficient to facilitate any further irrigation found necessary; grass most luxuriant, also, on the little tributary streams. Valley very picturesque. "Similkameen beef" is talked of as Englishmen talk of "Southdown mutton." A settler introduced a Durham bull in 1872, which cost him 1000 dollars (200*l.* English): another wrote lately, "We have a good mining and good farming district and one of the best stock-ranges on the Pacific coast: numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs. The Indians go into farming; quite quiet; keep cats."

It is unfortunate that this fine Similkameen district has not an easier western outlet in the direction of the New Westminster district, but such an outlet possibly may yet be found.

OSOYOOS LAKE.

Close to the boundary line—connected with Okanagan Lake by a chain of lakes and rivers. Open land between Osoyoos and Boundary Creek. Famous Rock Creek diggings were in this neighbourhood, and no doubt all this country will be again worked by miners. Good cattle-grazing country; grain and all kinds of vegteation splendid, and cattle in fine condition. One settler had 200 fat steers to sell. Mosquitoes troublesome. Trade with Indians good; they seem to have plenty of money.

With the exception of a few miles, the entire road from Rock Creek to the great prairie at the head of Kettle river is thought a fine rolling prairie country, thinly wooded, and abounding in bunch-grass. Gold and Selkirk ranges then intervene. Fort Shepherd is a wild barren spot—rough trail thence over the "divide" between Columbia and Kootenay rivers to the Kootenay Valley (south from Kootenay Lake); river broad and sluggish; portion of valley quite level; rich alluvial soil as on Pitt river (New Westminster district); overflowed probably; swamp grass; rich vegetation; going still east up the Mooyie river to the lake, there is thick timber—Purcell range intervenes—beyond this range country opens out; thirty or forty miles farther, the traveller reaches the Kootenay again; grand scenery approaching the Rocky Mountains.—*Sproat.*

For additional information on the Province the following works may be consulted:

Vancouver's Voyage on N. W. Coast of America, 1790-95.

Voyage of Portlock and Dixon on N. W. Coast of America.

Voyage of Meares on N. W. Coast of America.

Voyage a la Cote du Noid Ouest dans les Annces 1810-15, par Gabriel Franchere.

Travels of Sir Alex. McKenzie to the Pacific Ocean, &c., in the years 1789-93.

Ross Cox's Columbia River.

Jewett's Narrative of a captivity at Nootka Sound in 1804.

An Essay on Vancouver Island, by Dr. Charles Forbes, R. N., 1862.

A work on Vancouver Island, by J. D. Pemberton, Esq., Surveyor General of the former Colony.—London 1862.

Travels of Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle.

A work on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, by Gilbert M. Sproat, Esq.

Overland Route through British North America, by Alfred Waddington.—Longmans, London. 1868.

Official Report on British Columbia of the Hon. H. L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works of Canada, 1871.

Vancouver Island and British Columbia, by Dr. Rattray, R. N.

Prize Essay on British Columbia, 1863, by the Rev. R. C. L. Brown, M. A.

Prize Essay on British Columbia, by A. C. Anderson, Esq.

"Vancouver Island Explorations and Papers, relating to the British Columbia Botanical Expedition."

Studies of the Forest and Forest Life of North West America, by Robert Brown, M. A., F. L. S., F. R. G. S., P. L. D., President of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh.

Vancouver Island and British Columbia, by Mathew McFie, Esq., F. R. G. S.

Four years in British Columbia, by Capt. R. C. Mayne, R. N., C. B.

Report on British Columbia, by the Hon H. L. Langevin, C. B., Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

British Columbia, by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Esq.

LIST OF DOMINION OFFICIALS.

Governor,	Hon. A. N. Richards
Chief Justice,	Sir M. B. Begbie
Puisne Judge,	Hon. H. P. P. Crease
"	Hon. J. H. Gray
Aid de Camp to Governor General,	Capt. G. R. Layton
Deputy Receiver General,	John Graham
Deputy Adjutant General,	Lt. Col. Houghton
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,	Lt. Col. Powell
Asst. " " on Mainland,	J. Lenahan
Inspector of Post Offices,	Robt. Wallace
Agent of Marine and Fisheries Depart.,	Capt. J. Cooper
Inspector of Steamboats,	Thos. Westgarth
Harbour Master and Port Warden, Victoria,	Capt. J. Nagle
" " Nanaimo,	T. E. Peck
" " Burrard Inlet,	Isaac Johns

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Cariboo,	H. M. Ball
Lillooet,	E. H. Saunders
New Westminster and Yale,	P. O'Reilly
Victoria,	A. F. Pemberton
Nanaimo,	W. R. Spaulding

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Victoria—Collector,	Hon. W. Hamley
Chief Clerk,	C. S. Finlaison
Revenue Officer,	C. S. Wylde
Landing Waiter and Searcher,	George Fry
Clerk,	A. R. Milne
Tide Waiter,	R. Lawson
" Acting,	D. Driscoll
New Westminster—Sub. Collector,	W. H. Lowe
Landing Waiter,	J. Burr
Burrard Inlet—Landing Waiter,	Isaac Johns
Osoyoos—Sub. Collector,	J. C. Haynes
Kootenay—Sub. Collector,	J. G. Norris
Nanaimo—Sub. Collector,	T. E. Peck
Stickeen—Landing Waiter,	Richard Hunter

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector,	C. T. Dupont
Collector,	H. B. Good
Deputy Collector,	D. Lindsay

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

See Post Office Report.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Resident Engineer. - - - B. W. Pearse
Superintendent of Telegraphs, - R. B. McMicking

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

See Report.

C. P. RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

See Report.

LIST OF OFFICIALS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Premier, - - - - Hon. A. C. Elliott
Attorney General, - - - "
Provincial Secretary, - - - "
Minister of Mines, - - "
Minister of Finance and Agriculture, - Hon. W. Smithe
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. F. G. Vernon
Private Secretary to Lieut. Governor, Capt. G. R. Layton

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, - - - - Hon. A. C. Elliott
Hon. F. G. Vernon
Hon. Wm. Smithe
Clerk, - - - - Hon. Wm. Smithe
Deputy Clerk, - - - - J. J. Young

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney General, - - - Hon. A. C. Elliott
Solicitor, Clerk, - - - Henry S. Mason

TREASURY.

Minister of Finance, - - - Hon. Wm. Smithe
Treasurer, - - - - - J. J. Young
Auditor, - - - - W. C. Berkeley

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Provincial Secretary,	Hon. A. C. Elliott
Deputy Provincial Secretary,	Charles Good
Acting Deputy Provincial Secretary,	Thos. Elwyn
Superintendent of Education,	J. J. Jessop
Deputy Supt. of Education, (on Mainland)	F. C. Clementson

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Superintendent,	Richard Wolfenden
Printer,	George Williams
"	Robt. Butler
"	John H. Murray
Assistant Printer,	Chas. L. Swanson
Messenger,	D Deasy
Asst. Messenger,	T. Deasy

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Speaker,	Hon. James Trimble
Clerk,	J. Roland Hett
Law Clerk,	Eli Harrison, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms,	J. Dwyer
Messenger,	T. Deasy

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Commissioner,	Hon. Forbes G. Vernon
Surveyor General,	A. S. Farwell
Accountant,	J. J. Austin
Clerk of Records,	J. G. Vinter
Draughtsman,	W. S. Gore
Assistant Draughtsman,	F. G. Richards, Jr.

REGISTRAR.

Registrar General of Titles,	H. B. W. Aikman
" of Births, Death and Marriages,	"
" of Bills of Sale,	"
" of Joint Stock Companies,	"
" of Agricultural Societies,	"
" Under "The Cattle Exemption Act of 1871,"	"

SUPREME COURT.

Registrar,	Chas. E. Pooley
Deputy Registrar,	Henry S. Mason
Usher,	James Irving

ASSAY OFFICE, CARIBOO.

Assayer,	W. Hitchcock
Melter,	A. J. Mouatt

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS UNDER THE ASSESSMENT ACT, 1876.

Richfield,	W. Stephenson
Lightning Creek,	"
Quesnelle,	"
Williams Lake,	"
Lillooet,	E. Allen
Lytton,	George Coxon
Okanagan,	C. A. Vernon
Nicola Lake,	J. Clapperton
Kamloops,	J. Ussher
Rock Creek,	B. Price
Cache Creek,	G. Coxon
Kootenay,	C. Booth
New Westminster and the Coast,	J. C. Hughes
Victoria,	J. E. McMillan
" Clerk,	C. Wallace
District of Victoria,	R. F. John
Esquimalt, Sooke, Metchosin and Highland,	J. Pottinger
Cowichan and Salt Spring Island,	J. Morley
Nanaimo,	T. L. Fawcett
Comox,	J. Rodello

COLLECTORS AND REVISORS OF VOTERS.

Cariboo,	J. Bowron
Lillooet,	A. W. Smith
Yale,	W. Teague
Kootenay,	C. Booth
New Westminster,	E. Dickinson
Burrard Inlet,	J. Willis
Victoria,	E. R. Woods
Victoria District,	S. Robarts
Esquimalt and Metchosin,	E. R. Woods
Cowichan,	J. Morley
Nanaimo,	T. L. Fawcett
Comox,	R. H. Pidcock

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Cariboo,	J. Bowron
Williams Lake,	Michael O'Connor
Lillooet,	"

Canoe Creek,	Michael O'Connor
Clinton,	"
Kamloops,	John Ussher
Yale District,	W. Teague
Kootenay,	C. Booth
New Westminster,	E Dickinson
Cassiar,	A. W. Vowell
Victoria,	H. B. W. Aikman
Nanaimo,	T. L. Fawcett

COURTS OF APPEAL UNDER ASSESSMENT ACT, 1876.

Cariboo,	H. M. Ball
Lillooet,	E H. Sanders
Yale, Kamloops, Lytton, Hope,	"
Okanagan,	M. Lumby
Nicola Lake,	T. Woodward
Rock Creek,	J. C. Haynes
Kootenay,	C. Booth
Cassiar,	A. W. Vowell
New Westminster,	P. O'Reilly
Victoria,	A. T. D. McElmen
Esquimalt, Sooke, Metchosin,	"
Cowichan and Salt Spring Island,	H. Fry
Nanaimo,	W. R. Spalding
Comox,	R. H. Pidcock

CORONERS.

Cariboo,	J. Chipp
Lillooet,	F. W Foster
Yale,	J. Clapperton
Kootenay,	C. Booth
New Westminster,	C. N. Trew
Langley,	"
Chilliwhack,	"
Coast District,	W. Duncan
Omineca,	A. Graham
Cassiar,	A. W. Vowell
Stickeen,	J. B. Lovell
Victoria City and District,	A. F. Pemberton
Esquimalt, Sooke, Metchosin,	"
Cowichan and Salt Spring Island,	J. Morley
Nanaimo,	W. R. Spalding
Comox,	R. H. Pidcock

GOLD COMMISSIONERS.

Cariboo,	H. M. Ball
Lillooet,	E. H. Sanders
Yale,	P. O'Reilly

Osoyoos,	J. C. Haynes
Okanagan,	C. A. Vernon
Kootenay,	C. Booth
New Westminster,	E. Dickinson
Cassiar,	A. W. Vowell
Victoria,	F. G. Vernon
Esquimalt, Sooke, Metchosin,	"
Nanaimo,	W. R. Spalding
Comox,	"

GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Cariboo,	J. Bowron
Clinton,	Michael O'Connor
Lillooet,	A. W. Smith
Kamloops	J. Ussher
Lytton,	G. Coxon
Yale,	W. Teague
Kootenay,	C. Booth
New Westminster,	E. Dickinson
Cassiar,	A. W. Vowell
Cowichan and Salt Spring Island,	J. Morley
Nanaimo,	T. L. Fawcett
Comox,	J. Rodello

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Anderson A. C.,	Province
Armstrong W. J.,	do
Allison J. F ,	Electoral District of Yale
Alexander R. H.,	Electoral District of New Westminster
Ball H. M.,	Province
Brown R. H.,	do
Brown G. H. Wilson,	do
Barlow A.,	do
Bate M.,	do
Bryden John,	do
Bulkley T. A.,	do
Booth C.,	Electoral District of Kootenay
Cornwall C. F.,	Province
Cornwall H. P.,	do
Clapperton J.,	do
Coney B. G.,	do
Chambers Coote M.,	do
Chipp J.,	do
Cunningham J.,	do
Clarkson W.,	do
Chadwick W.,	do
Campbell W. M.,	do

Courtney H. C., - - - - Province
Coulthard J. H., - - - - - do
Duncan W., - - - - - do
Dewdney E., - - - - - do
Douglas B., - - - - - do
Drabble G. F., - - - - - do
Deighton R., - - - - - do
DeBeck H. L., - - - - - do
Dunsmuir R., - - - - do
Diggle W. N., - - - - - do
Drake M. W. T., - - - - do
Dickinson R., - Electoral District of New Westminster
Elliott A. C., - - - - - Province
Elwyn T., - - - - - do
Ellis T, - - - - - do
Egerton F. W., - - - - - do
Elford W., - - Electoral District of Cowichan
Edwards J. T., - - Electoral District of Yale
Foster F. W., - - - - - Province
Finlayson R., - - - - - do
Foord F., - - - - - do
Ferris W. D., - - - - do
Fisher W., (Esquimalt) - - - - do
Fisher W., (Metchosin) - - - do
Fry H., - - - - - - do
Foster F. N., - - - - - do
Findlay G. J., - - - - - do
Galbraith J. T., - - - - do
Graham A., - - - - - do
Gray A. B., - - - - - do
Haynes J. C., - - - - - do
Houghton C. F., - - - - do
Helmcken J. S., - - - - - do
Holbrook H., - - - - do
Higman F. G., - - - - - do
Hoey R., - - - - - do
Hughes J. C., - - - - - do
Harris C. R., - - - - - do
Innes J. H., - - - - - do
Langley A. J., - - - - do
Lindsay D, - - - - - do
Leneveu D., - - - - - do
Ladner W. H., - - - - - do
Lindsay A., - - - - - do
Landvoigt G., - - - - - do
Lovell J. B., - - - - - do

Milby W. C.,	Province
Morley J.,	do
Macdonald W. J.,	do
Mara J. A.,	do
McLean A.,	do
McMillan J. E.,	do
Morrow W. H.,	do
Mackie J.,	do
McGilvery D.,	do
Miller D. W.,	do
McNaughton D.,	do
Muir J. L.,	do
McMicking R. B.,	do
Muir J.,	do
Manson W.,	do
Marshall T.,	do
Muir M.,	do
McKay J. W.,	do
McAllister J.,	do
McIlmoyle J.,	do
Me:son W. Laing,	Canoe Creek P. D., Elec. Dis. Lillooet
McHugh H.,	do Victoria
McInnes A. D.,	do Cariboo
Murray John,	do Yale
Nutt J.,	Province
Nelson H.,	do
Nagle J.,	Vancouver Island
O'Reilly P ,	Province
Pemberton A. F.,	do
Pidcock R. H.,	do
Pearson E.,	do
Pemberton J. D.,	do
Powell I. W.,	do
Prentiss A.,	do
Pratt D.,	Electoral District of Lillooet
Pringle A.,	do Yale
Planta J. P.,	do Nanaimo
Puetz J.,	do Cowichan
Raymur J. A.,	Province
Rithet R. P.,	do
Rogers J.,	do
Robb J.,	do
Robertson J. J.,	do
Ritchie R. P ,	do
Robertson W. H.,	do
Robson J.,	do

Reay W.,	Electoral District of Victoria
Rennie W.,	do Cariboo
Sanders E. H.,	Province
Spalding W. R.,	do
Smithe W.,	do
Shaw J.,	do
Sword C. B.,	do
Saul J.,	do
Seward T.,	do
Spratt J.,	do
Skinner T. J.,	do
Sinclair J.,	Electoral District of Victoria
Springer B.,	Electoral District of New Westminster
Tolmie W. F.,	Province
Todd J H.,	do
Tuzo H. A.,	do
Turner J. H.,	do
Tait J.,	Electoral District of Yale
Vowell A. W.,	Province
Vernon C A.,	do
Walkem G. A.,	do
Wells A. K.,	do
Ward W. C.,	do
Wallace R.,	do
Weir R.,	do
Webster G.,	do
Williams T. H.,	Electoral District of Cowichan
Work H.,	Electoral District of New Westminster

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Kamloops,	J. Ussher
Cariboo,	G. Byrnes
New Westminster,	H. V. Edmonds
"	W. Norman Bole
Burrard Inlet,	J. C. Hughes
"	R. H. Alexander
Cassiar,	A. W. Vowell
Victoria,	M. W. T. Drake
"	R. E. Jackson
"	E. Johnson
"	J. R. Hett
"	W. Pollard
"	A. R. Robertson
"	H. C. Courtney
"	E. Harrison Jr
"	A. T. D. McElmen

Victoria,	A. E. B. Davie
"	C. J. Leggatt
Nanaimo,	R. Smith
"	C. N. Young
"	Theo. Davie

REGISTRARS UNDER MARRIAGE ORDINANCE ACT.

Cariboo,	H. M. Ball
Lillooet,	E. H. Sanders
Kamloops.	John Ussher
New Westminster,	E. Dickinson
Cassiar,	A. W. Vowell
Victoria,	T. Harris
Nanaimo,	W. R. Spalding

RETURNING OFFICERS.

Cariboo,	H. M. Ball
Lillooet,	E. H Sanders
Yale,	J. Ussher
Kootenay,	C. Booth
New Westminster,	A. Jackson
Victoria,	C. Prevost
Cowichan,	J. Morley
Nanaimo,	T. L. Fawcett
Comox,	G. F. Drabble

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Cariboo,	H. M. Ball
Lillooet,	E. H. Sanders
Yale and New Westminster,	P. O'Reilly
Victoria,	A. F. Pemberton
Nanaimo,	W. R. Spalding

REGISTERS COUNTY COURT.

Cariboo,	J. Lindsay
Clinton,	M. O'Connor
Lillooet,	A. W. Smith
Lytton,	G. Coxon
Yale.	W. Teague
Kootenay,	C. Booth
New Westminster and Coast District,	J. A. R. Homer
Victoria,	C. J. Prevost

SHERIFFS.

Cariboo,	G. Byrnes
Lillooett,	"
Yale,	H. V. Edmonds
New Westminster and Coast District,	"
Kootenay,	"
Victoria,	T. Harris

LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Cariboo,	J. Bowron
Kamloops,	John Ussher
Nicola Valley,	J. Clapperton
Okanagan.	C. A. Vernon
Yale,	W. Teague
Kootenay,	C. Booth
Cowichan and Salt Spring Island,	J. Morley
Nanaimo,	T. L. Fawcett

VICTORIA GAOL.

Gaoler,	Phillip Woolacott
Assistant Gaoler,	John W. Hutchison
Senior Convict Guard,	Edward Truran
Convict Guard,	Edward Giffen
Convict Guard,	A. W. Rodgers
Turnkey,	James Robson

NEW WESTMINSTER GAOL.

Gaoler,	A. H. McBride
Assistant Gaoler,	W. Moresby
Senior Convict Guard,	James McNamara
Junior Convict Guard,	Wm. Edwards

POLICE FORCE.

Superintendent for the Province,	Wm. Bowden

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Superintendent,	J. J. Downey
Keeper,	M. J Goode
Assistant Keeper,	J. Phillips
Matron,	Mrs. F. Ross
Medical Officer,	J. B. Matthews

[We are indebted to the courtesy of the officials of the different departments for the foregoing official lists of J. P.'s, &c.—ED.]

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

SENATE.

Hon. R. W. W. Carrall.
" C. F. Cornwall.
" W. J. Macdonald.

COMMONS.

Vancouver Island District,	Hon. A. Bunster
Victoria District,	Hon A. DeCosmos

Victoria District,	F. J. Roscoe
Yale District,	Edgar Dewdney
Cariboo District,	J. Spencer Thompson
New Westminster District,	James Cunningham

REPRESENTATIVES IN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Victoria City District,	Robert Beaven
"	Hon. James Trimble, (Speaker)
"	Hon. Andrew Charles Elliott
"	William James Douglas
Victoria District,	Hon. Thomas Basil Humphreys
"	William Fraser Tolmie
New Westminster District,	William James Armstrong
" "	Ebenezer Brown
New Westminster City District,	Robert Dickinson
Comox District,	John Ash
Lillooet District,	William M. Brown
"	William Morrison
Cariboo District,	George Anthony Walkem
"	Alexander Edmund Batson Davie
"	John Evans
Esquimalt District,	William Fisher
"	Frederick W. Williams
Kootenay District,	Charles Gallagher
"	William C. Milby
Nanaimo District,	D. W. Gordon
Yale District,	John Andrew Mara
"	Hon. Forbes G. Vernon
"	Robert Smith
Cowichan District,	Hon. William Smithe
"	Edwin Pimbury

MINES.

Extracts from the report of the Minister of Mines for the year 1875, of mining operations for gold, coal, etc:

In reviewing the mining operations conducted in British Columbia during the year 1875, it will be found that no new mining localities have been discovered. The work done has been in fields already known; and although much new ground

has been broken, improved mines satisfactorily tested, and fresh deposits struck in localities already known, yet no really new Mining Districts have been added to those already discovered.

The prosperity of mining undertakings has not, however, been less on that account than in previous years; the yield of gold in Cariboo and Cassiar, has been steadily on the increase. The Cassiar field has been largely proved and developed, and much new and promising ground taken up.

In the coal fields of the Province, mining operations have been steadily carried on during the year In existing, *i. e*, working mines, the Vancouver Coal Co. have introduced a diamond drill, which is now in operation.

CASSIAR.

Sayyea Creek, is an affluent of the North-Western branch of the Deloire river, about 170 miles from its confluence with Dease river. A party of three men took out about 78 ounces in 115 days, making an average of ten dollars per day per man. The gold is coarse and of excellent quality. This Creek is reputed to be as large as Williams Creek, but much longer, and will doubtless provide many miners with employment next year.

Both Thibert's and McDame's Creek have been worked with great success; and a promising lead of quartz containing gold, silver and copper, was discovered on the latter. On Francis or Deloire river a lode of argentiferous galena was discovered and located, several hundred pounds of ore having been shipped for assay.

There can be no doubt of the importance and value of the district of Cassiar as a mining field, which will, probably, occupy a foremost place in our mining annals for many years to come.

The late Mr. Sullivan, Gold Commissioner, writing of these creeks, says:—

"Miners who arrived here in the early part of the spring and who worked their claims before the freshet came did very well, as they were then able to take advantage of a low stage of water, and notwithstanding the difficulties attending work in that season, such as cutting ice and removing snow, I am informed by them that in most instances it is the economic season to work creek claims in this portion of the district. However many did not work during that time fearing an early thaw and a consequent loss of labour in making preparations for such work. The lesson, I think, will not be thrown away and miners will propably attend to the working of their creek

claims early in the spring for the future, more especially on McDame's, where the water subsides into a very small stream during the season."

Extracts from G. B. Wright's report:—

"I am firmly of the opinion that the Cassiar mines are in their infancy. It is now well established that Dease, Thibert and McDame Creeks have yielded in two seasons nearly two millions of dollars, and the two latter streams will, undoubtly, produce far more in the future than they have yet done. Three other streams have been prospected, tributaries of Dease river and DeLaird, and gold in paying quantities has been found upon each. The last discovery (Sayyea's Creek) offers such inducements that hundreds of miners will visit it during the present season. Its discoverers report that there are deep deposits of auriferous gravel which will, probably, enable the miners to prosecute their work in tunnels and shafts during the winter season, thus removing one principal objection to the claims in this extreme northern region, viz., the shortness of the mining season.

"I believe that rich and profitable silver-bearing leads of quartz and galena exist, and will be worked extensively during the next two seasons.

"If my anticipations of the extent of the mining districts, and the richness of the quartz veins, are realized, another season will see the necessity of the introduction of heavy machinery for milling ore and for steam navigation. The DeLiard and Dease Rivers united, will offer 250 miles of uninterrupted navigation."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE CASSIAR GOLD FIELDS.

As the gold fields of Cassiar seem likely to become of considerable importance to the future of the Province, it may be of some interest to trace the circumstances which led to their discovery and development:—

Fair prospects of gold had been from time to time discovered on the banks and bars of the Stickeen River, and several parties had been formed for the purpose of visiting and endeavoring to establish that part of the Province as a gold field. But no definite results followed the endeavors made in this direction from the sea-board, it was reserved for an explorer entering British Columbia through the portals of the Rocky Mountains to discover this important tract of country, and it is to the intrepidity and perseverance of Mr. Thibert that attention is now called.

Leaving Minnesota in June, 1869, with one companion and a small supply of necessaries, chiefly consisting of ammunition,

Mr. Thibert started on a long and perilous journey, intending to pass two or three winters in trapping in the North-West Territory, and finally penetrate through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia to the Pacific. They passed their first winter at Great Slave Lake; during 1870 they resumed hunting and prospecting, and passed the winter about seventy-five miles up the McKenzie river.

During 1871 they passed through the Rocky Mountains and wintered on the Ure or Deloire river at an old Hudson Bay Fort; by this time their supplies had run very short, only a small supply of ammunition and tobacco remaining. In this dreary, solitary, and inhospitable region, they suffered tremendous hardships, being entirely dependent on their guns for the means of living.

In the course of this year they met with another intrepid traveller, the well known McCullough, who wintered with them. Up to this time, they had heard or knew nothing about Dease river. By following the course of the Deloire river during 1872, they reached Dease Lake, where they parted with McCullough. The first gold struck by the party, was in a place known as Devil's Portage, where the river crosses the Rocky Mountains. On reaching Dease Lake in 1872, they passed three weeks in fishing and hunting, and then proceeded down to the Stickeen as far as Buck's Bar, McCullough proceeding to Victoria, while they wintered there; being the fourth year they had wintered alone, far from the habitation of man. On the 14th of February, 1873, they started for Dease Lake, prospecting the creeks that empty into it, and shortly struck rich prospects, as much as two ounces of rough gold a day, on Thibert's Creek, at a depth of from one to three feet, working with a rocker; the gold was found on slate bedrock, in what in mining parlance is known as "black rock." Here they remained and worked three claims during the season. In July some more men, thirteen in all arrived.

Towards the Fall some twenty men arrived, all wintering on Thibert's Creek.

Having left on a prospecting tour they discovered paying ground on Dease Creek, and William Moore started work there at Mr. Thibert's instance.

Thibert's Creek enters the lake close to the exit of Dease River. It is from twenty-five to thirty miles in length, and almost fifty feet wide, with occasional flats covered with deciduous trees.

Tunnels have been started in the hill sides, and are being worked on the head of Thibert's Creek, the results of which are not yet apparent.

During the year 1874-5, prospecting was carried on in the vicinity of Dease Creek in every direction, and up the Deloire River, resulting in the discovery of McDame's Creek, Trout Creek, Quartz Creek, and Sayyea Creek, all of which have been more or less successfully worked.

During these years over one thousand men have visited this locality; and although the season is very short, the estimate of gold produced is a little short of two millions of dollars.

The area of the gold field of Cassiar, thus far developed, comprises a tract of country of at least three hundred miles square.

It is almost impossible to forego the conclusion that for the discovery of this most important gold region, the Province is almost entirely indebted to the intrepidity and perseverance of Mr. Thibert.

CARIBOO.

Turning from Cassiar to the old established mining region of Cariboo, it is necessary to give the first place to Lightning Creek, which has continued throughout the year to give rich yields of gold from many claims.

The wealth taken from this creek has been so great that it was considered that a description of its discovery would be highly interesting. Captain Evans was therefore employed to prepare an account of the creek, which is as follows:

"Early in 1861, 'Bill' Cunningham, 'Jack' Hume, and 'Jim' Bell, three gold hunters, started southward over the mountains from Jack of Clubs Creek on a prospecting tour. They found the trip exceedingly rough and laborious, especially in descending the steep banks of the creek they came to, the former called out to his companions, 'Boys, this *is* Lightning,' it being a favourite expression with him in meeting anything difficult to overcome.

"In July of the same year, 'Ned' Campbell found gold in paying quantities a few hundred yards above the mining town of Van Winkle, in the second canon. It was estimated that no less than $200,000 was taken out of Campbell's 'discovery' and the adjoining one, the 'Whitehall' claim. These two claims form part of what is now known as the Spruce Company's ground. This discovery brought hundreds of miners to the creek and tributaries.

"The following will give an idea of the money taken out from some of the most prominent claims on Lightning Creek:

Dutch and Siegel (now Perseverance)	$130,000
Dunbar	30,000
Discovery and Butcher	120,000

Campbell and Whitehall	200,000
South Wales	141,531
Lightning	153,962
Point	136,625
Spruce	99,908
Costello	20,476
Vulcan	56,955
Vancouver	274,190
Victoria	451,642
Van Winkle	363,983

These sums are made up to the 1st November, 1875. It is found impossible to get an accurate idea of the money taken out of the older claims, as the shareholders are scattered and the books lost.

"The Costello Company expended in all, up to date, $71,345—$37,493 of which before finding gold—so that it cost $33,852 since, to take out $20,476. The Gladstone expended $53,794, and not yet in the channel.

"Had many of the companies machinery of powerful capacity at first, one-third the expense would have sufficed to prospect their ground, but unfortunately many of them were poor, struggling for existence, and coping with enormous difficulties.

The following are the claims on this creek of chief importance at present. The amount of gold taken out of each in 1875, for 9 months, is placed opposite:—

Van Winkle	$218,262
Victoria	202,282
Vancouver	54,115
Vulcan	15,000
Costello	17,442

It may be confidently expected that the lead of gold will be ultimately discovered in other claims on this creek.

Williams Creek, though not producing in any way so large a proportion of gold as Lightning Creek, has yet yielded fairly."

Extracts from Mr. Bowron's Report state the whole yield for the Cariboo District is $1,075,237, of which Williams Creek is credited with over $68,000.

The Ontario claim on Conklin Gulch has paid handsomely, giving a return of $23,500.

"The amount of gold taken out for nine months would appear to be	$ 688,152
"To this, however, he considers should be added at least one-fourth for amounts not accounted for, say	172,038

Product for nine months	$ 860,190
"To which, for the product of the remaining three months, allowing for the fact of the hydraulic claims doing but little work, add ¼, say	215,047
"Being an approximate yield for 1875 (which he believes to be a fair estimate)	$1,075,237

"As the alluvial diggings on the various creeks, now being worked, have become gradually exhausted, attention is being drawn to quartz mining. Quartz ledges are found in abundance throughout the District, on some of which prospecting has been done at various times, but, so far, unsuccessfully, though in some instances good paying prospects were obtained. Failure, no doubt, was occasioned by not possessing proper appliances for working the same. The chief drawbacks towards developing this most important branch of mining which, it is believed, must eventually become the great source of wealth of Cariboo, are the difficulties of access, owing to its remoteness from navigation or railways, and the absence of mills for crushing purposes.

"Several assays have lately been made at the Government Assay Office here, some of which show very good results as regards both the yield of gold and silver, and were the ledges, from which the specimens were taken, situated where machinery for reduction at any reasonable rates was available, they would, no doubt, be eagerly sought after by capitalists. A quantity of rock from the vicinity of Soda Creek, from which a very favourable assay of silver was obtained, I understand is about to be forwarded to San Francisco for reduction and a practical test of its value, which, if found satisfactory, will lead to extensive machinery being at once erected on the ground.

The rate of freight from Yale, the head of navigation, to Barkerville, averages from 7½ to 8 cents per lb. in the spring, and about 12½ cents per lb. in the fall.

OMINECA.

Amid the excitement, consequent on the wealth developed at Cassiar, this district has nearly faded out of view. Though mining is still carried on here, there is no doubt that the expectations formed about its wealth have fallen far short of what was anticipated. The agent reports that the estimate of gold produced in this section, is only $32,000. The total population amounts to 68.

Mining in Omineca for the year, like that of the other districts, was, in 1875, much affected by climatic influences, and severe freshets disappointed the reasonable anticipations of the miners. The agent's report points to the fact that although mining in this section is not at the present time very flourishing, there are sufficient evidences to warrant hopeful expectations in the future.

KOOTENAY.

In turning attention to the southern gold fields of British Columbia, there is less reason for congratulation.

Kootenay, during the year 1875, has barely held its own. The total population was only 144, of which 40 whites and 50 Chinese were engaged in mining, with a total yield of $41,000.

The Government Agent there, however, considers that there "are manifestations of more energy on the part of our people this year."

He says—"From all I can learn, I am of opinion that Quartz Creek and other tributaries of the Columbia river will prove a good section of country for miners.

"Arrangements are being made to prospect the deep ground on Wild Horse Creek this fall and winter. A number of new hill claims have been opened out on Wild Horse Creek this season."

FRASER RIVER.

The only portion of our gold mines to which allusion now remains to be made, are those situated on the banks of the Fraser, between Yale and Soda Creek. Mining is chiefly confined in these localities to Chinese and Indians, and it is estimated that about $50,000 was produced by their operations in 1875.

The Government Agent at Yale, William Teague, Esq., in reporting on the diggings in his neighbourhood, makes the following observations, which are not devoid of interest, as there is not the smallest doubt that very large deposits of gold still remain undeveloped in the extensive flats, bordering on the Fraser river, in this region; and which, though not suitable to remunerate individual labour, would return a large harvest to united efforts:—

"You will observe that mining industries in these divisions are comparatively small; and that mining operations on the bars of the Fraser, in these localities are not so numerously or extensively worked as formerly. The falling off is partly attributed to the alluvial deposits on the bars of the Fraser having ceased to be remunerative, after having been success-

fully worked and yielded gold in large quantities for a number of years.

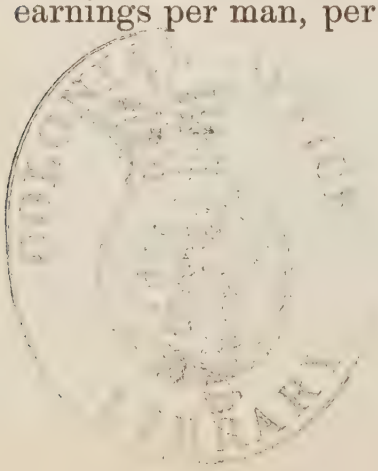
"High benches, which flank the course of the river, and bear large deposits of wash gravel on either side, and which can be seen in considerable numbers, stretching most extensively along the Fraser, with every appearance favourable, and giving indications of containing rich deposits of gold, yet remain unexplored; and practical men are of the opinion that, if the same skill and capital were employed in working these as is employed in working the California mines, the results would be, no doubt, as satisfactory. In conjunction therewith I might add that Siwash Creek, situated about three miles above Yale, and the Que-que-halla, which rises in the Similkameen range, and empties into the Fraser about a mile above the town of Hope, are known to contain gold in sufficient quantities to yield a fair remuneration for labour. These streams, probably, would have had a goodly number of Chinamen working on them, with a certain amount of success, had it not been for the exciting news caused, some short time since, by the richness of the newly discovered gold mines of Cassiar, on which account large numbers of miners left these localities to try their success in the mines of that district.

"Two silver mining licences have also been issued during the year for these localities, and the lodes are located on Silver Creek, a short distance south-east of Silver Peak, where the stream runs through the valley at the foot of Silver Peak Mountain. The lode is supposed to be a continuation of the Van Bremer, and runs parallel with it.

"Operations at the Eureka and Van Bremer mines have been at a stand-still, although from each of these mines, specimens have been assayed with such results as would justify a vigorous development of the mines."

It is satisfactory to remark that the actual known returns of 1875, viz., $1,856,178, is larger than for any year since 1867; the average yearly earning being greatest of any year since gold was discovered.

An average has also been struck, shewing that the number of men employed in each year was 3,220; and their average earnings per man, per year, $658.



TABLE

Shewing the actually known and estimated yield of Gold; the number of miners employed; and their average earnings per man, per year, from 1858 to 1876.

Year.	Amount actually known to have been exported by Banks, &c.	Add one-third more, estimate of gold carried away in private hands.	Total.	Number of Miners Employed.	Average yearly earnings per man.
1858 (6 months)	$ 390,265	$ 130,088	$ 520,353	3,000	$ 173
1859	1,211,304	403,768	1,615,072	4,000	403
1860	1,671,410	557,133	2,228,543	4,400	506
1861	1,999,589	666,529	2,666,118	4,200	634
1862	3,184,700	1,061,566	4,246,266	4,100	517
1863				4,400	482
1864	2,801,888	933,962	3,735,850	4,400	849
1865	2,618,404	872,801	3,491,205	4,294	813
1866	1,996,580	665,526	2,662,106	2,982	893
1867	1,860,651	620,217	2,480,868	3,044	814
1868	1,779,729	593,243	2,372,972	2,390	992
1869	1,331,234	443,744	1,774,978	2,369	749
1870	1,002,717	334,239	1,336,956	2,348	569
1871	1,349,580	449,860	1,799,440	2,450	734
1872	1,208,229	402,743	1,610,972	2,400	671
1873	979,312	326,437	1,305,749	2,300	567
1874	1,383,464	461,154	1,844,618	2,868	643
1875	1,856,178	618,726	2,474,904	2,024	1,222
1876	1,339,986	446,662	1,786,648	2,282	783
			39,953,618	60,251	

Average number of miners employed yearly 3,171
Average earnings per man, per year $663
Total estimated and actual yield of gold, 1858 to 1876 ..... $39,953,618

COAL MINING.

In the report for 1874 the fullest possible description of the coal fields of Vancouver Island, as at present known, was given, and copious extracts published from the Geological Reports of the Dominion of Canada, touching on this subject.

It will not, therefore, be necessary to go over this ground again, but merely to state the results of the workings in mines actually opened, and the steps that have been taken for developing fresh seams.

Returns from the several companies engaged in this industry have been obligingly furnished, and are appended to this report, from which the following general statement is prepared.

The coal mines actually in operation are all at or in the immediate neighbourhood of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island.

RETURN OF COAL RAISED AND SOLD, 1876.

	Actual output of Coal, 1876. Tons.	No. of tons sold for home consumption.	No. of tons sold for exportation.	No. of tons on hand Jan. 1st, 1876.	No. of tons unsold, Jan. 1, 1877.
Harewood.....	11,860	1,090	7,520	300	3,550
Vancouver Company...	76,000	24,000	52,000		
Wellington Mine (1875)	50,542	8,876	39,347	2,384	2,318

The returns for 1876 have not been furnished by the Wellington and Vancouver mines.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF COAL RAISED AND SOLD IN 1874 AND 1875 RESPECTIVELY.

	Tons.		No. of tons for home consumption	No. of tons for exportation.	Total Sales.
Total output, 1875.....	110,145	Sold in 1875	31,252	66,392½	97,644½
Do. 1874.....	81,547 8 cwt	Do. 1874	25,022	56,038	81,060
Increase, 1875.....	28,597 12 cwt	.....	6,230	10,354½	16,584½

It is satisfactory to observe that in one year the output of coal from these two mines should have increased from 81,000 to 110,000 tons, and that the home consumption increased over 6,000 tons, while the export sale increased 10,000 tons. The increase in home consumption indicates increased vitality in manufacturing and home steam shipping interests.

The returns from the Vancouver, Wellington and Harewood mines are well worth consulting, in view of the interesting particulars given as to the workings, hands employed, rates of wages, machinery in use, value of plant, &c., &c.

With reference to explorations for coal and the development of the mines, it is well to state that the Vancouver Coal Co. has been engaged in searching for fresh seams of coal by aid of a diamond drill. An engineer has been specially engaged from England to conduct the operation, and in less than three months the hard Nanaimo rocks have been pierced to a depth of 500 feet. A description of this most useful machine, by J. Ker Gulland, is annexed.

"The boring of rock in a rapid and efficacious manner must be deeply interesting and of great value to all engaged in wresting from mother earth the treasures and secrets which

she hides beneath the surface, whether the work be undertaken for profit or for scientific research.

"Perhaps there is no branch of mechanical engineering where more rapid strides have, of late years, been made than in machinery for boring rocks. Rocks are bored either by steel through the medium of percussive drills, or by diamonds acting without percussion, by reason of their extreme hardness. Many of the percussive drills now made have reached a high standard of perfection; but it is foreign to my subject to speak of them, and I will confine myself to the diamond rock-boring machinery of Messrs. Beaumont and Appleby, now extensively worked by the Diamond Rock Boring Company.

"The drawings show two views of a prospecting machine, and although recent improvements have been made in the mechanical details, yet in all essential particulars the machinery remains unaltered.

"It consists of a frame, shewn of wood in the drawing, but now, for the sake of strength and durability, made of **H** shaped wrought iron. The power to drive the machine is transmitted by means of a belt, and the hollow quill which carries and revolves the boring rods is driven by suitable shafting.

"The quill is given a rise or fall of about 6′, and is guided by a cross head working in slides attached to the two upright side frames of machine.

"On the under side of the quill are placed three grips worked inwards and outwards by means of a scroll and nut; these grips on being screwed up grasp the rods firmly and compel them to revolve with the quill.

"On the top of the quill there are also steel set screws to steady the rods and keep them in the centre of the hole in the quill.

"The boring rods are hollow, and on the top end of the boring rod is placed a water union joined up to a force pump by means of flexible hose and wrought iron pipes. The force pump being driven by suitable gearing, on the lower end of the rods is placed the crown, which is merely a piece of steel tube set with carbonate (or diamonds in an uncrystallized state) in the following manner:—Holes are first bored in the end of the crown of a size a little less than the diamonds to be inserted, and then cut exactly to the shape of the piece of diamond, which is then placed in the hole and the metal of the crown drawn round it on every side by means of a punch, leaving only a very small portion of the stone projecting beyond the surface of the crown. Hollows are then cut between the stones to allow the water to pass freely while the crown is

at work; the water answering the double purpose of keeping the crown cool while boring and washing the debris resulting from the boring to the surface of the ground.

"Balance weights are attached to the cross head by means of chains and pulleys for the purpose of regulating the pressure put on the crown while boring. This pressure depends on the nature of the rock to be cut, and varies from 400 lbs. to 800 lbs., when the drill should penetrate at speeds ranging from 2″ to 4″ per minute; granite and the hardest limestone are readily cut at 2‵ to 3‵‵ per minute, sandstone at 4‵, and quartz at 1‵‵ per minute.

"These speeds are obtained when the drill is making 250 revolutions per minute, and they may be increased if necessary; but the increase of speed which might be obtained beyond the figures already quoted would throw such a strain on the machine as would not be compensated for by the increase of work done.

"A power crab is also attached to the machine for the purpose of lifting and lowering the rods by means of a chair passing over a pulley placed directly over the bore hole and carried by shear legs.

"For speed of boring through the hardest rocks, and giving a true and reliable sample of the strata passed through, this machine far outstrips any that have hitherto been invented; a solid core being produced and brought to the surface in the following manner: The boring rods and crown being tubular, it follows that only an annular space is cut out of the strata passed through, leaving a piece in the centre uncut which passes up the inside of the boring rods in the form of a cylinder and by means of a projecting ring or sliding wedges attached to the crown, it is jammed inside the boring rods, and is removed when the rods are drawn up to the surface.

"In addition to this, when the machine is in motion the water from the source force is sent down the inside of the boring rods and rises on their outside to the surface of the ground, thus washing up all the debris formed by the diamonds whilst boring the rock. This debris alone would enable any one to judge exactly of the strata which is being passed through."

WELLINGTON COLLIERY, 1876—DUNSMUIR, DIGGLE & CO.

This Colliery is situated three miles west from Departure Bay; the slope is 600 yards; the depth below the surface is 120 feet, and the seam averages a thickness of 9 feet 6 inches.

No. 1 shaft is situated about 1,400 yards from Departure Bay, 180 feet deep, the seam being four feet in thickness, and rather soft at present.

Description of Machinery.

2 horizontal engines (coupled), each	16	horse-power	on slope
1 pumping "	6	"	underground
1 " "	10	"	shaft
2 locomotive "	8	"	
2 horizontal " (coupled),	6	"	on wharf

for hoisting coal on board large vessels.

Value of plant and rolling stock (not including workshops, stores, dwelling-houses, &c.,) $110,000.

There are two wharves at Departure Bay; one 12 feet above high water mark; depth of water at extreme low tide 18 feet; length of wharf 500 feet. The other is 18 feet above high water, with a depth of water at low tide of 25 feet. This wharf is 350 feet long, on which the two engines above-mentioned are in course of erection, for the purpose of facilitating the loading of the largest of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers.

(Signed) R. DUNSMUIR.

The number of miners employed at Nanaimo and in the neighbourhood amounts to—

Whites.	Chinese.	Indians.	Total.
396	176	51	623

not including the hands employed on the Harewood mine, being an increase of nearly 200 over the number employed in 1874, a fact satisfactorily illustrating the advance made in active operations in these mines.

At the back of Nanaimo, some three or four miles, is situated the fine property known as the Harewood Coal Mine. This property consists of about 9,000 acres, situate in Mountain, Cranberry, Douglas and Nanaimo Districts, and active operations in mining were commenced by the present proprietor, T. A. Bulkley, early in the year 1874, and have been steadily continued up to the present time.

The point of shipment for the coal raised on the Harewood mine is on Cameron Island, in Nanaimo harbour, a distance of about three miles from the mines, the means of transport being by an elevated wire tramway, driven by an engine situated at the harbour terminus.

The workings actually opened up to the present time in this mine consist of 700 yards of levels and airways, the mine being worked by a "level free" tunnel. The seam of coal now being worked varies from about 7 to 8 feet in thickness. The coal is believed to be superior for steam purposes.

A fresh impetus has been given to the coal interests of

Vancouver Island, in the commencement of active operations, by the Baynes Sound Colliery Company, on their property, situate in the Gulf of Georgia, between Nanaimo and Comox, and opposite Denman Island.

As considerable interest has been evinced in reference to this section of our coal fields, it would be as well to republish the following extract from Mr. Richardson's description of the Baynes Sound Coal Seams, which was given in full last year:—

"Five miles along the coast, in a bearing S. 18° E. from the trail to the Perseverance Claim, a path runs inland, in general bearings S. 70° W., and leading, in a distance of a little over two miles, in a straight line, to the Baynes Sound Coal Mines. Here, in a deep gorge, through which a small stream of water finds its way in its course to Fanny Bay on Baynes Sound, occurs the following descending section:—

	Ft.	Ins.
Brownish-gray or drab, moderately fine grained sandstone, slightly calcareous, with scales of white mica, and in layers of from six inches to two feet, holding fragments of the stems and leaves of plants.	30	0
Coal, clear and hard	5	10
Brownish-gray or drab sandstone, in beds of from six inches to four feet thick, holding fragments of plants	48	0
Black, soft, argillaceous shale, with short thin lenticular patches of coal.....	5	0
Brownish-gray drab sandstone, in beds of from six inches to two feet.....	5	6
Black, soft, argillaceous shale, with obsecure impressions of plants.....	2	0
Coal, which appears to vary in its thickness, being in some parts not over five feet two inches, and in others seven feet, while the lower two feet shew occasionally thin seams of carbonaceous shale, with obsecure impressions of plants, say....	6	0
Brownish-gray or drab, moderately fine-grained, slightly calcareous sandstone, with scales of white mica.....	5	0
	107	4

"The dip of the strata is here N. 86° E., <15°, gradually increasing to 40°, and the two coal seams are seen descending in both sides of the ravine, the edges of the lower one meet in the bottom of the stream, but while those of the upper one are still about twenty ft. above the water, a fault occurs cutting them off. The underlie of the fault is S. 62° W., <38°, and the dip of the strata on the other or eastward side of it is N. 64° E., <43°. The strata on that side, after an interval in which seventy feet of the base are concealed, consist of seventy-two feet of brownish-gray sandstone, holding a few fragments of plants, overlaid by ten feet of black argillaceous shale. As these beds are not recognised on the west side of

the dislocation, the amount of it, on the side on which the strata are thrown down, cannot be determined with certainty, unless a small mass of coal which is caught in the fault, and lies lower than the extremity of the upper seam, be derived from it. In that case the down-throw would be on the east side. In a position, which appears to be close to the east side of the fault, a shallow shaft has been sunk in search of the upper seam; it penetrates the measures on that side, but sandstone alone appears to have been excavated."

The following reports from the Vancouver, Harewood, Baynes Sound and Wellington Collieries, carry the information on this subject up to date:

VANCOUVER COAL COMPANY.

NANAIMO, January, 1877.

Vancouver Island is renowned as possessing rich stores of coal of a quality unequalled by any yet found in the American Pacific States or Territories. Beginning at Fort Rupert and reaching to Koskeemo, thence leading south to Nanaimo, nearly the whole East Coast of the Island from the mountains to the water is underlaid with coal.

It was at Fort Rupert that the Hudson Bay Company first explored coal, where they planted machinery, sunk bores, and shafts and carried on various other operations preparatory to a systematic mining of coal. While these workings were going on, an important discovery was made at Nanaimo, of coal, in thicker seams, more easily obtainable and much better situated with regard to harbor accommodation. The company perceiving the advantages of the Nanaimo coal district, dismantled the machinery at Fort Rupert and removed the whole with all the miners, to Nanaimo, where they turned out coal up to 1862, at which time the Nanaimo Coal Mining Company acquired the valuable property by purchase.

Although, as before stated, coal is embedded all along the East Coast, it is only in the Nanaimo district that it is successfully extracted.

Nanaimo then, as the principal and most valuable field of coal under development, claims special notice. There are three proprietaries operating in the district—the Vancouver Coal Company; Dunsmuir, Diggle & Co., and Harewood Mine.

The Vancouver Coal Company's mines comprise: 1, the Douglas Pit, situated in the city itself; 2, Fitzwilliam Mine, upon Newcastle Island; and 3, New Douglas Mine near Chase River.

THE DOUGLAS PIT.

The surface arrangements at this famous pit strike the eye at first sight as being well designed, and much more perfect than a stranger might expect to see in a place so remote from other and older mining countries, where everything can be made and shaped to order. The large winding engine and its furnaces and boilers are models of their kind. This engine hauls a train of nine tons of coal up an incline nearly 1,000 yards in length at an angle of 13 degrees from the horizontal. The winding rope is of the best steel wire, and weighs 2½ tons. On arriving at the top of the incline the train of cars is impelled along the tramway by its own gravity to the weigher, from whom an empty train is drawn by the full one, and who carefully notes the weight of coal each car contains, and sets it down to the miner whose number is shown by a token fixed on the car. The coal is then tipped on the screen, at the bottom of which a large waggon is placed to receive the lumps, while the small, which passes through, is caught underneath by a second screen which makes "chestnuts." All that goes through the under screen is dross and is consumed at the engine furnaces. While the one train is undergoing the process of screening, another is ascending the incline from the mine, and so the winding, weighing and screening methodically goes on.

The underground workings and plant are very extensive, substantial and efficient.

The Douglas seem of coal has an average thickness of 4½ feet, the main levels and roads being heightened, where necessary, for mules to trot along, and to allow a person to walk upright. The mine is drained by three pumps working at the bottom of the incline and branches, one a steam pump, the other two plungers, respectively, of 5, 7½ and 8⅛ inch working barrels. These pumps, the last named—two of which are driven by the large winding engine after the day's coal is hauled—deliver the water to the pump at the foot of a vertical shaft 120 feet deep. In the shaft two 8-inch lifting pumps are placed for raising all the water to the surface. The latter pumps are worked by an engine stationed at the head of the shaft.

Reverting to the arrangements above ground—when the waggons holding 4 tons each, are filled at the screens, they are taken down the railway to the wharf by a locomotive. The loading shutes are quickly reached, being only one third of a mile from the mine. Arriving at the shipping point, over a vessel's hatch, the door in the bottom of the waggon is expeditiously opened and the coal is deposited in a ship's hold. The shute, and the apparatus by which it is suspended are

raised and lowered by a winch as may be requisite to suit the different tides and the height of large and small vessels.

When the shute is low the waggons are let down by a break-pulley, and as soon as emptied are quickly brought up to the platform by a back-balance acting on the pulley. At high tides when the shute is considerably elevated a steam winch is used to draw the waggons up to the loading point. These appliances enable the loading to be carried on at any stage of the tide, whatever may be the size of the vessel taking in cargo.

With the exception of some English cannel coal, the Douglas coal is reputed to be the best in San Francisco for gas-making. It yields over 10,000 cubic feet of gas per ton of 2,240 lbs.; has an illuminating power of 16 candles, and produces a good coke. An analysis exhibits its composition as follows: Carbon, 68; volatile matter, 22; ash, 10. The Douglas seam of coal is very extensive. It is traced from the Nanaimo pit across the harbor to

NEWCASTLE ISLAND.

At the Fitzwilliam Mine, on this island, the Vancouver Coal Company have put down a slope in the coal, which is found 6 feet thick in two layers with a ply of shale between. The Company have erected powerful winding machinery and large wharves. The loading ground is right at the pit's mouth; the mine being close to the water's edge, it being necessary merely to land the cars on the wharf for delivery of coal as it is mined to a vessel at the shute. Newcastle is probably the most valuable of all the islands between Vancouver and the mainland. It contains ten million tons of coal; the best freestone on the coast, and associated with the coal an inexhaustible supply of fire-clay. The Newcastle Douglas Coal is a purer article than that produced at the old pit, though not so highly bituminous. An analysis of the Newcastle gives carbon 68.-30; volatile matter 19.70; ash 12. The coal is good for steamers; burns exceedingly well when a hot fire is maintained; makes a clinker that does not adhere to the bars, and is not destructive of either grate or boiler.

THE NEW DOUGLAS MINE.

At Chase river, about a mile and a half from the Douglas Pit, the Company about a year ago opened up the new Douglas seam, which is well situated for working, as will be seen, when it is known that it has yielded 20,000 tons since the commencement. The quality of coal is excellent for steam or house purposes, though not quite equal to that of the Douglas

pit for gas manufacture. A substantial railway of 4 ft. 8 ins. gauge, of steel reversible rails weighing 52 lbs. to the yard has been laid down from the Douglas Pit to Chase river, and in a few months to come the new Douglas mine is likely to be the most largely productive in the district.

The sales of the Vancouver Coal Company, for the year 1876, exceeded 75,000 tons; more than two-thirds of which went to San Francisco.

M. BATE.

HAREWOOD COAL MINE.

NANAIMO, January 20th, 1877.

Operations for 1876.

Output of Coal 1876.	Sold for home consumption.	Sold for Exportation.	In hand, Jan. 1, 1876	In hand, Dec. 31, 1876.
11,858 tons.	1,093 tons.	7,523 tons.	800 tons.	3,542 tons.

Regular work of mining and shipping only commenced in May.

Number of Hands employed.

Whites.	Chinese.	Indians.
47	30	Occasional.

Wages.

$2 00 to $3 50	$1 00 to $1 25	$1 25

The seam at present worked is commonly known as the Harewood Seam; average about six feet thick, and yields a coal excellent for steam, household, and gas purposes—being entirely free from sulphur, it is found to make gas of an unusually pure quality. The mine continues to be carried on on the "level free" plan, the coal being all hauled out by mules, without the aid of engines. The mine requires no pumping machinery.

The main level is now in a distance of 600 yards, and according to its present course, will give a large supply of coal for many years to come without going any deeper.

A bore is being sank below the present seam to prospect for the lower seam It is now down a distance of 280 feet without being through the shales. From the mine to the shipping point in Nanaimo Harbor, the coal is carried a distance of three miles by means of an elevated wire tramway, at the rate of 10 tons per hour. As business increases, this will be replaced by a railway or tramway of more substantial character and greater carrying capacity.

Regular mining and shipments were not commenced until May, and owing to the depressed state of the coal trade, the mine has been worked daily about half time.

T. A. B.

BAYNES SOUND COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The property of the Baynes Sound Colliery Company is situated on Baynes Sound, about ten miles south-east from Comox, and consists of 5,000 acres of coal lands.

The company in its present form was organised in October 1875, and commenced active operations for developing the property in April 1876. Since then it has constructed a narrow-gauge tramway three and a half miles in length, from the mine to tide water; a wharf with shutes and to accommodate two large vessels and two small steamers and schooners at the same time; and a nine-ton locomotive and trucks or cars sufficient to enable it to deliver 300 tons of coal on ship-board per day.

The mine is opened from the bank of a small river, adit, or level free, from whence the coal is delivered into bunkers near the mouth of the adit; from the bunkers it is let into the cars and delivered on ship-board without being again handled. The bunkers already constructed have a capacity of 2,000 tons. There are two coal seams being worked, one overlying the other; the lower seam is 7 feet thick, and the upper one 6 feet. The coal in the upper seam is very similar to the Douglas seam of Nanaimo, while that in the lower seam appears to differ from all the other coals as yet discovered on the Island. It is a dense hard coal, free from sulpher; gives a dense hard coke, and requires a strong draught to ignite it, and promises to be an excellent coal for steam and smelting purposes.

The output of coal at present (January 1877) is 50 tons per day, which will be largely increased in a short time, as the levels are extended. There is a steam saw mill on the property capable of cutting 10,000 feet of lumber per day, which has supplied the material for the company's works. There are also buildings erected to accomodate the miners and others, employed. The company have had a town site surveyed on their property which they have named Quadra, (after the original discoverer of Vancover Island). It contains a dozen settlers, post office, hotel, store, saloon, &c., and is fast becoming a center for the districts of Denman and Hornby Islands, as well as for Comox. The steamer from Victoria to Comox stops at the company's wharf each trip, going and returning.

This company's undertaking promises to be one of the most important industries carried on in the Province, and has already had a beneficial influence in developing the resoures of the surrounding district, and furnishes the settlers with a market for their produce at their own doors.

February 1st, 1877. H. G.

WELLINGTON COLLIERY.

DEPARTURE BAY, February 6th, 1877.

"We employ 150 white men and 90 Chinamen; have 3¼ miles of railway; three locomotives. Output of coal from the mines per day about 300 tons; three wharfs; engine on one to heave out ballast from ships; three winding engines. Miners' wagers from $3 to $4 per day; blacksmiths' and carpenters' wages from $3 to $3 50; labourers' from $2 to $2 25. Seam of coal about 9 feet thick."

Coal Shipments for the Six Months Ending Dec. 31, 1876.

NANAIMO COLLIERY—(Vancouver Coal Company.)

Foreign	30,705 00
Domestic	7,122 12
Total	37,827 12
For the previous six months	40,708 10
Total for 1876	78,536 02

WELLINGTON COLLIERY—(Dunsmuir, Diggle & Co.)

Foreign	15,061 00
Domestic	3,840 00
Total	18,901 00
For the previous six months	32,034 10
Total for 1876	52,935 00

HAREWOOD COLLIERY—(Thomas A. Bulkley.)

Foreign	5,464 00
Domestic	1,049 00
Total	6,514 00
For the previous 2 months	2,102 00
Total for 1876 (8 mos.)	8,616 00

Grand Total for 1876	140,087 00	Tons.
" " 1875	113,000 00	"
" " 1874	81,397 00	"

The large decrease in the shipments from the Wellington Colliery was caused by the strike and the fire in the mine.—"Free Press," February 7th, 1877.

United States Government Estimate of British Columbia Coal.

By a late order of the War Department (U.S.), it was decreed that the cord of oak wood, 8 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft., is equal to

1,800 lbs.	Nanaimo (Vancouver Island) coal.		
2,200 "	Bellingham Bay (United States) coal.		
2,400 "	Seattle	"	"
2,500 "	Rocky Mountain	"	"
2,600 "	Coos	"	"
2,600 "	Mount Diablo	"	"

IRON.

Iron ore has been found from time to time in different parts of the Province, and recently deposits have been discovered on Taxada Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, of inexhaustible quantity and of the greatest value.

These deposits were examined in 1874 by Mr. James Richardson, of the Geological Survey of Canada; and the following extract from his report to Mr. Selwyn may prove interesting:—

" On the south side of Texada Island, about three miles north-westerly from Gillies Bay, and about seventy paces from the shore, a small exposure of magnetic iron ore was met with, associated with a coarse-grained epidotic rock, and grey diorite. Immediately north of this exposure the ground rises steeply to about 450 feet above the sea. Here on the eastern and south-eastern slopes of the hill, for 150 feet down, and extending from 200 to 250 feet in length, is an exposure of rich magnetic iron ore. On the out-crops facing to the north-west the ore-bed which dips from S. 58° E. to E. <25°—30° is seen to be from 20 to 25 feet thick, and to rest on grey crystalline limestone, with which, for about two feet down, are interstratified bands of ore, of from half an inch to one inch in thickness. The hill still rises to the north and north-east, but along the flank, and at about the same elevation, in a north-westerly direction for nearly a mile, the ore is occasionally seen, and in one place there is a continuous exposure of it for about 250 feet, the bed apparently varying in thickness from one foot to ten feet. In the concealed intervals its course appears to be indicated by a coarsely crystalline epidotic rock carrying ore in places, but with the grey limestones apparently overlying it to the north-east, and the grey and green dioritic rock beneath it to the south-west. Where the ore-bed is exposed in this part of the hill, a similar arrangement of the beds is observed, and what here appears to be the base

of the limestone exhibits interstratifications of ore similar to those described at its summit in the first exposure. An overturn dip is probably the cause of the apparent differences in the arrangement of the beds. In a north-easterly direction from the first noticed exposure for a quarter of a mile no ore is seen, after which it is again found, at first in irregular patches mixed with epidotic rocks, and then, its course becoming more northerly, for more than half a mile the bed presents an irregular surface exposure of from 600-900 feet of nearly pure ore. In this part the dip could not be ascertained with certainty, and I am therefore unable to estimate the thickness of the ore. Loose pieces of limestone, with interstratified ore-bands, were found on the west side, while to the east the ore is bounded by grey and green dioritic rocks.

"Circumstances did not admit of my remaining on the island long enough to trace the continuation of this valuable deposit of iron ore. Mr. Henry Trim, of Howe's Sound, however, who has explored the island, informed me that the ore is to be seen occasionally in considerable exposures to near the north-east coast of the island, a further distance of more than three miles.

"These iron ores could scarcely be more favourably situated than they are, either as regards mining, smelting or shipment. There is deep water close to the shore, and wharves might be easily and cheaply constructed, at which vessels could always load in safety, except during the heavy south-east winds which occur occasionally from the middle of September to the end of March. But during these, Gillies Bay, only three miles distant, would afford a safe and convenient harbour of refuge. There is also another harbour at the north end of the island, about seven miles distant, which would afford shelter in all weather. The site of the ore is eighteen miles from Comox harbour, twenty-one miles from Deep Bay, and about twenty-three miles from Fanny Bay. These are all good and safe harbours, and are only a short distance from the productive coal seams of the Comox area. In the event of charcoal being required for smelting the ore, abundance of wood suitable for making it can be procured on the island."

COPPER.

In the remarks made upon the Hope silver leads, it will have been observed that one of the ores there, in which silver exists, is described as argentiferous grey copper; there is,

however, no assay of this ore available from which the percentage of copper could be estimated.

There is no doubt that copper is widely distributed throughout the Province, the crystalline rocks being invariably more or less stained with copper, while the submarine cable from Vancouver Island to San Juan, on being lifted, is always discovered to be corroded and encrusted with deposits of copper.

Copper ore, *in situ*, has been found in various parts of the Province, notably at the entrance of Howe Sound. Here, a well-defined lead of excellent copper pyrites, giving some 30 per cent., was discovered in 1865, and worked for some time, with excellent prospects of success. Want of capital has caused the operation to be suspended, if not abandoned.

Copper was found near Sooke in 1864, and efforts were make to develop this industry in that locality, but no defined lead could be discovered.

Copper has been found also on Knight's Inlet. White men trading at the head of this Inlet, have obtained, by gift or purchase, considerable quantities of excellent copper ore from the Indians, who, there is reason to believe, are aware of the existence of valuable leads. Parties of white men have from time to time endeavored to discover the exact locality, but hitherto without success. The Indians cannot be induced to point out to the white man the lead from which they have taken the specimens.

The following extracts are from the Minister of Mines' report, 1876-7:—

A discovery of silver and copper has been made on Salmon Arm, Jarvis Inlet, which, to judge from the report hereto annexed, promis to be of considerable value to the Province. Veins of great richness have already been discovered in this vicinity.

"An important discovery of copper ore was made about two years ago on Salmon Arm, a branch of Jarvis Inlet, by Mr. Alexander Donaldson. Competent judges have declared the lode to be a true fissure vein, for the following reasons:— 1st. The vein stone does not lie parrallel to the cleavage of the surrounding rocks. 2nd. The blossom of quartz on the surface or hat of the lode indicates that the matter has been injected into the fissure, and not separated from the mass of adjacent formation by chemical action, as in the case of a segregated vein; also, the smoothness of the walls showing attrition by injection of quartz.

"The profile of the lode can be examined to the depth of 200 feet from the surface, as it crops out in the face of a cliff, having doubtless been laid bare by some convulsion of nature.

The lead is thus clearly defined from the base of the precipice to the top, and may be still further traced along the surface of the ground for at least a mile from where it first makes its appearance. The vein is wedge-shaped, being thickest at its base, where the ore is also richest.

"A company has been organized for the purpose of working this extensive deposite, and a test tunnel has been run into the hill for about 30 feet on the vein. At the end of the tunnel the seam or vein of mineral is 3 feet 9 inches at the roof, 4 feet 2 inches at the base. Assays of the ore show that it contains 60 per cent. copper and 91 oz. of silver to the ton.

"The mine is situated about 2½ miles from the shore of the Inlet, and the facilities for shipping the ore are excellent. The water is deep enough alongside the rocks to float a vessel of 4,000 tons.

"Experienced quartz miners from California, Nevada and Cornwall, have pronounced the mine to be the richest they have ever seen, the ore being so easily got out, and wood for smelting purposes being plentiful and convenient.

"There is also good water power on the ground, sufficient to run a mill of any capacity."

SILVER.

About six years ago several argentiferous galena leads were discovered in the Omineca district. The leads are well defined, and by assays made at the Government assay office at Barkerville, and in San Francisco, resulted as follows:

One ledge, 15 feet wide, 72 oz. silver, 37½ per cent. lead.
" " 8 " 45 oz. " 37½ " "
" " 20 " 4 oz. silver.

Owing to the then existing law regulating silver leads, no steps were taken to develop them. But as a bill more liberal in its character, and better suited to the mines, has been introduced by Mr. A. E. B. Davie, Member for Cariboo, which will in all probability become law, the leads will be developed, and if, on examination, prove as valuable as they appear, they will no doubt give employment to a large number of men.

There are numerous other ledges in the same vicinity that have never been examined, which may equal those already assayed. It is well known that a large quantity of pure silver has been found in the Omineca district, and it has always been the opinion that rich silver mines abound in that section.

April, 1877. W. H. W.

STONE.

THE NEWCASTLE STONE QUARRY.

This quarry has been worked for upwards of five years, and yet it may be said to be scarcely opened. Here are several square miles of a continuous formation of the best freestone to be found anywhere on the coast. No more conclusive evidence of the superiority of this stone need be sought than the fact that the United States Mint at San Francisco is built of it. The mint cost considerably over a million and a half, and absorbed eight thousand tons of the Newcastle stone. The introduction of this stone for so important a purpose naturally aroused a certain amount of local jealousy and brought out some international prejudice. The consequence was that the stone was subjected to a rather more severe test than would otherwise have been the case. It is gratifying to learn that the United States Inspector has, in his final report, given the stone the highest character. To possess a stone quarry so superior in every respect as to command the patronage of San Francisco and overcome the prejudices of the Great Republic, is something of which Nanaimo may justly be proud. We have said that the San Francisco Mint took eight thousand tons of this stone. In addition to this it took a large quantity of flagging-stone for court-yard, side-walks, and cellar. In the eight thousand tons were some pieces deserving of specific notice. There were six columns, twenty-eight feet long, by four feet two inches square. These columns were faultless throughout. There were two stones for corner pediment fifteen tons each, and two key stones of fourteen tons each. We have said that the quarry is scarcely fairly opened. The last cargo of stone sent to San Francisco has been pronounced of a superior quality to that previously sent. It is well understood that the quality of the stone improves as you go in. The quarry has now an excellent and carefully prepared "face" on it, from which stone may be taken superior in point of quality to any yet quarried, and of almost any conceivable dimensions. Columns fifty feet long (or one hundred if necessary) by four and a half feet thick can be supplied, without flaw or fault in them; or if necessary, blocks fifteen feet square can be taken out. This quarry is doubtless destined to exert more or less influence upon the character of our public buildings. It is of no little importance that the Newcastle quarry is so convenient and accessible for shipping. Persons visiting Nanaimo should not come away without "doing" Newcastle quarry. A visit to it will repay the trouble.—*British Colonist.*

EXTRACTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS REPORTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1875-76.

The extent of Public Works undertaken by authority of the Legislature, during the year 1875, has exceeded that of any similar period subsequent to Confederation.

The principal buildings commenced this year are, the Public School House, Victoria; the Lunatic Asylum, New Westminster; the extension of the Boarding School, at Cache Creek; extensive additions to the Royal Hospital, Victoria; the Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster; and the building of an Assay Office at Cariboo. The Government Printing Office at Victoria, has also been enlarged and its efficiency increased by the addition of a steam engine, connected with the presses and numbering machine.

The Public School House, Victoria, is placed upon the School Reserve of ten acres at the head of Fort street, and is designed on the Italian style of architecture; it forms the west wing of a block of buildings devoted to educational purposes, thus providing separate wings for the education of the younger boys and girls, with the centre building for the purpose of a High School.

These buildings are located on the ground in such a manner as to leave a good site for a Provincial University, at such time as the Legislature deem it advisable to erect such a structure.

SURVEYS.

The Township system of survey, inaugurated two years ago, has been carried forward during the past season throughout the principal settlements of the Province, and it is with much pleasure that I am now able to report that not only have the pre-emption claims of settlers who recorded lands 15 years ago been satisfactorily adjusted in the principal centres of settlement, but that the Government have also at their disposal, for incoming settlers, a large extent of surveyed lands, the nature and character of which are minutely described upon the maps in the Land Office, thus enabling intending settlers to obtain as much reliable information in reference to the lands as it is possible to gain without personal inspection. The liberality of the Province in dealing with its lands far exceeds that of any other Province or State on this continent, as settlers now coming in can record 160 acres West of the Cascades and 320 acres East of the same range, in any part of the Mainland portion of the Province, and can eventually obtain the land as a "Free Grant," simply by residence and improvement. The question, therefore, as to whether indis-

criminate "Free Grants" have a tendency to quickly settle up the Province has had, for the last two years, a practical test. Many settlers and others who have given the subject consideration, are strongly of the opinion that it would eventually be more beneficial to the Province if the "Free Grant" system was confined to certain surveyed townships, instead of virtually giving away the Crown Lands throughout the Province, and having subsequently, in all probability, to resort to a direct tax to make up the loss to the Provincial revenue. The machinery of the present Land Act, in reference to the adjustment and "proving up" of claims, has worked admirably, and saved the Province a considerale expenditure, in ascertaining the exact locality of the different claimants, who in many instances, are absent, and the improvements under which they have obtained their certificates, years ago, having become obliterated.

Extracts from report of 1876:—

A large area of land has been surveyed in the New Westminster and Yale Districts—the districts affording at present the largest quantity of good soil available for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

These surveys have not only been the means of settling numerous difficulties existing among the present settlers in these localities, but will also be instrumental in facilitating the acquisition of land by intending immigrants.

It is not, however, contemplated to continue the expense of surveying large districts upon the same scale until the influx of population and the financial circumstances of the Province warrant the expenditure.

In New Westminster District, during the past season, Messrs. Stephens, Turner, and Jemmett, have been engaged adjusting settlers' claims and sub-dividing townships.

The claims on the North Arm of Fraser river, and the majority of those suitable in Chilliwhack and Sumass, have been satisfactorily defined.

Probably during the ensuing season one survey party will be able to survey all the land that it will be advisable to subdivide and settle, and enclose all the claims that are not at the present time included in the official surveys.

Large tracts of land have been surveyed in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District, and the settlers' claims adjusted by Mr. John Jane.

It is estimated that another season's work will join the surveys in Nicola Valley, Thompson river, and the Okanagan and Mission Valleys, and place this department in possession of

sufficient information to prepare a map of these important settlements.

BRIDGES, ROADS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The year 1876 will ever remain memorable to the inhabitants of the Province of British Columbia, from the disasters occasioned to a large number of important public works on the mainland by the unprecedented freshets that occurred in the months of May and June.

The main trunk road from Yale to Cariboo suffered very severely, a number of valuable bridges were swept away, and for some little time the commerce of the interior almost entirely ceased.

The damage sustained could only be repaired at an unavoidably heavy expenditure, and in order to avoid a recurrence of the calamity, an experienced engineer was employed to inspect and report upon the practicability and probable cost of raising the road in places, above high water mark.

This thoroughfare is now in an excellent state of repair, the bridges carried away having been reconstructed and the road in many places raised and widened. The work has been performed by day labour under the supervision of the Road Superintendents, as it is obvious that to have pursued the contract system would have consumed much valuable time and thereby caused serious loss to the community at large.

With reference to the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, I have to report that his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, upon the 9th of September last, most kindly inaugurated this important enterprise by driving the first of the sheeting piles for the Coffer-dam. The construction of the Coffer-dam has since proceeded satisfactorily, and promises completion during the early part of the approaching summer.

Several important works commenced last year have been completed in a satisfactory manner, viz: Thompson River Bridge, the Hope-Nicola trail, the Okanagan Mission road, etc., etc.

A considerable quantity of new road work has been performed, and where advisable by contract, throughout the different districts. A line of road has been carefully surveyed from Kamloops to Nicola Lake, distance some 30 miles, but the first section only has been placed under contract this year.

An exhaustive survey of the Lillooet and Burrard Inlet trail has been made by a competent engineer, and a practical route located.

After considerable difficulty a feasible line for a waggon road has been discovered between Goldstream and Cowichan.

This line has been surveyed, specifications drawn, and tenders called for the work in two sections.

I regret to report that the North pier of the Quesnelle river bridge has been carried away, the lignite foundation having been undermined. By great exertion a trestle was placed under the main span, and the Howe truss of 208 feet saved. A new pier is in course of construction.

Lillooet District also suffered severely from the unusual rise of the water in Fraser River; the bridges over Cayoosh Creek and Bridge river having been swept away. Plans were prepared for new structures, and the work of re-bridging these streams is now being pushed toward completion by the contractors.

I have also to report that the Lunatic Asylum building at New Westminster, placed under contract last year, is still unfinished, the contractors having had great difficulty in obtaining a supply of brick, their first kilns having been destroyed by the unusually high water at Fort Langely, where their brick yard had been established.

I am pleased to report that the bridges and roads on Vancouver Island have not sustained any damage worthy of special mention during the year.

DYKING THE FRASER.

The unusual damage sustained by the settlers residing in the vicinity of the Sumass and Chilliwhack rivers, occasioned by the overflowing of Fraser river, caused considerable attention to be directed to the project of dyking the left bank of the Fraser river.

Mr. Dewdney, C. E., was instructed to make a careful survey of the lands situate between Sumass Mountain and Cheam, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of dyking that portion of the district.

Annexed will be found Mr. Dewdney's report:—

HOPE, November 27th, 1876.

"SIR,—in accordance with instructions received from you on the 25th September, 1876, I proceeded to Sumass to make the necessary surveys and gain such information as would enable me to report to you 'on the feasibility of dyking and draining the low lands situated between Cheam and Sumass Mountains, and lying to the south of Fraser river.'

"In presenting my report to you of my examination and opinion of this work, I think it as well that I should first give you a general description of the district to be reclaimed.

"The district which I was directed to examine, viz., from

Cheam to Sumass mountain, I propose to divide into two sections, as, although they both suffer from the same causes, viz., freshets of Fraser river, works of an independent character would have to be carried out to reclaim them.

"The boundaries of the Sumass District, and which for the purposes of this report I propose to call 'Reclamation District No. 2,' are as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Chilliwhack river, and following that stream to the mouth of the Atchelitz; thence along the western bank of that branch to a point near Edward Hall's house; thence to the Chilliwhack river as it emerges from the mountains; thence along the base of the mountain range to about three miles below Campbell's farm, crossing the valley, about the point that would be affected by this scheme, to the range of mountains on the north side of the valley; thence along its base to the mouth of the Sumass river; and from thence following the bank of Fraser river to the starting point.

"The interior of this district might be described as a large basin, containing 31,340 acres, of which, at the present time, I estimate 11,500 acres as covered by Sumass Lake.

"This basin is fed by numerous streams, the largest of which to-day, is a branch of the Chilliwhack river; and as this presents the most formidable obstacle to the successful carrying out of this scheme, I shall refer to it more fully subsequently.

"The Noot-sack, a stream that heads near a river of that name south of the boundary line, enters the lake on its western side, and is the next in size.

"Besides these, there are a few small streams fed by springs, but they are of little importance.

"The only outlet this basin has, or which is possible to obtain, is the Sumass river, which flows into the Fraser river about a mile below Miller's Landing. It is about five miles in length, and in this channel the tide ebbs and flows.

"The district has been flooded more or less every year since its settlement; it is only, however, within the last two years that the entire farming portion has been inundated. This summer's flood left but one or two houses, which are built on the highest ground, out of water; the others had from a few inches to three and four feet in them.

"This has usually been caused by the high water of Fraser river finding ingress by the Sumass river and up the numerous sloughs, flooding the low lands in the vicinity of the lake as well as that adjoining the sloughs, and as the Fraser rose so did the water in this interior basin.

"Some seasons this district has suffered only from the rise

of the Fraser river forcing its waters up the Sumass river and sloughs, high water not having reached the top of the banks of Fraser river between the Chilliwhack and Sumass mountains. In that case the district did not appear to suffer very much, and if the difficulty stopped there, a gate at the Sumass river, with a short dam in a few places, would be all that would be required, provided the mountain or back water was not too great.

The last few seasons have, however, shewn that Fraser river has risen three to four feet over the highest point between these two mountains. When that is the case, the whole force of the Fraser rushes over the bank towards the Sumass Lake, where it meets the water already backed up the Sumass river, forming a vast lake, the deepest part of which, last summer, was 26.93 feet, while at the present time it is only four feet.

"I may here state that this summer the amount of water was considerably increased by reason of the Chilliwhack river being at its height at the same time as the Fraser freshet. This is not usually the case, the former river subsiding before the latter rises.

"As directed in your instructions, I paid particular attention to the portion between the Chilliwhack and Sumass mountains.

"In the first place, I examined the banks of the Fraser river and the nature of the subsoil. This was easily accomplished on account of the numerous sloughs that permeate the district, and from the settlers in different localities having sunk wells. I sank holes in places which indicated soft foundations, and invaribly found clay from 18 inches to 2 feet from the surface.

"I found both the banks of Fraser river, and of the sloughs along which I would propose to build levees, most favorable, as far as foundation and material for construction is concerned. The subsoil of the whole valley, as far as I could gather, was also good, there being a substratum of stiff clay underlying the top vegetable mould; and I could find no foundation for the report that Fraser river water seeped through an underlying stratum of loose material, and so found its way to the prairie.

"There are low spots of ground that, after the river subsides, hold water for a considerable time, even until dried by evaporation, in fact I found several myself, and as these were many feet above the level of Fraser river, it demonstrates that the bottom of these depressions must be of good water-holding properties. Mr. Miller I may mention, has a well sunk in

his flour mill, the water of which feeds his boilers. This is within fifty feet of the Fraser bank; the water in it is not influenced by the rise or fall of the river.

"Having satisfied myself on this point, I turned my attention to the Chilliwhack river. I had been informed by some of the old settlers, that it is only very recently that Chilliwack water has found its way to the Sumass District, that it was first noticed three years ago, and has increased in volume each succeeding year.

"On visiting Vedder's Creek, through which the Chilliwhack water finds its way into Sumass Lake, I found from the high water mark, pointed out to me by Mr. Vedder, that at times a stream 200 feet wide and 12 feet deep, with a moderate current, flowed through it. This at once convinced me that, unless the water could be returned to its old channel or diverted from the Sumass District, it would be useless to enquire further into the practicability of reclaiming this portion of the country. I therefore immediately visited that part of the Chilliwhack river where the break is said to have occurred.

"Where the Chilliwhack river issues from the mountain, the original channel is dry almost as far as the Skow-kale Indian Ranch, being blocked for a distance of over half a mile with drift timber, packed tightly together, and bound with a deposit of gravel and sand, forming a close, impenetrable dam. This has been the means of causing the water to find fresh outlets, which it has done through Vedder's Creek, the Luck-a-kuck, and Atchelitz. These last join the old Chilliwhack bed near its mouth; the former, as I have already mentioned bears its portion of the water into the Sumass.

"On this, my first examination, I came to the conclusion that, although almost impossible to open the original channel, it would be feasible, though very costly, to make a new one, or utilize either the Luck-a-kuck or Atchelitz.

"With this impression I commenced the survey for the levees, as recommended by the petitioners for the reclamation of the district. Chilliwhack Mountain to the eastern end of Miller's Mountain, is 5,478 feet in length, with an average height above the ground of 8 feet 7 inches, 6 feet top, slopes of 2 to 1 on the water side and 1½ to 1 on the land side, containing 48,805 cubic yards. Three flood-gates would be necessary in this levee, where it crosses the different streams.

"A second levee from the western end of Miller's Mountain to the Sumass Mountain is 6,636 feet in length, with an average height above the ground of 14 feet, 6 feet top, containing 124,909 cubic yards; the only gate required would be in the Sumass River. This presents the most formidable part

of the undertaking, and would require a special survey, as careful borings should be made before the work was entered upon to determine the nature of the foundation for the gate. I had not the appliances with me to make that test, neither am I aware of their being in the Province.

"A third levee will be necessary from the eastern end of Chilliwhack Mountain, near Mr. Forsyth's house, to a point on the opposite side of the valley where the high ground rises to the height of Fraser river freshets, two miles in length, destroyed The Indians on the Skow-kale, appreciating the benefit it would be to them to divert the water from their doors, are reported to have fallen large quantities of trees above the point commenced to be cleared by the settlers; and some say that old chopping can be seen near the Sumass break, to help the water in that direction. Whether that is correct or not I cannot say; but when the winter freshets came, which the last two years have been very severe, a complete, tight dam was the result.

"The water consequently had to find fresh outlets. This it did, as I stated before, through the Luck-a-kuck, Atchelitz and Vedder's Creek. The Luck-a-kuck, I should say, now carries half the Chilliwhack water; the other half (with the exception of a little that finds its way into the old channel near Skow-kale) is divided between the Atchelitz and Vedder's Creek.

"From the amount of valuable land that has been swept away since the Luck-a-kuck received its addition, I think great damage would have been done if the Chilliwhack waters had not been so distributed, as at that time the channel was very small. A short time ago, the Luck-a-kuck could be crossed at Mr. Wells' house on a 30 foot pole, now its width must be over 200 feet, with a depth of 18 to 20 feet. This portion of the district, a few years ago, was very wet and boggy, but by removing a dam, at what was called the Luck-a-kuck Falls, the water cut a deep channel for itself, and drained it.

"This is the channel which runs most direct from the mountain to the Fraser, and is the one I should suggest making use of to carry the whole of the Chilliwhack water.

"On my mentioning my views to Mr. Wells, who resides on the Luck-a-kuck, he stated that he was most anxious to see the Sumass reclaimed; but he argued that, after the old channel changed its course, half the water came his way, causing him great inconvenience and loss, and he did not see why he should be compelled to take the balance, as it would be the means of ruining his farm, and would certainly carry away the protection works he had built along the banks. 16

"I have no doubt Mr. Wells spoke feelingly on the subject, for it is very easy to see that he as well as others in that vicinity have suffered considerably from the water. I assured him that the Government would not do an injustice to any settler.

"The clearing out of the Luck-a-kuck, and turning the water into that channel, will be a very expensive undertaking. I inspected it closely, following it up on one side and down on the other.

"From a short distance above Mr. Wells' house to the mountain, the channel is almost covered with fallen timber of the largest size—cedar, fir, pine and maple,—and as the banks are continually washing away, undermining fresh ones, and altering the channel, the bottom is studded with the roots of these giant trees, thus forming a succcession of dams, one lot forcing the current against one side of the creek, and others throwing it back.

"To carry out this work successfully, it would be necessary to commence clearing out the channel of the Luck-a-kuck near the present bridge, and so work upwards until the break near the mountain is reached, making the channel as direct as possible. Some of the trees might be placed and secured in a favorable position to protect the banks, but the majority would have to be removed from the bed of the creek. This should be done under the superintendence of a responsible party, who thoroughly understands the work.

"As a rule, when an individual finds his bank is being carried away by the sudden rising of a stream, he erects works to throw the water off from himself, not considering what its effect might be on the opposite bank, and thus causes equal damage to that which is sought to be prevented.

"The whole volume of the stream should be directed into a mid-channel, where it will cut a deep bed for itself; this will keep it from running against the bank and tearing away the land.

"Before closing my remarks on this subject, I may state that, if it is the intention of the Government to keep that portion of the waggon road open from Sumass Lake to the Luck-a-kuck, something must be done to divert the Chilliwhack water from the Sumass, as it is that which has caused the breaks on that section of the road; and I presume you have the report of the road superintendent on that point.

"Also, that unless the Chilliwhack water is confined and kept to one channel, no farm on the Chilliwhack is safe; the banks of that stream are so low near the jam that a freshet

might at any time turn the water over the most unexpected point.

"With reference to Reclamation District No. 1 situated between Cheam Mountain and the Atchelitz, and which includes the 4,000 acres applied for by Messrs. A. C. and D. Wells, I find it does not present the same facilities for keeping the water of the Fraser out that District No. 2 does.

"In the first place the banks of the river, from Cheam Mountain for some distance down are very light and gravelly, and I doubt whether material to construct a tight levee could be obtained without great cost.

"It has been suggested that a dam thrown across the head of Hope slough would help that portion of the District bordering on its banks, but I fail to see that it would answer the expectations of its advocates, as a short distance below Hope slough, another, called Camp slough, of almost equal capacity, leaves the Fraser, joining Hope slough about three-fourths of a mile from its head. This of necessity would require a dam, and as the banks of the Islands in this vicinity are low they would require a levee.

"These dams if built alone would be useless, as the water during extraordinary freshets would find its way over the low banks of the islands into Hope slough as before, while at ordinary freshets the dams would not be necessary. I think however that on the mainland, that is on the south bank of Hope slough, a levee in some of the lower places, if built, might be of some service to settlers in that neighbourhood.

"The portion of this District applied for by Messrs. Wells I have already reported on. It only remains for me to give you my ideas of how the work should be carried out, with an estimate of its probable cost.

"The work of building the levees should be commenced by removing all the vegetable mould, fallen timber, roots, &c., from its site, and thus not only ensure a tight foundation, but its base being two feet below the surface of the ground, it will be supported by a shoulder or prop of earth behind it; this will prevent sliding and will render it solid and immovable.

"The dimensions of the levee will vary with the inequalities of the ground. I should recommend that the slopes on the side exposed to the water should be two feet of base to one of height, and a slope to the land of one and a half of base to one of height.

"The slope to the water should be covered with turf, the grass from the prairie would answer admirably, and is the best of all materials on which waters roll without doing damage.

"The points where the levees butt on the mountains would require to be constructed with great care, and their junctions protected with brush and rocks, or some other artificial defence.

"Three gates would be required at Levee No. 1, the one on Wilson's Creek being the largest.

"In Levee No. 2, the only gate necessary will be in Sumass river, and, as I mentioned before, would require a careful survey to determine the nature of the foundation upon which to build the walls of the gate. They should be of solid masonry. The height of these walls will be 40 feet above the bottom of Sumass river. What depth below that it will be necessary to go depends on further examination.

"Solid rock appears on the face of the mountain close to the river, and may possibly cross at no great depth, but under any circumstances it will be very costly.

"In the levee near the Atchelitz three small gates will be required, as well as one at the mouth of McGillivary's slough.

"Besides these works it would be advisable to secure the bank of Fraser river at Miller's Landing.

"For the last ten years this has been continually crumbling away. An expenditure of a few thousand dollars, with the aid of a good pile driver, would save it going any further.

"The levees should be commenced as soon as the Fraser falls, and completed before the succeeding freshet. This would probably be a difficulty here where labor is so scarce, but a half finished work having to face high water would certainly be greatly injured, possibly swept away.

"Every care should be taken to guard against the possibility of future breaks from defective work or the want of close watching for a time after the completion of the levees.

"Settlers would crowd into this district if the land was reclaimed, and where one home now stands, covering in some instances 1200 acres, there would possibly be a dozen, making it one of the most valuable and thriving in the Province.—(Maps and plans were issued by Government with the above report.—Ed.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Shewing the number of Pre-emption Records, Certificates of Purchase, Certificates of Improvement, and Crown Grants issued; also, the number of Letters received at Land Office, Victoria, and replies to same; and number of Free Miners' Certificates issued at Victoria, during the years 1870 to 1876, inclusive.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Pre-emption Records.....	287	204	228	441	208	198	188
Certificates of Improvement	67	44	30	69	72	59	42
Certificates of Purchase....	60	84	28	142	196	199	162
Crown Grants.....	100	177	81	32	125	184	128
No. Free Miners' Certificates issued at Victoria.....	3	14	.....	47	217	42	
No. of Letters received at Land Office, Victoria....	660	1301	1269	2068	3252	4110	
Replies to same*.....	361	478	517	1540	2259	2356	
Acerage deeded.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17984

*This does not include formal acknowledgments, or partially printed forms or circulars

RETURNS SHOWING AMOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED

From Land Revenue from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1876.

Cash received for sale of Lands.....	$16,904 73
Cash received from all sources of Land Revenue, except sale of Lands	4,968 91
Total.....	$21,873 64

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

This is one of the most important public works in the Province. When completed will be sufficiently large to admit of any of H. M. ships of war being docked therein.

During the visit of the Earl of Dufferin to British Columbia in 1876, the interesting ceremony of driving the first pile in connection with this work was performed by him.

The cofferdam is now in progress, and will doubtless be completed during the present year, and the remaining portion of the work will be pushed forward rapidly; $250,000 (£50,000) has been promised by the Dominion Government as a bonus, and a like amount is promised by the Imperial authorities.

The contractors for the cofferdam are Messrs Reed Bros. & Co., London, England. C. E. Dawson, Esq., is engineer for

the contractors, and W. Bennet, Esq., engineer for the local Government.

Nearly $100,000 (£20,000) up to the present time has been expended on this work.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Extracts from report on the Public Schools of the Province, 1875-6:

It is my pleasing duty to state that substantial progress has been made in educational matters during the past year. Attendance in the public schools is rapidly increasing, which, of itself, is a fair proof that these "Colleges of the People" are appreciated, and that the number of school-going children is becoming larger from year to year.

The increase in attendance in the public schools for the year, as reported, is 282, or more than 20 per cent.—nearly double that of 1874-5—while 121 have been added to the average.

Number of children reported, 2,484. Attending public schools for longer or shorter periods during the year 1875, 1,685—boys, 907; girls, 778. Not attending school anywhere, 358.

The number of certificated teachers employed in the Province, is 40.

All the schools are supplied with maps and terrestrial globes. With one or two exceptions they are all furnished with blackboards. The authorized text books are now exclusively used throughout the Province.

The amount paid for salaries was $32,220 75. Expenditure for improving, repairing and furnishing school houses, $2,135 33. The outlay in all the districts for the year ending 31st July, $37,978 71.

The average cost for the year of each pupil attending the public schools in the Province is $22 38.

If the parents of children not attending any school could only be made to appreciate fully the irreparable injury they are inflicting upon their offspring by depriving them of educational advantages, the absenteeism at present existing, if not entirely prevented, would soon be reduced to a minimum.

During the five years now nearly expired since our present school system was established, the number of public schools has increased from 14 to 40—nearly 300 per cent. In the same time the number of teachers has increased from 13 to 50—almost 400 per cent. The amount paid for teachers' salaries has nearly quadrupled during the five years under

consideration, it having increased from $8,375 to $32,220 75. The average annual salary in 1872 was $523 43. In the following year, after salaries had been regulated by the Board of Education, the average increased to $713 10. Last year shows an increase in the average salary of $12 12 over preceding year. The amount expended for teachers' salaries gives an average for the five years, of $651 05 per annum.

School accomodation has kept pace with the increase in attendance. Commencing with twelve school houses in 1872, most of them very much out of repair, there are now forty, nearly all in good order and tolerably well furnished.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. The hours of teaching in each school shall be from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 3.30 P. M., from April to September, inclusive; and from 9 30 A. M., to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M., from October to March, inclusive.

2. Every Saturday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, and Prince of Wales' Birthday shall be a holiday in each school. There shall be a recess of fifteen minutes in the middle of each morning's work.

3. There shall be two vacations in each year; the first, or Summer vacation, shall continue for one month from the first Monday in July or August, at the option of the Trustee Board in each School District; the second for two weeks, at Christmas and New Year.

4. Young children, not being pupils of the school, shall not be allowed to accompany teachers or pupils, as such a practice tends to the interruption of the regular business of the school.

5. No teacher shall be deprived of any part of his or her salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.

LIST OF DULY QUALIFIED TEACHERS, AND DATES OF CERTIFICATES.

FIRST CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid until revoked by Board of Education.

Colin C. McKenzie, M. A.,	July, 1873.	Letitia M. Caldwell,	July, 1874.
James A. Halliday,	" 1874.	Frances E. Herring,	" 1876.
Sarah Hayward,	" "		

FIRST CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid until revoked by Board of Education.

Robert M. Clemitson,	July, 1873.	Joseph P. Planta,	July, 1875.
John Pleace,	" "	John Mundell,	" "
Margaret J. Baxter,	" "	George Pottinger	" 1876.
James Kaye,	" 1874.	Samuel F. Crawford,	" "
Joseph T. Jones,	" 1875.		

SECOND CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid for three years.

Archena J. McDougall,	July, 1874	John F. Smith,	July, 1876.
Sarah Redfern,	" "	Mary E. Polley,	" "
James Thomson,	" 1875.	Adelaide C. Bailey,	"
Donald McMillan,	" "	Jane E. Trenaman,	"
John Lane Phillips,	" "	Christina Irvine,	"
Elizabeth Young,	" 1876	Jane Coutts,	"

SECOND CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid for three years.

Thomas H. Mathers,	July, 1875	Alice Richardson,	July, 1876.
Jane Mills,	" "	Abbie J. Polley,	" "
Catherine Cordiner,	" "	James W. Sinclair,	" "
Archibald Irwin,	" "	Caroline Baley	" "
John Newbury,	" 1876	A. M. Robinson	" "
John Britton	" "	Emily A. Stark,	" "

THIRD CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid for one year.

Thomas McKenna,	July, 1876.	Henry W. Hughes,	July, 1876.
Jane Anne Scott	" "	Florence Coulthard	" "

THIRD CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid for one year.

Josephine McDonald, July, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

W. F. Tolmie, Esq.,	A. Munro, Esq.,
M. W. T. Drake, Esq.,	R. Williams, Esq.,*
A. J. Langley, Esq.,	E. Marvin, Esq.

*Resigned.

DOMINION SAVINGS BANK, B. C.

AUDITOR AND ASSISTANT RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

JOHN GRAHAM, (Auditor and A.R.G.) - - Manager
COOTE M. CHAMBERS, - Accountant Savings Bank Branch
ROWLAND E. GREEN, - - - Clerk Audit Branch
V. B. TAIT, Agent, - - - New Westminster
JAMES HARVEY, " - - - - - Nanaimo

Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in Government Savings Bank, on 30th September, 1876.

Bank.	Balance on 31st Aug. 1876.	Deposits for Sept. 1876	Total.	Withdrawn Sept. 1876	Total	Balance 30th Sept. 1876.
Victoria	758,817 30	44,142 00	802,959 30	46,276 73	46,276 73	756,682 57
Nanaimo	84,238 53	3,787 00	88,075 53	2,331 61	2,331 61	85,693 92
New Westminster	88,407 08	3,224 00	91,631 08	3,054 90	3,054 90	88,576 18

Statement of Dominion Revenue and Expenditure in British Columbia.

REVENUE.

	1871-2	1872-3	1873-4	1874-5	1875 ½ year
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	353,864 60	303,885 29	335,787 29	414,331 85	249,039 40
Excise	1,457 14	5,723 93	10,674 84	11,181 01	8,300 06
Post Office	777 34	16,740 90	9,504 20	12,264 11	6,495 02
Ocean Service	....	24,732 72	12,449 20	2,975 12	5,981 45
Telegraph	.....	14,310 48	10,120 72	9,489 18	2,529 07
Harbour dues	.....	12,513 29	295 40	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	1,113 42	3,945 97	2,157 29	1,160 01
Share by population of Interest on investments of premiums	7,199 00	6,310 00	8,415 00	11,674 00	1,828 00
Total Consolidated Fund	363,298 08	385,330 03	391,192 62	464,072 56	275,333 01

EXPENDITURE.

	1871-2	1872-3	1873-4	1874-5	1875 ½ year.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Charges on debt by population	84,913 00	80,534 00	87,752 00	99,880 00	48,913 00
Local offices in charges of management	2,851 77	6,969 13	10,135 53	9,850 70	3,284 44
Share of Civil Government by population	8,473 00	9,730 00	10,832 00	11,183 00	5,632 00
Local Offices in Civil Government	7,591 31	8,499 92	13,671 31	11,444 60	4,505 15
Justice	28,588 07	38,001 82	42,717 00	42,991 74	19,742 12
Penitentiary	.....	.....	15,864 45	8,036 25	4,525 77
Legislation	16,917 24	19,202 18	31,772 40	20,311 61	2,085 00
Immigration and quarantine	....	5,000 00	10,050 41	500 00	.....
Marine Hospitals	.....	.....	1,231 12	3,881 81	1,150 32
Pensions	1,846 75	2,595 56	3,016 50	4,579 35	2,021 93
Militia	55 00	474 27	4,478 17	8,743 80	5,426 18
Public works and buildings	894 67	22,639 04	47,631 65	42,375 48	84,075 22
Ocean and river service	56,155 83	60,984 72	64,555 67	95,796 74	36,762 99
Light-houses and coast service	15,171 03	13,207 09	30,566 90	24,782 79	11,291 08
Subsidy	214,000 00	216,289 75	230,293 95	225,049 65	110,230 00
Indians	556 00	20,000 00	29,000 00	25,000 00	13,669 50
Miscellaneous	1,876 49	329 27	5,393 00	1,336 31	.....
Customs	17,065 00	24,477 56	19,634 47	19,056 37	10,087 12
Excise	.....	1,085 77	6,137 00	5,318 40	3,755 23
Post Office	37,397 13	59,370 91	68,686 67	70,055 58	25,000 00
Telegraph	15,868 67	51,990 77	29,021 19	37,774 21	9,414 76
Total expenditure	510,221 91	641,381 76	762,441 39	767,948 34	401,571 81
Total revenue	363,298 08	385,330 03	391,192 62	464,072 56	275,333 01
Excess of expenditure	146,923 83	265,051 73	371,248 77	303,875 78	126,238 80
Pacific Railway expenditure	90,400 00	316,823 86	108,431 85	183,247 36	177,241 32
Total excess of expenditure	237,323 83	572,875 59	479,680 62	487,123 14	303,480 12

Total Expenditure	$3,083,565 21
Total Revenue	1,879,226 30
Excess of Expenditure	1,204,338 91
Add Pacific Railway Expenditure	876,144 39
Total Excess of Expenditure	2,080,483 30

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

(Returns for 1876 have not been issued by Receiver General.—ED.)

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

Showing the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets, within the Province of British Columbia, of the Bank of British North America, and the Bank of British Columbia, taken from the usual weekly statements during the Quarter ending 30th December, 1876:

BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Notes in circulation not bearing interest	$123,335 00	Legal Tender Coin in gold or silver	$79,413 25
Balances due to other Banks and Branches	15,962 13	Gold Bullion	22,146 37
Deposits on call not bearing int	125,604 -3	Notes and Cheques of other Banks	2,772 00
Deposits not on call bearing int	460,316 00	Landed and other property	18,000 00
		Balances due from other Banks and Branches	453,092 10
		Am't of all other Debts due to the Bank	171,210 06
Total amount of Liabilities	$725,217 56	Total amount of Assets	$746,633 78

Amount of Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ending 30th Dec., 1876 ..... $5,000,000

Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders ..... 6 per cent per annum

Amount of last Dividend declared for half year $150,000

Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring said Dividend $1,158,130

(Signed) J. GOODFELLOW, Manager.

VICTORIA, B. C., 30th Dec., 1876. ANDREW B. RITCHIE, Act'g Accountant.

BANK BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Liabilities.			*Assets.*		
Notes in Circulation		$269,547 48	Legal Tender Coin in gold and silver		$167,478 91
Balance due to other Banks and Branches		9,586 15	Gold and Silver Bullion		29,911 76
Deposits not bearing int.	$704,821 97		Landed and other Property		28,454 08
Deposits bearing interest	58,593 51	763,415 00	Balance due from other Banks and Branches		194,883 30
			All debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills and Balances due from other Banks and Branches		886,244 81
Total amount of Liabilities		$1,042,548 63	Total amount of Assets		$1,306,972 86

Amount of Capital Stock paid up at close of Quarter ending 31st Dec, 1876 $1,730,000 00

Rate of last Dividend declared to the Shareholders ..... 8 per cent. per annum

Amount of last Dividend declared ..... $ 69,200 00

Amount of Reserved profit after declaring such dividend 167,805 00

(Signed) WM. C. WARD, Manager.

CHAS. S. JONES, Accountant.

EXCISE.

The duties of Excise collected within the Inland Revenue Division of British Columbia, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1876, were as follows, viz.:

On spirits, $2.658 57 ; on malt, $4,432 08 ; on tobacco, $7,065 80 ; other receipts, $1,287 44. Total, $15,443 59.

There are in the Province 8 Brewers, 4 Malsters, and 4 Tobacco manufacturers.

Comparative Return of the Revenue of British Columbia received in the years 1875 and 1876, shewing the increase or decrease under each head for 1876.

Heads of Revenue.	1875.	1876. Approximate.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dominion Subsidy	$225,029 09	$209,896 72	.....	$15,132 37
Land Sales	19,417 84	16,749 73	.....	2,668 11
Land Revenue	4,995 70	4,968 91	.....	26 79
Rents (exclusive of Land)	855 00	165 75	.....	690 25
Free Miners' Certificates	8,762 50	10,022 50	1,260 00	
Mining Receipts General	7,011 50	7,612 00	601 50	
Licences	27,431 27	28,755 69	1,324 42	
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees	11,619 56	11,813 99	194 43	
Fees of Office	5,082 35	3,612 45	.....	1,469 90
Sale of Govern't Property	1,170 12	1,000 46	.....	169 66
Miscellaneous Receipts	248 73	165 05	.....	83 68
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses	8,888 30	11,095 10	2,206 80	
Road Tax	17,386 77	5,931 84	.....	11,454 93
Interest	1,032 63	.....	.....	1,032 63
Marriage Licences	467 00	450 00	.....	17 00
Land Tax	1,478 01	2,108 70	630 69	
Bridge Tolls	8,022 91	1,500 00	.....	6,522 91
Road Tolls	.....	27,581 54	27,581 54	
School Tax	.....	16,167 87	16,167 87	
Real Property Tax	.....	10,234 20	10,234 20	
Personal Property Tax	.....	7,937 83	7,937 83	
Income Tax	.....	516 18	516 18	
Arrears:				
Keep of Dom'n Prisoners	2,090 25	2,106 00	15 75	
Real Estate Tax (late V.I.)	277 01	251 14	.....	25 87
Totals	$351,266 54	380,643 65	68,671 21	39,294 10
Difference (Increase)	$29,377 11		$29,377 11	

ADDITIONAL REVENUE, 1876.

Amount obtained under B. C. Loan Act, on account of Graving Dock	$ 69,195 00
Do. for other Public Works	273,733 00
Total revenue obtained during 1876	723,571 65

REVENUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR 1877

From all sources other than loans and refunds	$407,350 00
Dominion Government refund on account of Dry Dock	59,479 00
Under Loan Act. 1874	20,000 00
Do. do. proposed to be raised	116,714 00
	$603,543 00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Of British Columbia for the year ending 31st December, 1877, together with the sums granted for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Services.	1876.	1877.	Compared with 1876.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
ESTABLISHMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	48,525 00	53,168 00	4,643 00	
Administration of Justice	43,588 00	45,616 00	2,028 00	
SERVICES (EXCLUSITE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.)				
Legislation	16,650 00	16,000 00		650 00
Assay Office	525 00	500 00		25 00
Printing Office	3,300 00	2,200 00		1,100 00
Administration of Justice	5,650 00	6,600 00	950 00	
Police and Gaols	19,100 00	14,300 00		4,800 00
Revenue services	10,000 00	7,500 00		2,500 00
Lunatic Asylum	6,400 00	10,500 00	4,100 00	
Charitable Allowances	13,650 00	14,650 00	1,000 00	
Education	43,000 00	46,000 00	3,000 00	
Surveys	10,000 00	8,000 00		2,000 00
Rent	144 50	384 50	240 00	
Transport	3,950 00	3,350 00		600 00
Immigration	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Interest	10,000 00	20,495 00	10,495 00	
Works and Buildings	58,074 70	31,104 00		26,970 70
Roads, streets and bridges	262,632 00	170,500 00		92,132 00
Graving Dock	131,558 00	90,000 00		41,558 00
Miscellaneous	30,005 00	60,175 00	29,830 00	
	719,592 20	603,542 50	56,286 00	172,335 70

ABSTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, FOR THE YEAR 1875.

[PUBLISHED JUNE, 1876—ED],

For this year, more complete results have been obtained than in any preceding year; and, notwithstanding that a marked decrease appears in some of the Districts, an aggregate total increase of 55 registrations has been obtained over the number effected during the year 1874.

The Returns show the registration of 181 Births, against 174 for the year 1874; of 96 Marriages, against 78 for 1874; and of 113 Deaths, against 83 for 1874.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Smallpox	4	Brought forward	46
Measles	2	Pneumonia	4
Diptheria	2	Pleuro Pneumonia	2
Croup	4	Bronchitis	1
Whooping Cough	1	Lung Disease	2
Cholera Infantum	1	Peritonitis	1
Puerpera	1	Liver Disease	2
Dysentry	1	Intersusception	1
Typhoid Fever	3	Exhaustion	7
Hæmorohage	1	Hepatitis	1
Dropsy	2	Teething	1
Cancer	1	Bright's Disease of Kidneys	2
Phthisis	6	Rupture of Bladder	1
Paralysis	3	Childbirth	1
Apoplexy	2	Atrophy	1
Brain Disease	6	Suicide	1
Epilepsy	1	Accidents	2
Convulsions	1	Wounds	1
Anuerism	3	Drowning,	7
Heart Disease	1	Not specified	28
Anaemia	1		
Carried forward	46	Total	113

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AS IN FORCE MARCH 1, 1877.

MEMO.—On entry papers, quantities must in all cases be given as set down in the Tariff, although the duty may not be specific; care should also be taken to state in what country the goods were purchased.

Ale, Beer and Porter in wood, 12 cents per Impl. gallon - gals
" " in bottles, 18 " "

GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTY.

Acid—Sulphuric	½ ct. per lb
Butter,	4 "
Cheese,	3 "
Chicory—raw or green,	3 "
" roasted or ground,	4 "
Coffee—green,	2 "
" ground and roasted,	3 "
Fish—salted or smoked	1 "
Fruits preserved in Brandy or other Spirits,	$1 50 per gal
Hops,	5 cts. per lb
Lard,	1 "
Meats—fresh, salted or smoked	1 "
Malt	2½ "
Molasses for refining purposes,	73 cts. per 100 lbs
Oil—Coal & Kerosene, &c., Naptha, Benzole & refined Petroleum,	6 cts. per gal. Wine Measure
Products of Petroleum, &c.,	" " "
Crude Petroleum	" " "
Rice,	1 cent per lb
Soap—common	1 "
Starch,	2 "
Spirits—Alcohol,	$1 00 per gal. Wine Measure
Brandy,	1 00 " "
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, not in Flasks	$1 50 per gal. Wine Measure
Cordials,	1 50 " "
Gin,	1 00 " "
Rum,	1 00 " "
Tinctures, Essences, Extracts,	1 50 "
Whiskey,	1 00 "
Unenumerated,	1 50 "
Tallow,	1 ct. per lb

Tea—green and Japan, - - - 6 cents per lb
" black, - - - - - 5 "
Vinegar and Acetic Acid, - - - 10 per gal
Wines—Containing less than 20 per cent. of alcohol and not worth more than 40 cents per gallon - - - - - 30 cts. per gal
All other except Sparkling, imported in wood, - - - - 60 cts per gal
All other except Sparkling, imported in bottle, - - - - $1 50 per doz
Sparkling, - - - 3 00 "

SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM.

Sugar above No. 13 Dutch Standard, 1 ct. per lb., and 25 per cent. ad valorem, - - - lb
Sugar equal to No. 9, and not above No. 13 Dutch Standard, $\frac{3}{4}$ ct. per lb., and 25 per cent. ad valorem, - "
Sugar below No. 9, Dutch Standard, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per lb., and 25 per cent ad valorem, - - - "
Melado $\frac{5}{8}$ ct. per lb., and 25 per cent. ad valorem - "
Cane Juice, Syrups, &c., $\frac{3}{8}$ ct. per lb. and 25 per cent. ad valorem - - - - - - - "
Sugar Candy and Confectionary, 1 cent per lb. and 25 per cent. ad valorem - - - - - - "
Tobacco—manufactured, and Snuff, 25 cts. per lb., and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. ad valorem, - - - - "
Cigars, including Cigarettes, 50 cts. per lb., and 20 per cent ad valorem, - - - - "

GOODS PAPING 25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Mace and Nutmegs, - - - - - lbs
Molasses, other than for refining purposes, - - "
Patent Medicines and Medicinal preparations, - - $
Perfumery, not elsewhere specified, - - "
Perfumed and Fancy Soaps, - - - - lbs
Play Cards, - - - - - packs
Spices, including Cassia, Cinnamon, Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper—Ground, - - - lbs
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits when in flasks or bottles, not more than 4 oz., - - - oz

GOODS PAYING $17\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Agricultural Implements, not elsewhere specified - $
Arrowroot, - - - - - - lbs
Axles of all kinds, except Locomotive and R. R. Car Axles, cwt
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables, and furnishings, - $

Baking Powders, - - - - - - $
Bath Bricks, - - - - - - No
Biscuit, - - - - - - lbs
Bicarbonate of Soda, - - - - - $
Blacklead, - - - - - - "
Blacking - - - - - - - "
Bricks for Building - - - - - mille
Bone Crushers and parts thereof, - - - No
Boot and Shoe making Machines, - - - "
Brooms and Brushes, of all kinds, - - - doz
Cabinet Ware and Furniture, - - - $
Candles and Tapers of Tallow, - - - lbs
" " of wax or any other material, - "
Carpets of any material, - - - yd
Carriages, - - - - - - No
Cement, Marine or Hydraulic—ground, - - brls
Coach and Harness Furniture, - - - $
Chandeliers, Girondoles, Gas Fittings, - - "
Chaff Cutters and parts thereof, - - No
Cheese Vats, Presses and Factory Heaters, and parts thereof, - - - - - "
China Ware, - - - - - - $
Crockery and Earthenware, - - - - "
Churns, - - - - - - No
Cider, - - - - - gal
Clocks and parts thereof, - - - - No
Cocoa and Chocolate, - - - - lbs
Cordage—Ropes not elsewhere specified, - - "
" Twines, " " - - "
Corks, - - - - - - $
Corn Huskers and parts thereof, - - No
Cottons, viz:
Bleached and unbleached, - - yds
Printed, painted or colored, - - "
Ginghams and Plaids, - - "
Jeans, Denims and Drillings, - - "
Clothing or Wearing apparel, - $
All other not elsewhere specified, - - "
Cotton Thread in spools, - "
" in hanks, - - - "
Warps not coarser than 40, - - "
Cultivators and parts thereof, - - - No
Dried Fruits and Nuts of all kinds, viz:
Currants, - - - - lbs
Dates, - - - - - "
Figs, - - - - "

Dried Fruits and Nuts of all kinds, viz.:
- Prunes and Plums - - - lbs
- Raisins, - - - "
- Other, - - - - "
- Nuts—Almonds—shelled, - - "
- " " not shelled, - - "
- " Filberts and Walnuts, - "
- " Other—not elsewhere specified, "

Drugs not otherwise specified, - - - $
Engravings and Prints, - - - "
Essences and Extracts not cont'g Spirits, - - "
Fancy Goods, viz.:
- Alabaster, Spar, Bronze, Terra Cotta or Composition Ornaments, - "
- Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metals, - - - "
- Bracelets, Braid, &c., made of hair, - "
- Beads and Bead Ornaments, - - "
- Boxes, fancy, Ornamental Cases and Writing Desks, - - - "
- Combs and Manufactures of Bone, Shell, Horn and Ivory, - - - "
- Coral Cut or Manufactured, - "
- Dolls, - - - - "
- Fans and Fire Screens, - - "
- Feathers and Flowers, Artificial and Ornamental, - - "
- Gold and Silver Cloth, Tassels, Thread, "
- Ivory or Bone Dice, Draughts, Chessmen, &c., - - - - "
- Millinery of all kinds, - - "
- Pearl, Composition and Manufactures of "
- Thread Lace and Insertions, - "

Felt for Roofing, - - - - - "
" other, not elsewhere specified, - - "
Fish—Oysters in Cans, Fresh—from countries other than U. S. - - - - - cans
" Oysters Preserved, from countries other than U.S. "
" Lobsters, &c., " " " "
" Other preserved in oil - - - - $
Fireworks, - - - - - "
Fire Engines—Steam, - - - - No
" other, - - - - "
Fire Extinguishers (chemical), - - - No
Flat Wire for Crinolines—covered, - - $
Gelatine, - - - - - - "

Ginger Ale, - - - - - doz
Glue, - - - - - - - lbs
Grease—axle, - - - - - "
Grind Stones and Scythe Stones, - - - $
Gum—Arabic, Chewing, and other not elsewhere specified "
Gunpowder and explosive substances, viz:
Gunpowder, - - - - lbs
Nitro-Glycerine, Fulminating Powder and Explosive substances used for blasting, &c. "
Guns, Rifles, and Fire Arms of all kinds, - - No
Glass—Plate and Silvered - - - feet
Window, stained, painted or colored, - - "
Plain, - - - - - - "
Ware, - - - - - - $
Hats—Beaver, Silk, and Felt, - - - "
Straw, Chip, Grass or other material, - - "
Caps and Bonnets all other - - "
Hosiery, - - - - - - "
Inks of all kinds except Printing Ink, - - "
Jewellery, - - - - - - "
Lampblack, - - - - - lbs
Lumber—Sawn and plank, not being of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut and Cherry, Pitch Pine, Boxwood or not imported from B.N.A. Prov's, M. ft
Leather, - - - - - - lbs
Sheep, Calf, Goat, and Chamois skins—dressed, "
Lime, - - - - - - brls
Lime and Lemon Juice, - - - - gals
Linnen, - - - - - - yds
Linen Machine Thread, - - - - "
Liquorice Juice and Paste, - - - $
Locomotive Engines - - - - - No
Maccaroni and Vermicelli - - - lbs
Machine Twist and Silk Twist, - - - - "
Maps, Charts, and Atlasses, not elsewhere mentioned, $
Manufactures of Cashmere, - - - "
Caoutchouc or India Rubber or Gutta Percha, "
" " viz., Boots and Shoes, pairs
" " " Belting, - $
" " " Clothing - "
" " " Hose and Tubing, "
" " " All other, - "
Brass, - - - - - "
Copper, - - - - - "
Fur, or of which Fur is the principal part, "

Gold, Silver, Electro Plate, Argentine, Albata, Nickle and plated and gilded ware of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, - - $
Manufactures of Grass, Osier, Palmleaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow not elsewhere specified, "
Hair or Mohair, not elsewhere specified, "
Iron and Steel, viz., Axes - - "
" Cutlery of all sorts - "
" Edge Tools - - - "
" Files and Rasps, - "
" Hoes, Rakes, Forks, - - "
" Locks, - - - "
" Screws for Wood, - - "
" Scythes and Snaths, - "
" Spades and Shovels, - - "
" Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads and Sprigs - - "
" Stoves and all other Iron castings, "
" Surgical Instruments - - "
" All other - - - "
Lead, viz., Shot, Piping, &c., - - "
Leather, or imitation of Leather, - "
" Boots and Shoes, - - - "
" Harness and Saddlery, - "
Marble or imitation of Marble, other than rough slabs or blocks - - - "
Papier Machie, - - - "
Pewter, Platina, Japanned and planished tin, Britannia metal ware, &c., - - "
Slate, viz., Chimney pieces, Mantels, Pencils, &c. "
" Roofing Slate prepared, - - "
Stone, not elsewhere specified, - - "
Metal and Metal Composition, not elsewhere specified, - - - - "
Manufactures of Wood, viz:
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes for Wheels, - "
Handles for Tools, Brooms, Brushes, &c., "
Staves for Pipes, Hhds., Brls., &c., - "
All other not elsewhere specified - "
Mineral and Ærated Waters - - - - "
Mowing, Reaping and Threshing Machines, - No
Musical instruments not elsewhere specified, - - $
Music—sheet, - - - - - - "
Mustard, - - - - - - lbs
Machinery not elsewhere mentioned, - - $
Ochres—ground or calcined, - - - "

Oil Cloths, - - - - - - $
Oil, Cod Liver—Medicinal preparation not elsewhere
Specified, - - - - - gals
Oil, fish—other, Medicinal preparation, - "
Oils, rectified or prepared, viz:
Castor, - - - - - - "
Flaxseed or Linseed, - - - "
Hemp and Rape Seed, - - - - "
Olive and Salad, - - - - "
Vegetable not otherwise specified, - - "
Volatile or Essential, - - - "
Oils of all kinds—crude—except Whale Oils and others
elsewhere specified, - - - - "
Opium, - - - - - - lbs
Organs, Melodeons and Harmoniums, - - No
Packages, - - - - - - "
Paints and Colors, - - - - - $
Paintings in Oil and Chromos not elsewhere specified, No
Paper—Printing, - - - - - $
Writing, - - - - - "
Wrapping, - - - - - "
All other not elsewhere specified, - "
Paper Hangings, - - - - - "
Parasols and Umbrellas - - - - "
Peas, split - - - - - - bush
Photogpaphic Materials, - - - - $
Plaster of Paris—ground and calcined - - cwt
Ploughs and parts thereof, - - - No
Pianos, - - - - - - "
Pickles and Sauces, - - - - $
Portable Hand Printing Presses, - - - "
Preserved Meats and Poultry, - - - "
Printed, Lithographed or Copper Plate Bills, &c., - "
Railroad Cars—Passengers, - - - No
Freight, - - - - "
Platform, - - - "
Sails, ready made, - - - - - yds
Satinets, - - - - - "
Sausage Casings, - - - - - $
Shawls, - - - - - - No
Sewing Machines and parts thereof - - - "
Silks, Satins and Velvet, - - - yds
Silk, Woollen, Worsted and Cotton Embroideries and
Tambour Work, - - - - - $
Silver Coin of United States, - - - "
Soap—Castile, - - - - - lbs

Spices, including Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper—unground,	lbs
Sponges,	$
Stationery not elsewhere specified,	"
Steam Engines, other than Locomotive,	No
Small Wares,	$
Syrups—Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry &c., not containing Spirits,	"
Thread—Linen not elsewhere specified,	lbs
All other, "	"
Tobacco Pipes,	$
Toys,	"
Tubes and Piping of Copper brass or iron drawn,	"
Turpentine, Spirits of,	gals
Varnish, other than bright and black,	"
Velveteens,	yds
Watches, and parts of,	No
Wax—Bees, Parafine and other,	lbs
Woollens, viz:	
Blankets,	No
Carpets,	yds
Flannel,	"
Tweeds,	"
Clothing or Wearing Apparel	$
Worsted,	lbs
All other,	$
Unenumerated Articles,	"

GOODS PAYING 10 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Animals—Horned Cattle,	No
Horses,	"
Sheep,	"
Swine,	"
Other,	$
Bran,	cwt
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes and Gloves,	yds
Felt, for Gloves, Hats, and Boots	"
Fruits of all kind—green, viz:	
Apples and Pears,	brls
Grapes,	lbs
Lemons and Oranges,	boxes
Peaches	"
Pine Apples,	$
All other, not elsewhere specified,	"
Glass Paper and Glass Cloth,	"
Hay and Straw,	tons

Leather—Sole and Upper	lbs
Locomotive Engine Frames,	$
Axles,	"
Hoop Iron or Steel for ties of wheels, bent and welded,	"
Cranks and Crank Axles,	"
Crank Pins and Connecting Rods,	"
Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars,	"
Machinery for Mills and Factories, &c.,	"
Plush for Hatters' use, &c.,	"
Prunella,	yds
Seeds—other than Cereals,	"
Trees, Plants and Shrubs,	"
Vegetables, viz: Potatoes,	bush
other,	$
Woollen Netting, for India Rubbers and Gloves,	yds
Woollen Yarn,	lbs

GOODS PAYING 5 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Books, Printed—Periodicals and Pamphlets	$
Iron, viz:—Bars, Puddled,	cwt
Bars, Rod,	"
Blooms and Billets—puddled or not,	"
Boiler Plate and Rolled Plate,	"
Bolts and Spikes, Galvanized,	"
Canada Plates,	"
Tinned Plates,	"
Galvanized,	"
Nail and Spike Rod, round, square, flat,	"
Scrap,	"
Wire—whether Galvanized or not, except for wire rigging	"
Ships' Materials, viz: Cables, Hemp or Grass,	"
Cordage,	"
Knees and Riders, Iron	"
Pumps and Pump Gear	$
Sail Cloth or Canvas,	yds
Varnish, Black and Bright,	gals
All other,	$
Type	cwt

FREE GOODS.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Anatomical Preparations,	$
Busts, Casts and Statutes,	No
Drawings—not in Oil,	"

Gems and Medals, and Cabinets of do., including Antiquities, Coins, &c.,	$
Paintings in Oil, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists,	No
Specimens of Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Sculpture and Models,	$

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, OILS AND COLORS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

Acids,	lbs
Alum,	"
Aniline Salts for dyeing purposes	"
Antimony,	"
Argol,	"
Bark, Berries, Drugs, Nuts, Vegetable and Wood used chiefly in dyeing,	"
Barilla,	"
Bichromate of Potash,	"
Bleaching Powders,	"
Blue black and Chinese blue	"
Borax,	"
Brimstone and sulpher in roll or flour,	"
British Gum,	"
Cream of Tartar in Crystals,	"
Indigo,	"
Kelp,	cwt
Kryolite,	"
Lakes,—Scarlet and Marone in pulp,	lbs
Lead, red and white, dry,	cwt
Lead, sugar of,	lbs
Metallic, Oxides and Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	cwt
Nitre and Saltpetre	"
Oils—Cocoa Nut, Pine and Palm in their natural state,	gals
Oil—Heavy or Carbolic,	"
Paris and permanent greens,	lbs
Phosphorus,	"
Precipitate of Copper,	"
Roots—Medicinal in their natural state,	"
Satin and fine washed white,	"
Sal. Ammoniac,	"
Sal. Soda and Soda Ash,	"
Soda—Caustic, Nitrate and Silicate of,	"
Ultra Marine,	"
Umber raw,	"
Vitrol, blue	cwt

Whiting or Whitening - - - - - cwt
Zinc, white, dry, - - - - - - "

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Ashes—Pot, - - - - - - brls
Ashes—Pearl and Soda, - - - - "
Biscuit and Bread from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces, - - - - - cwt
Bolting Cloth, - - - - - - $
Bookbinders Tools and Implements, Mill Boards and Binders' Cloth, - - - - - "
Burrstones, - - - - - - "
Canvas for Manufacture of Floor Oil Cloths, - yds
Cotton Wool, - - - - - lbs
Candle-Wick, - - - - - "
and Flax Waste, - - - - "
Cement—Marine or Hydraulic, unground, - - brls
Church Bells and Communion Plate, - - $
Clothing, Donations of, for Charitable purposes, - "
Cocoa paste from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces, - - - - - lbs
Collar Cloth, paper—Union or other - - $
Drain Tiles, - - - - - - No
Duck for belting and hose, - - - - $
Farming Implements and Utensils imported by Agricultural Societies, - - - - "
Fire Brick, - - - - - - mille
Fishing-hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines and Twines, $
Gold Beaters' Brim Moulds and Skins, - - "
Hoop Skirt Manufacture, Articles for, - "
Junk and Oakum, - - - - - cwt
Lithographic Stones - - - - $
Lumber, plank and sawed, of Boxwood, Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut Cherry, and Chestnut, and Pitch Pine, - - - - - m. ft
Nails, composition or sheathing and composition spikes, cwt
Oil Cake - - - - - - lbs
Packages - - - - - No
Printer's Implements, &c., viz: Presses, - - - No
Electrotype and stereotype blocks for printing purposes, - - $
Printing Ink, - - - "
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus for Colleges and Schools, &c., - - - - "
Rags, - - - - - - lbs
Straw Plaits, Tuscan and Grass, Fancy, - - $

Veneering of Wood, - - - - - ft
Veneering of Ivory - - - - - "
Weaving of Tram Silk or Cotton for Elastic Webbing, $
Wire Cloth of Brass or Copper - - - ft
Wool, Waste, - - - - - lbs

SHIP'S MATERIAL.

Anchors, - - - - - - cwt
Chain Cables over ½ inch, shackled or Swivelled or not. - - - - - - "
Wire Rigging, and Wire galvanized for, - - "
Iron Masts, or parts of, - - - - "
Treenails, - - - - - - mille

METALS.

Brass—Bar and Rod, - - - - - cwt
Sheet, - - - - - "
Scraps and Strips - - - - "
Cranks and shafts for Steamboats and Mills—rough, "
Copper—Bars and Rods, - - - - "
Bolts, - - - - - "
Pig, - - - - - "
Sheets and Sheeting, - - - "
Iron—Pig, - - - - - - "
Lead—Pig, - - - - - "
Sheet, - - - - - "
Litharge, - - - - - - "
Railroad Bars—Iron, - - - - "
Steel, - - - - "
Frogs, - - - - - "
Wrought Iron or Steel Chairs and Fish plates, "
Car Axles, - - - - - "
Silver—German Sheet - - - - lbs
Spelter, in sheets, blocks and pigs, - - - cwt
Steel—wrought or cast in bars or rods, - - "
Plates cut to any form, but not moulded, - "
Tin in bar, blocks, pig, or granulated, - - "
Type metal, in block or pigs, - - - "
Wire—Brass or Copper round or flat, - - "
Yellow Metal in bolts and bars - - - "
" " for sheathing, - - - "
Zinc in sheets, blocks and pigs, - - - "

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Annato—liquid or solid, - - - - $
Bristles, - - - - - - lbs
Broom Corn, - - - - - - "

Bulbs, - - - - - - $
Caoutchouc or India Rubber and Gutta Percha, unmanufactured, - - - - - lbs
Citrons, Lemons, and Oranges, and rinds of, in brine for candying, - - - - - $
Coal—Anthracite, - - - - tons
Bituminous, - - - - - "
Other and Coke, - - - - "
Cocoa, bean and shell, - - - - lbs
Cork-wood and Cork-wood bark - - - $
Diamonds and Precious Stones, unset, - - "
Earths, Clay and Sand, - - - - cwt
Eggs, - - - - - - - doz
Emery, - - - - - - lbs
Fibrilla, Mexican fibre or Tampico, white and black, and other Vegetable fibres for manufacturing purposes, - - - - - - cwt
Fire Clay, - - - - - "
Firewood, - - - - - cords
Fish—including Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock—Fresh, lbs
" " " Dry Salted, cwt
" " " Wet Salted, "
" " " Pickled, - brls
" " " Smoked, - lbs
Mackerel, Fresh, - "
" Pickled, - brls
Halibut, Fresh, - lbs
" Pickled, - brls
Herring, Fresh, - lbs
" Pickled, - brls
" Smoked, - lbs
Sea Fish, other, Fresh, - "
" Picked, - brls
" Preserved, lbs
Oysters, Fresh in shell, brls
" Fresh in cans, cans
" Shelled—in bulk, gals
Lobsters, Fresh, - brls
" Pre'vd in cans, cans
Bait, Fish, - brls
" Clams or other, "
Salmon, Fresh, - lbs
" Smoked, - "
" Canned, - "
" Pickled, - brls
Fish, all other, Fresh, - $

Fish, all other,	Pickled, -	brls
Fish Oil,	Whale, -	galls
"	Cod, -	"
"	Other, -	"
Flax, Hemp and Tow—undressed,	- - -	cwt
Flax Seed,	- - - - -	bush
Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine animals,		$
Furs, Skins, and Tails, all other, undressed,	-	"
Gravels,	- - - - - -	tons
Grain, and products thereof, viz:		
Barley,	- - - -	bush
Oats,	- - - - -	"
Pease and Beans—whole,	- -	"
Rye,	- - - - -	"
Indian Corn,	- - -	"
Wheat,	- - - - -	"
Other,	- - - -	"
Flour of Wheat,	- - - -	brls
" Rye,	- - -	"
Indian Meal,	- - - -	"
Oatmeal,	- - -	"
Meal—all other,	- - - -	"
Grease and Grease Scrap	- - -	lbs
Gum, Copal, Damar, Mastic, Sandarac and Shellac	-	"
Gypsum, and Plaster of Paris, not ground or calcined,		cwt
Gypsum ground, not calcined, for Agri'al purposes,	-	"
Hair—Buffalo, for the manufacture of Felt,	-	lbs
Curled,	- - - - -	"
Horse and Hog,	- - - -	"
Human,	- - - - -	"
Mohair, Goat, Angola, Thibet,	- -	"
Hides, Horns and Pelts	- - -	$
Ivory, unmanufactured,	- - - -	lbs
Ivory Nuts,	- - - - -	"
Manilla Grass and Sea Grass,	- - -	cwt
Manures,	- - - - -	"
Marble—unwrought,	- - - -	$
Moss, for upholstery purposes,	- - -	"
Ores of Metals of all kinds,	- - - -	tons
Osiers or Willow,	- - - -	$
Pipe Clay,	- - - - - -	cwt
Ratan, for chair makers and whip manufacturers,		$
Rennet,	- - - - - -	$
Rosin,	- - - - - -	brls
Salt,	- - - - - - -	bush
Silk—raw or as reeled from the cocoon,	- -	$

Slate—unwrought	tons
Stone, unwrought,	"
Tanner's Bark,	cords
Tar and Pitch,	brls
Teasels,	$
Turpentine, other than spirits of,	galls
Wood, unmanufactured,	$
Wool,	lbs

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Animals for improvement of Stock,	No
Apparel of British Subjects domiciled in Canada but dying abroad,	$
Articles for the use of the Governor-General,	"
Articles for the public uses of the Dominion,	"
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls General,	"
Articles following for the use of Army and Navy, viz: Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands and Military Stores,	"
Settlers' Effects,	"
Ship Stores	"
Tobacco—Leaf, for Excise purposes,	"

GROWTH AND PRODUCTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Animals of all kinds,	No
Butter,	lbs
Cheese,	"
Coal and Coke,	tons
Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats and Poultry,	lbs
Flour and Meal of all kinds,	brls
Grain—all kinds,	bush
Green and Dried Fruits,	$
Gypsum,	cwt
Fish and Products of Fish, and Fish Oil,	$
Lard and Tallow,	lbs
Timber and Lumber,	$
Hay, Straw and Bran,	"
Salt,	bush
Seeds—of all kinds,	$
Vegetables,	"
Plants, trees and shrubs,	"
Hops,	lbs

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Imported into British Columbia for the six months ending 31st December, 1876.

Articles.	Rate.	Remit of Quantity	Total Imports.		Ent'd for Home Consump'n.		
			Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Duty Received
SPECIFIC.				$		$	$
Butter	4 cts.	Lb.	41,085	13,119	41,697	13,221	1,667 88
Cheese	3 "	"	18,105	2,950	18,865	3,058	565 96
Hops	5 "	"	411	110	431	115	21 55
Lard	1 "	"	65,992	10,506	69,432	11,044	694 32
Meats, fresh and salt	1 "	"	172,849	26,086	177,206	26,562	1,772 06
Malt	40 "	Bushel.	1,814 5-6	1,831	1,814 5-6	1,831	725 91
Cider	17½ p. ct.	Gallon.	517	396	517	396	69 40
Animals, viz:							
Horned Cattle	10 p. ct.	No.	281	4,766	281	4,766	476 65
Calves	"	"	12	33	12	33	3 25
Horses and Mules	"	"	615	14,012	615	14,012	1,401 25
Sheep	"	"	4,669	8,592	4,669	8,592	859 14
Swine	"	"	1,113	7,477	1,113	7,477	747 77
Other animals	"	$	.....	968	.....	968	96 81
Bran	"	Cwt.	2,940	2,955	2,940	2,955	295 47
Fruits, fresh	"	Pks.	5,956	6,846	6,956	6,846	684 80
Hay and Straw	"	Tons.	301½	3,990	301½	3,990	398 96
Vegetables—Potatoes	"	Bushel.	5,116	2,531	5,116	2,531	253 00
" other	"	Pks.	.....	1,574	.....	1,574	157 26
Total Dutiable	.....	.....	.....	108,742	.....	109,971	10,891 44
Eggs	Free.	Dozen.	5,891	2,049	6,161	2,066	
Flour or Wheat	"	Brls.	17,674½	83,643	17,674½	83,673	
" all other	"	"	480	4,553	480	4,553	
Grain—Barley	"	Bushels.	19,309	11,610	19,309	11,610	
" Oats	"	"	7,962	3,946	7,962	3,946	
" Indian Corn	"	"	4,014	2,855	4,014	2,855	
" Beans and Peas	"	"	1,192	2,028	1,192	2,028	
" Wheat	"	"	6,428	5,617	6,428	5,617	
" all other	"	"	17½	150	17½	150	
Total Free	.....	.....	.....	116,451	.....	116,468	
Total	.....	.....	.....	225,193	.....	226,439	10,891 44

VESSELS

Entered and Cleared for year ending 30th June, 1876:

ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
No.	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
524	302,199½	493	290,736

(This is the latest return furnished by the Customs Department.—April, 1877. Ed).

IMPORTS

Into the Province of British Columbia for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

	Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption.	
		Value.	Duty Received.
	$	$	$
Dutiable Goods	2,289,571 00	2,237,072 00	488,384 52
Free Goods	708,026 00	707,906 00	
Total Imports	2,997,597 00	2,944,978 00	488,384 52

IMPORTS

Into the Province of British Columbia for the half-year ending 31st December, 1876.

	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption.	
		Value.	Duty Received.
	$	$	$
Goods paying Specific Duties	218,346 00	236,053 00	69,697 75
" " and Ad Valorem	58,426 00	96,368 00	42,305 25
" " 25 per cent	5,239 00	5,895 00	1,473 34
" " 17½ "	494,521 00	516,999 00	90,473 51
" " 10 "	62,463 00	61,685 00	6,168 63
" " 5 "	25,795 00	26,713 00	1,335 48
Total Dutiable	864,790 00	943,713 00	211,453 96
Free Goods	181,825 00	180,979 00	
Leaf Tobacco for Excise purposes	551 00	657 00	
Total Free	182,376 00	181,636 00	
Grand Total	1,047,166 00	1,125,349 00	211,453 96

EXPORTS.

Export of goods the produce of British Columbia for the year ending 30th June, 1876	$2,709,082 00
Do. of goods not the produce of British Columbia	41,705 00
Total Exports	2,750,787 00

EXPORTS.

Export of Goods, the Produce of British Columbia, for the six months ending 31st December, 1876,

Articles.	Remit of Quantity	Quantity.	Value.
THE MINE—			$
Gold in Dust and Bars	$		879,120 00
Coal	Tons.	50,920	261,556 00
Total the Mine			1,140,676 00
THE FISHERIES—			
Salmon, canned	Lbs.	486,336	70,636 00
" pickled	Brls.	297	2,574 00
Fish, other	Pkgs.	165	900 00
Fish Oil	Galls.	37,323	12,558 00
Total the Fisheries			86,668 00
THE FOREST—			
Plank and Boards	M Feet	13,692,069	151,551 00
Spars	No.	1,421	10,498 00
Laths and Pickets	Mille.	1,072	2,632 00
Shingles	Mille.	239	716 00
Total the Forest			165,397 00
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE—			
Furs undressed	Value.		90,231 00
Hides and Skins	"		15,628 00
Horns and Hoofs	"		1,705 00
Wool	Lbs.	70,414	10,000 00
Total Animals and their Produce			117,564 00
MANUFACTURES—			
Leather	Value.		1,350 00
Fruit, preserved	Pks.	20	150 00
Total Manufactures			1,500 00
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS —			
Hops	Lbs.	11,323	2,235 00
Cranberries	Brls.	113	848 00
Total Agricultural Products			3,083 00
RECAPITULATION.			
The Mine			1,140,676 00
The Fisheries			86,668 00
The Forest			165,397 00
Animals and other Produce			117,564 00
Manufactures			1,500 00
Agricultural Products			3,083 00
Total Goods, the product of B. C.			1,514,888 00
Do. not the product of B. C.			14,705 00
Total Exports			1,529,593 00

PILOTAGE.—BY-LAWS

FOR THE DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS FOR THE SAID DISTRICT UNDER THE DOMINION ACT, 36 VIC., CAP. 54, INTITULED "AN ACT RESPECTING PILOTAGE, 1873." AMENDMENT 8TH APRIL, 1875; ORDER IN COUNCIL, 5TH MAY, 1875; ORDER IN COUNCIL, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1877. ALL PILOTAGE DUES ARE COMPULSORY.

LICENSES.

1. Every person now holding a license as a Pilot under the "British Columbia Pilotage Ordinance, 1867," shall forthwith surrender the same to the Pilotage Authority of British Columbia, and shall, if entitled thereto, receive a License as a Pilot for the District of British Columbia, on the payment of a fee of Fifty Dollars.

2. Every person not already licensed, applying to be licensed as a pilot for the District of British Columbia, must make a written application to the Pilotage Authority, he must be a British subject, and a resident of British Columbia, not less than 21 years of age, and must produce certificates from the Masters of the vessels in which he has served as to his capability as a seaman; and before being appointed, he shall be examined before Examiners appointed for that purpose by the Pilotage Authority touching his qualifications and practical knowledge of the management of square-rigged vessels and steamboats, and of the navigation of the said Pilotage District; and if after such examination he shall be deemed qualified, and shall be found to be of good moral character and temperate habits, he shall receive a license to act as a pilot, on payment of $20 for the expense of such examination, and a license fee of Fifty dollars.

3. Pilotage certificates may be issued by the Pilotage Authority of British Columbia to Masters and Mates of vessels plying regularly within the waters of British Columbia, or of steamers plying regularly once a week or oftener between Victoria and any of the various ports on Puget Sound, on application in writing to the Pilotage Authority. Such applicants must be of not less than 21 years of age, and on payment of $20 for the expense of their examination, and a yearly fee of $100, a certificate to act as pilot for a term of 12 months will be granted, such certificate to specify the name of the vessel and the ports to and from which such vessel shall ply, and such certificate may be renewed from year to year on

payment of an annual fee of $100 as the Pilotage Authority may think fit.

BOATS.

4. All boats to be licensed as Pilot Boats shall be surveyed by or on behalf of the Pilotage Authority, and if satisfactory, shall be licensed for a term of 12 months, on payment of a fee of $20 each, and such boats shall be surveyed annually, and if found satisfactory shall have their licenses renewed for a term of 12 months on payment of a fee of $20.

5. Every licensed pilot boat shall have on board one suitable boat, and also one life-preserver for each pilot and apprentice belonging or attached to said licensed pilot boat.

6. All licensed pilot boats shall have marks and numbers on their sails, such marks and numbers to be designated by the Pilotage Authority at time of survey.

7. Any licensed pilot boat that may be found unfit for the service for which she is licensed shall have her license suspended until she is made and fitted out to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority, and the license so suspended shall during such suspension be lodged with the Pilotage Authority.

8. Every licensed pilot shall be the registered owner of not less than three tons of a licensed pilot boat, under pain of the forfeiture of his license.

9. It shall be the duty of the pilots of each of the Victoria and Esquimalt pilot boats once in three months to elect from their own number a Captain, who shall have the management of the boat under the general superintendence of the Pilotage Authority, and the name of such Captain shall be communicated to the Pilotage Authority in writing; said Captain to have control of the boat for three months, or until his successor is elected. It shall be the duty of the Captain to keep a log and to report to the Pilotage Authority at the end of his term an account of the movements and employment of his boat, specifying the services in which she has been engaged, the number of vessels piloted in and out, and their draught of water; by whom piloted, and the number of days she has laid in port; and for each and every neglect to comply with this rule, the said Captain may be fined an amount not exceeding the sum of $40. No pilot boat shall be otherwise employed than in its legitimate business.

APPRENTICES.

10. Each licensed pilot boat may have on board one or more apprentices, who shall serve an apprenticeship of four years, and be of good moral character, and have the rudiments

of an ordinary English education, and be approved of by the Pilotage Authority. At the end of such apprenticeship said apprentices shall be eligible to be licensed as pilots, provided they have served at least six months as seamen on board a square-rigged sailing vessel.

PORTS.

11. The ports of the Pilotage district of British Columbia shall be as follows:

(1.) Port of Victoria and Esquimalt shall be inside a line drawn from Trial Island to Race Rocks light, bearing N. E. by N. and S. W. by S. (magnetic.)

(2.) Port of Fraser River shall be inside lightship.

(3.) Port of Burrard Inlet shall be inside a line S. E. and N. W. (magnetic) from Passage Island to Point Gray.

(4.) Nanaimo and Departure Bay shall be inside a line drawn from Entrance Island W. (magnetic) to a point on Vancouver Island, one mile W. of the West Rocks, and a line drawn from Sharpe Point N. E. by E. ½ E. (magnetic) to Gabriola Island.

(5.) Port of Baynes Sound, Eastern entrance shall be inside a line drawn from Qualicum River to the N. E. point of Hornby Island, bearing N. by W. ½ W. and S. by E. ½ E. (magnetic). Western entrance shall be inside a line drawn from Cape Lazo to the N. E. point of Hornby Island, bearing W. N. W. and E. S. E. (magnetic).

Other Ports to be defined by the Pilotage Authority as occasion may arise.

DUES.

12. (A.) For vessels entering the Pilot District of British Columbia through Fuca Straits and coming to anchor in Royal Roads, the Pilotage shall be. . . . . Free
But when the services of a pilot are required and employed, the rate of pilotage shall be. . . . . $3 per foot

(B) For vessels entering into or clearing from the undermentioned ports, the rates of pilotage shall be as follows:

Esquimalt Harbor . . . . . $3 per foot
Victoria . . . . . $3 per foot under 10 feet draught
$4 per foot for 10 feet and over
Nanaimo and Departure Bay,
$3 per foot under 10 feet draught
$4 per foot for 10 feet and over
Burrard Inlet . . . . . $3 per foot under 10 feet draught
$4 per foot for 10 feet and over

Baynes Sound .....$3 per foot under 10 feet draught
$4 per foot for 10 feet and over
New Westminster, rates to be subject to agreement, but not to exceed .....$6 per foot
All vessels under steam, or in tow of a steamer, to be one fourth less than above rates.

(C.) For sailing vessels proceeding from Royal Roads to Nanaimo, or Burrard Inlet, or the Sand Heads of Fraser River or Baynes Sound or *vice versa* $3 per foot.
But for steamers or sailing vessels in tow of a steamer, the pilot shall receive $10 per day of twenty-four hours, or any fraction of the same.

(D.) For vessels proceeding from Esquimalt to Victoria, or *vice versa*, and having discharged or received a portion of their cargo in either harbor, and having paid pilotage into either harbor if proceeding under or with the assistance of steam .....$1 50 per foot
And for vessels proceeding from Nanaimo to Departure Bay, or *vice versa*, and having discharged or received a portion of their cargo in either harbor, whether with or without the assistance of steam, and having paid pilotage into either harbor.....$1 50 per foot

(E.) But no sailing vessel or steamer or sailing vessel in tow of a steamer, shall pay more than $12 per foot pilotage, on any one voyage, that is to say $6 per foot on her inward draught, and $6 per foot on her outward draught.

13. Any fraction of a foot not exceeding six inches shall be paid for as half a foot, and any fraction of a foot exceeding six inches shall be paid for as a foot.

REGULATIONS.

14. The pilot next in turn on board a pilot vessel must board the nearest vessel signalling or asking for a pilot, or exchange turns with one who will do so.

15. Every licensed pilot who shall pilot any vessel inwards shall, within one day after his arrival, report to the Pilotage Authority the arrival of such vessel and the amount of pilotage due thereon; and every licensed pilot shall likewise report all vessels piloted outwards by him.

16. Captains of vessels must make application to the Pilotage Authority for outward pilots, or for pilots to remove vessels from one port of British Columbia to another, and the Pilotage Authority shall direct the pilot first in turn on a list

to be kept at the office to take charge of such vessel, and such pilot shall take charge accordingly.

17. All pilotage dues shall be paid to the order of the Pilotage Authority by the Masters of all vessels, or in their default, by the agents or consignees thereof. A book shall be kept for the entry of all sums received and all sums paid out to the pilots, or on any other account.

18. Each licensed pilot shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary the amount of his earnings, less a deduction of ten per cent., to be applied as provided for hereinafter, and every licensed pilot shall be entitled to receive one-half of the pilotage dues received by the Commissioners under sections 57, 59 and 60 of the said Act, in cases where such pilot's services are not accepted when offered.

19. All funds received on behalf of the Pilotage Authority for all licenses issued by the Pilotage Authority, fines and penalties, and 10 per cent. on the pilotage fees of the District, and receipts under the foregoing section shall be applied in payment of such necessary expenses as the Pilotage Authority may duly incur, and for the purpose of making up the earnings of the captain of the pilot boat to a sum equal to the average earnings of the other pilots, and the balance, if any, to form a special fund to be called the "British Columbia Pilot Fund," which is to be devoted to the relief of superannuated or infirm licensed pilots, or of their wives, widows, or children, or to the assistance (by way of loan) to companies for the support of pilot boats.

20. The Pilotage Authority shall adjust all accounts, and pay to each pilot the amount due him at the expiration of every three months.

21. In cases where a vessel shall be in tow of a steam vessel, the pilot on board the vessel towed shall have the command and direction of both vessels so long as the steamer shall be fast to the other vessel.

22. Every licensed pilot shall, when in charge of any vessel, exercise the utmost diligence and attention in the prosecution of his duty.

23. No licensed pilot shall be absent from duty, nor be otherwise employed than as a pilot, without leave, previously obtained in writing from the Pilotage Authority.

24. Whenever any accident shall occur to or be caused by any vessel whilst in charge of a pilot, it shall be the duty of such pilot forthwith, after he shall have ceased to be in actual charge of such vessel, to repair to the office of the Pilotage Authority and there report in writing the accident that has occurred, and in default of his so doing, such pilot shall for

each and every such default forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, and in the meantime the license of such pilot shall be suspended and delivered to the Pilotage Authority pending enquiry.

25. Any licensed pilot not complying with the By-Laws or evading the sense, intent, or meaning of any or either of them, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars for the breach of such By-Law, with, in case of a continuing breach, a further penalty not exceeding four dollars for ever 24 hours during which such breach continues, and shall, in addition to such penalty, be liable to have his license withdrawn or suspended at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

26. Every licensed pilot who shall refuse or neglect to appear before the Pilotage Authority after twenty-four hours' notice, when his attendance shall be required by them on any occasion, or who shall give any unnecessary trouble or annoyance, or detention to masters or vessels, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, and also to suspension or dismissal at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

27. All questions or disputes arising between pilots, masters of vessels and others respecting pilotage, or for any extra remuneration in cases of any extraordinary nature shall be submitted to the Pilotage Authority to be adjusted and decided by them, and the decision of the Pilotage Authority respecting all such questions and disputes shall be final and binding on all parties.

28. Any pilot may be deprived of his license before the expiration thereof for the following causes:

(1.) For neglecting for 20 days after receipt of any money under or by virtue of these or any other By-Laws to pay the same over to the Pilotage Authority.

(2.) For rendering a false account to the Pilotage Authority of pilotage received

(3.) For intoxication, whether the same shall occur while in charge of a vessel or at any other time.

(4.) For incapacity through mental or bodily infirmity.

THOMAS LETT STAHLSCHMIDT,
Chairman.

JOHN DEVEREUX,
WILLIAM R. CLARKE,
MARK BATE,
COOTE M. CHAMBERS.

EDGAR CROW BAKER,
Secretary.

PILOTS.

Captain F. Revely,	Victoria.
James McIntosh,	"
James Ramsey,	"
John Ramsay,	"
James Christiensèn,	"
Wm. Scott,	"
Geo. Rudlin,	"
John Sabiston,	Nanaimo.

HARBOR DUES.

All ships discharging or taking in cargo, ballast, stores, wood or water, shall pay the following fees; that is to say:—

For every ship of fifty tons register or under, fifty cents;

For every ship over fifty tons and not over one hundred tons register, one dollar;

For every ship over one hundred tons and not over two hundred tons register, one dollar and fifty cents;

For every ship over two hundred tons and not over three hundred tons register, two dollars;

For every ship over three hundred tons and not over four hundred tons register, two dollars and fifty cents;

For every ship over four hundred tons and not over five hundred tons register, three dollars;

For every ship over five hundred tons and not over seven hundred tons register, four dollars;

For every ship over seven hundred tons register, five dollars.

Such fees as aforesaid shall not be payable for any ship more than twice in each calendar year (that is the year commencing on the first day of January and ending on the last of December,) whatever be the number of ports or harbors at which she may arrive or pass through, or the number of times of her so arriving or passing through them, or any of them; such fees shall be payable by the master of the ship to the Harbor Master immediately on her entering or arriving at the first and second ports or harbors where there is a Harbor Master, and the collector or principal officer of customs thereat shall not grant any clearance, transire or let-pass to any ship on which they are payable, until the master thereof produces to him a certificate of the payment of such fees or certificate of the payment of fees under this Act twice within the then present year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The lighthouse erected by the Dominion Government at Cape Beale, thirty miles to the westward of Cape Flattery, shows a revolving light which attains its greatest brilliancy every 30 seconds.

It is elevated 164 feet above sea level, and can be seen in clear weather over 20 miles distant.

The Race Rocks Lighthouse was built in 1860 by the Vancouver Island Government, assisted by the Imperial Government. The light is a flash light every 10 seconds, and is considered to be a good light of the second order. A movement is on foot praying the Dominion Government to erect a steam fog whistle on this station. The whistle is much required.

Fisgard Lighthouse, situated on the island bearing its name, at the entrance of Esquimalt Harbor, shows a bright fixed light to vessels approaching from sea, but the light shows red as vessels approach too closely the Victoria shore.

Victoria Harbor Light exhibits a blue light. This light is intended only for the guidance of vessels desiring to enter the harbor at night

Entrance Island Lighthouse is situated five miles from Nanaimo, and six miles from Departure Bay. The light is a fixed bright light and can be seen in clear weather for a distance of 16 miles.

Point Atkinson Lighthouse, situated at the Northern entrance of English Bay, leading to Burrard Inlet, shows a revolving light once in every minute, and can be seen at a distance of 17 miles.

A Light Ship is moored off the Sand Heads of Fraser River, exhibiting a bright fixed light, and can be seen at a distance of 10 miles. The hull of the vessel is painted red and shows a ball at the mast-head

BUOYS AND BEACONS.

Brotchie Ledge, off Victoria Harbor.—A red conical beacon is moored off the S. W. extremity of this ledge in eight fathoms of water.

Lewis Reef, Chain Islands.—A stone beacon is built on this reef, painted black and has a pole with slats across.

Kelp Reef.—A beacon painted red, built in a conical form was placed on this reef in 1873; it has since broken adrift, but will be replaced in the low spring tides in June, 1877.

A stone beacon painted black, is built on Canoe Rock,

W. ½ N. nearly half a mile from the N. W. point of Moresby Island.

Gabriola Reefs, in the Straits of Georgia, are a dangerous cluster of rocks, lying two miles off the eastern end of Gabriola Island. On the largest reef an iron beacon is erected with a ball 8 feet diameter at top. The navigation of the Straits is now, however, rendered easy with three lights within sight from the reefs

An iron beacon was erected on Walker Rock, Trincomalie Channel, but has been entirely carried away. It will be replaced at as early a date as possible by a stone beacon.

Fraser River Buoys.—On entering the Channel over the Sand Heads, Red Nunn Buoys are to be left on the starboard hand; while Can Buoys, painted black, black and white, and red and white, are to be left on the port hand. Vessels of light draught require no further instructions, but a pilot would be necessary for vessels of 10 feet draught and upwards.

An iron Nunn Buoy, painted red, is moored off Spanish Bank, in English Bay. By giving the Buoy a berth of a cable vessels can round in to the anchorage in English Bay.

Nanaimo Buoys are of two forms, built of wood. Buoys painted red with a triangle, are passed on entering on the port hand, while those painted black have a ball, which should be passed on the starboard hand. It is recommended that strangers take a pilot.

Victoria Harbor has small iron Buoys painted red and white. It is, however, imprudent for a stranger to attempt to enter Victoria without the help of a pilot.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA—PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, VICTORIA.

R. Wallace, - - - Post office Inspector
E. Fletcher, - - - Asst. Post office Inspector

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

R. Wallace, - - - Acting Superintendent
W. H. Dorman, - - Asst. Superintendent

VICTORIA POSTOFFICE.

R. Wallace, - - - - Postmaster
W. G. Reynolds, - - - - Chief Clerk
R. Jamieson, - - - - - Clerk

The Postal Service of the Dominion of Canada was introduced into this Province in the year 1872.

The main postal lines in the Province are as follows:

1. Between Victoria and San Francisco, Cal., by which at present mails are despatched and received tri-monthly. Distance 760 miles.

2. Between Victoria and Tacoma, by which mails are received and despatched semi-weekly. This route is maintained solely by the U. S. Government. Distance 115 miles.

3. Between Victoria and New Westminster, semi-weekly. Distance 75 miles.

4. Between Victoria and Nanaimo, weekly and in alternative weeks semi-weekly, distance 75 miles; and between Victoria, Nanaimo and Comox (distance from Nanaimo to Comox 60 miles) fortnightly.

5. Between New Westminster and Yale, semi-weekly in summer and fortnightly in winter. Distance 100 miles.

6. Between Yale and Barkerville, weekly all the year round. Over this line the mail is carried in stages which perform the trip either way in five days. Distance 385 miles.

The above are the principal steamboat and road communication in the Province. The less important routes which, though distant, and in some cases travelling almost unsettled country, are entitled to mention, and are as follows:

(1.) Barkerville and Harvey Creek, weekly in summer, fortnightly in winter. Distance 50 miles. The parcel post is not in operation over this route during the winter season.

(2.) Burrard Inlet and New Westminster, daily. Distance 9 miles.

(3.) Cache Creek, Okanagan, weekly in summer and fortnightly in winter; distance 112 miles; and between Okanagan and Okanagan Mission, fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter. Distance 35 miles.

(4.) Cassiar and Fort Wrangel, monthly in summer season. Distance 260 miles.

(5.) Clinton and Dog Creek, weekly in summer and fortnightly in winter. Distance 60 miles.

(6.) Clinton and Lillooet, weekly in summer and fortnightly in winter. Distance 47 miles.

(7.) Esquimalt and Victoria, twice daily, all the year round. Distance 3 miles.

(8.) Hope and Kootenay, six trips per annum, leaving Victoria in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November. Distance 435 miles.

(9.) Maple Bay and Somenos, semi-weekly. Distance 7 miles.
(10.) Metchosin and Victoria, weekly. Distance 25 miles.
(11.) Saanich and Victoria, weekly. Distance 24 miles.
(12.) Salt Spring Island and Wharf, semi-weekly. Distance 3 miles.
(13.) Sooke and Victoria, weekly. Distance 26 miles.
(14.) Spence's Bridge and head of Nicola Lake, fortnightly. Distance 60 miles.
(15.) Burrard Inlet and Granville, daily by water. Distance 8 miles.
(16.) Skeena and Victoria, occasionally per Hudson Bay Co.'s steamers. Distance 514 miles.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUPLIC.

(From the Canada Postal Official Guide.)

The following suggestions are offered, which, if observed, will give facility to the Postoffice in the discharge of its duties, and afford greater security to the Public:

1. Post all correspondence as early as possible, especially when sent in large quantity.
2. When a number of circulars are posted, tie them up in a bundle, with the addresses all arranged in one direction.
3. Place postage stamps on the right hand upper corner of the address side of all letters, papers, and packets.
4. Every letter should contain the full name and address of the writer, in order to ensure its return if the person to whom it is directed cannnot be found.
5. Fasten the covers of letters, newspapers and packets, firmly.
6. When dropping a letter or newspaper into a Postoffice box, always see that the packet falls into the box, and does not stick in its passage.
7. Never seal letters for East and West Indies, and other hot climates, with wax. Use either wafers or gum.
8. On posting a registered letter or packet, always obtain a receipt for the same, and use the registration stamps provided for that purpose.
9. In the event of the delay or loss of, or abstraction of money from a letter, at once communicate the fact to the Postoffice Inspector, to whom should also be furnished every information in the power of the applicant regarding the circumstances under which the loss or delay occurred.
10. To facilitate the delivery of letters, box-holders should have their correspondence addressed to the number of the box.

11. United States silver is not a legal tender at any rate, and a Postmaster can be expected to receive it only at the rate at which a Bank will take it on deposit.

The Postoffice is a Department which admits of constant improvement and expansion. The public, by sending to the Postmaster-General clear and correct information respecting faulty arrangements, or suggestions in regard to the carrying out of any change, may materially benefit the service.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Money orders are issued at every Money Order Office in Canada on every other Money Order Office in Canada, as well as on any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and British India, and the United States of America. Money orders are also issued at any Money Order Office, in any of the above-named countries, payable at any Money Order Office in Canada.

No single order for more than $100 on Canada; £10 on United Kingdom; £20 on Newfoundland; £10 on British India; $40 on United States, can be issued; but as many orders may be obtained as necessary to make up the amount desired by the remitter.

In procuring orders, it would be advisable, as far as possible, to adhere to the following suggestions:

1st. To be careful that the full name and address of both remitter and payee is made known. In the case af a married woman being either remitter or payee, her own christian name must be given, and not that of her husband, thus: Mrs. Mary Brown, and not Mrs. John Brown.

2nd. When possible, procure orders on the day preceding the departure of mails, or sooner if convenient. Current money will in all cases be exacted. Cheques will not be received unless marked "good" by the bank drawn upon.

In the event of an order being lost, the payee will receive a duplicate, on application to the head office of the country in which the order is payable.

Orders remaining unpaid at the expiration of the twelfth month after issue, become lapsed, and can only be repaid to the remitter.

ORDERS ON BRITISH INDIA.

Full particulars must be given. If the payee should be a native of India, his tribe or caste, and his father's name, must be supplied.

Money orders may be obtained at any of the following offices in British Columbia:

Barkerville,	Clinton,
Nanaimo,	New Westminster,
Victoria,	Yale.

The commissions on orders are as follows:

Money Orders on Ontario and Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

On orders up to					$ 4 00	-	2	cents.
"	over	4 00	and up to	$ 10 00	-	-	5	"
"	"	10 00	"	20 00	-		10	"
"	"	20 00	"	40 00	-	-	20	"
"	"	40 00	"	80 00	-		40	"
"	"	80 00	"	100 00	-	-	50	"

Money Orders on the United Kingdom.

On orders up to					£2	-	25	cents.
"	over	2	and up to	£ 5	-	-	50	"
"	"	5	"	7	-	-	75	"
"	"	7	"	10	-	-	1 00	"

Money Orders on Newfoundland.

On orders up to					£ 5	-	25	cents.
"	over	5	and up to	£10	-	-	50	"
"	"	10	"	15	-	-	75	"
"	"	15	"	20	-	-	1 00	"

Money Orders on British India.

On orders up to					£2	-	30	cents.
"	over	2	and up to	£ 5	-	-	60	"
"	"	5	"	7	-	-	90	"
"	"	7	"	10	-	-	1 20	"

Money Orders on the United States.

On orders up to					$20 00	-	25	cents.
"	over	20 00	and up to	$40 00	-		50	"

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Offices.	Electoral Districts.		Postmasters.
	House of Commons, Canada.	Provincial Legislative Assembly.	
Alexandria	Cariboo & Lilliooet	Cariboo	A. D. McInnes.
Ashcroft	Yale-Kootenay	Yale	H. Randall.
Barkerville	Cariboo & Lillooet	Cariboo	R. Allen.
Burrard Inlet	New Westminster	New Westminster	B. H. Wilson.
Cache Creek	Yale-Kootenay	Yale	Jas. Campbell.
Cassiar	Cariboo & Lillooet	Cariboo	Jos. Clearihue.
Chemainus	Vancouver	Cowichan	T. G. Askew.
Clinton	Cariboo & Lillooet	Lillooet	M. C'Connor.
Chilliwack	New Westminster	New Westminster	Mrs. J. Macdonald.
Comox	Vancouver	Comox	G. F. Drabble.
Cowichan	do	Cowichan	J. Kinnear.
Dog Creek	Cariboo & Lillooet	Lillooet	J. Gallagher.
Duck & Pringle's	Yale-Kootenay	Yale	Jas. Duck.
Esquimalt	Victoria	Esquimalt	J. T. Howard.
Glenora	Cariboo & Lillooet	Cariboo	J. B. Lovell.
Granville	New Westminster	New Westminster	H. Harvey.
Head of Nicola Lake.	Yale-Kootenay	Yale	S. Moore.
Hope	do	do	J. G. Wirth.
Kamloops	do	do	W. B. Wilson.
Keithley Creek	Cariboo & Lillooet	Cariboo	G. A. Veith.
Kootenay	Yale-Kootenay	Kootenay	C. Booth.
Lac La Hache	Cariboo & Lillooet	Lillooet	A. McKinlay.
Ladner's Landing	New Westminster	New Westminster	W. H. Ladner.
Langley	do	do	H. Wark.
Lillooet	Cariboo & Lillooet	Lillooet	A. W. Smith.
Lytton	Yale-Kootenay	Yale	Mrs. A. L. Buie.
Maple Bay	Vancouver	Cowichan	J. Morley.
Maple Ridge	New Westminster	New Westminster	Wm. Howieson
Matsqui	do	do	F. Chapuy.
Moodyville	do	do	D. S. Milligan.
Nanaimo	Vancouver	Nanaimo	Wm. Earl.
New Westminster	New Westminster	New Westminster	V. B. Tait.
Nicola Lake	Yale-Kootenay	Yale	J. Clapperton.
Okanagan	do	do	C. O'Keefe.
Okanagan Mission	do	do	E. Lequime.
150 Mile House	Cariboo & Lillooet	Cariboo	Jas. Griffin.
Quadra	Vancouver	Comox	W. M. Dingwall.
Quesnelle	Cariboo & Lillooet	Cariboo	Jas. Stone.
Quesnelle Forks	do	do	W. P. Barry.
Salt Spring Island	Vancouver	Cowichan	T. C. Parry.
Skeena	Cariboo & Lillooet	Cariboo	R. Cunningham.
Soda Creek	do	do	R. McLeese.
Sooke	Vancover	Esquimalt	M. Muir.
Somenos	do	Cowichan	A. R. Kier.
Spence's Bridge	Yale-Kootenay	Yale	J. Murray.
Sumas	New Westminster	New Westminster	D. W. Miller.
Van Winkle	Cariboo & Lillooet	Cariboo	A. Lindsay.
Victoria	Victoria	Victoria City	R. Wallace.
Yale	Yale-Kootenay	Yale	B. Douglas.

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be collected in Canada on Letters, Newspapers, and other Printed Matter and Samples of Merchandise sent by way of the United States to the undermentioned Colonies and Foreign Countries.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES.	Letters per 15 Grammes or ½ oz.	Registration Fees.	Newspapers.		Other Printed Matter.		Samples of Merchandise.	
	To be Collected in Canada.	To be Collected in Canada.	Limit of weight for 1 Newsp'r.	To be Collected in Canada.	Weight of a single Package.	To be Collected in Canada.	Weight of a single Package.	To be Collected in Canada.
	cts.	cts.	oz.	cts.	oz.	cts.	oz.	cts.
Argentine Confederation, (U. S. Packet) via Brazil	26	.....	4	06	4	12	4	12
Aspinwall (New Grenada)	08	12	*	04	2	03	.....	
Bermuda	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
Costa Rica	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
Cuba (1)	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
Curacoa	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
Hayti	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
Jamaica	08	12	*	04	2	03	.....	
Nicaragua	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
Panama (New Grenada)	08	12	*	04	2	03	.....	
San Domingo (Dominican Rep.)	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
West Indies (Danish)	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
All by direct mail.								
Australia (ex. N. S. W.), Fiji Islands, Via San Francisco	08	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
	06	.....	*	04	2	03	.....	
Brahamas – direct steamer	16	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
Belize (Br. Honduras)	16	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
Guadaloupe	16	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
Guiana (Br. Fr. and Dutch)	16	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
New Grenada (ex. Aspinwall and Panama)								

Venezuela	16	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
All by Br. Mail.								
Bolivia	20	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
Chili	20	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
Peru—all by Br. Mail	20	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
(A) Brazil (2)—direct mail	18	12(3)	.....	.....	1	03	.....	
East Indies (see Straits Settlements)								
(A) Ecuador (closed mail via Panama)	23	.....	4	04	4(4)	06	.....	
Do (Br. Mail)	20	12	4	06	4	12	4	12
Guatemala—direct mail	13	.....	*	04	1(5)	02	.....	
(A) Hawaiian Kingdom—direct mail	0	.....	1	03	4	06	.....	
(A) Hong Kong and dependent ports viz: Amoy, Canton.				03				
Fow-Chow, and Swatow, via San Francisco	13	.....	*	04	4	12	...	
Japan—via San Francisco	18	12	4	06	2	05	2	05
Mexico (2)—direct mail by sea	13	.....	.....	.....	1	03	.....	
(A) New South Wales—direct via San Francisco	15	12	*	04	4	06	4	05
(A) New Zealand—direct via San Francisco	15	12	*	04	4	06	.....	
Paraguay, Uruguay—via Brizil	26	.....	*	06	4	12	4	12
Salvador—direct mail	13	.....	*	04	1	02	.....	
(A) Shanghai (China)—direct via San Francisco.	08	12	*	04	2	03	.....	
(A) Straits Settlements (East Indies)—via San Francisco.	13	.....	*	04	4	10	4	10
Venezuela (2)—direct mail	13	.....	.....	.....	1	03	.....	
West Indies (ex. where otherwise stated)—by Br. mail via Colon, Havana or St. Thomas (6)	16	12	4	06	4	12	4	12

Prepayment in all cases compulsory.

(A) To places marked thus (A) prepayment of Letters extends to destination; to all other places to port of debarkation only.

(*) Newspapers to places marked (*) not limited as to weight.

(1) Letters may be Registered for Havana via St. Thomas at 16 cts. per ½ oz. postage and the usual Registration fee of 12 cts.

(2) Newspapers for places marked thus (2) chargeable with a rate of 3 cts. each and one cent. per oz. in weight.

(3) Registration fee on Matter for Brazil (other than Letters) 12 cts. each packet.

(4) Ecuador Rates on "Other printed Matter" not over 1 oz. 3 cts.
Over 1 oz. but not over two oz. 5 cts.
Over 2 oz. but not over 4 oz. 8 cts.

(5) Printed Matter to Guatemala limited to 2 lbs.

(6) Prices current and Trade Circulars for West Indies at newspaper ratea.

TABLE of Rates of Postage on all matter transmissable by Post not of the character of a letter, the postage on which must be prepaid by postage stamps.

Description of Matter.	To Canada and Newfoundland.	To Great Britain.	To France.	To United States.
Books	1 ct. ℔ 4 oz.	2 cts. ℔ 2 oz.	4 cents ℔ oz.	1 ct. ℔ 4 oz.
Cartes de Visite	"	"	"	"
Circulars	"	"	"	"
Handbills	"	"	"	"
Newspapers	"	2 cts. ℔ 4 oz.	"	"
Pamphlets	"	1 ct. " "	"	"
Packages (parcel post).	12½ " 8 oz.	cannot be sent.		
Periodicals	1 ct. ℔ 4 oz.	2 cents each.	4 cents ℔ oz.	10 cents each
Book and Newspaper manuscript	"	2 cts. ℔ 2 oz.	"	1 ct. ℔ 4 oz.
Samples	"	"	"	"
Seeds	"	"	"	"

REGISTRATION.

Book packages and newspapers posted in Canada for delivery within the Dominion cannot be received for registration. Books addressed to the United Kingdom may be registered on payment of the fee of 8 cents.

Parliamentary papers, books to and from the Library of Parliament at Ottawa; petitions and addresses to Provincial Legislatures; Votes and Proceedings, and other papers printed by order of such Legislatures, are entitled to pass in the mails free of charge.

Book packets must be open at both ends or both sides.

DENOMINATION OF STAMPS ISSUED BY THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

½ cent, 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents, 12½ cents, 15 cents, 2 cents Registered letter stamps, 5 cents do., 8 cents do., 1¼ cents Newspaper Wrappers, 1 cent Post Cards, 2 cents Post Cards for United Kingdom.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES.

On letters to the United Kingdon, 5 cents per half oz.; registration fee, 8 cents.

On letters to the United States, 3 cents per half oz.; registration fee, 5 cents.

For rates on newspapers and miscellaneous matter, see above Table.

TELEGRAPHIC.

List of offices of the British Columbia Telegraph System. R. B. McMicking Superintendent.

OFFICES.	OPERATORS.
Barkerville,	Richard Allen
Stanley,	Miss Annie Lindsay
Quesnelle,	James Stone
Soda Creek,	Henry Yates
Bridge Creek,	H. D. Horsford
Clinton,	M. O'Connor
Cache Creek,	Jas. B. Leighton
Spence's Bridge,	John Murray
Lytton,	W. K. Leighton
Yale,	Alfred Pleace
Hope,	J. G. Wirth
Vista,	Thos. A. McMicking
Chilliwack,	John McCutcheon
Matsqui,	Miss S. A. Maclure
Langley,	A. M. Herring
New Westminster,	Edward Bowden
Burrard Inlet,	Benj. Springer
Nootsack, W. T.,	W. H. Osterman
Sehome, W. T.	Chas. Donovan
Samish, W. T.,	J. H. Fravel
LaConner, W. T.,	J. A. Gilliland
Victoria, B. C.	W. F. Archibald

TELEGRAPH RATES FOR MESSAGES.

For Messages of Ten words—address and signature free:

Victoria to Washington Territory	$0 75 to $1 00
" to Oregon	1 25 to 1 50
" to California	2 00
" to Eastern States	2 50
" to Canada	2 75
" to Mainland, B. C	0 50 to 1 25
" to Great Britain and France	$1 10 per word *all counted*

Extra for Messages of over Ten words; for every Five words, or part of Five words:

Victoria to Washington Territory	0 25
" to Oregon	0 50
" to California	0 75
" to Eastern States—For every word over Ten, a word	0 17
" to Canada " " "	0 17
" to Mainland—Per Five words	0 25 to 0 50

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND LAWS.

Whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the Laws affecting Crown Lands in British Columbia:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. The "Land Ordinance, 1870," and all Proclamations, Statutes, Ordinances, and Acts thereby repealed, and the "Land Ordinance Amendment Act, 1872," the "Land Ordinance Amendment Act, 1873," and the "Land Act, 1874," shall be and are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not prejudice or affect any rights acquired, or payments due, or penalties incurred, prior to the passing of this Act, in respect of any land in this Province.

2. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act (if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter), the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them:—

"Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General" shall mean and include the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General, and any person for the time being lawfully acting in that capacity.

"Commissioner" shall mean the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General of this Province, or the person acting as such for the time being, and shall include every Stipendiary Magistrate for the time being in charge of any District, and every person duly authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to act as and for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General as Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works in any District in which the land that may be referred to lies, other than that in which the chief office of the Lands and Works Department is situated, and any other District or Districts for which no such Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works as aforesaid has been appointed.

"Supreme Court" shall mean the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

"The Crown" shall mean Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

"Crown Lands" shall mean all lands of this Province held by the Crown in fee simple.

"Act" shall mean any Proclamation or Ordinance having the force of law in this Province.

Words importing the singular number shall include more persons, parties, or things than one, and the converse.

UNSURVEYED LAND.

3. Any person being the head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eighteen years. and being a British subject, or any alien upon his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, before a Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, or other officer appointed therefor, which declaration shall be in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule hereto, and upon his filing the same with the Commissioner, may record any tract of unoccupied, unsurveyed, and unreserved Crown Lands (not being an Indian settlement) not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, in that portion of the Province situate to the northward and eastward of the Cascade or Coast Range of Mountains, and one hundred and sixty acres in extent in the rest of the Province. Provided, that such right shall not be held to extend to any of the Aborigines of this Continent, except to such as shall have obtained permission in writing to so record by a special order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

4. Any chartered or incorporated company may acquire such right, by obtaining permission in writing by a special order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. Any person desiring to record such unoccupied, unsurveyed, and unreserved land as aforesaid, shall first place at each angle or corner of the land to be applied for, a stake or post at least four inches square, and standing not less than four feet above the surface of the ground; any stump of a tree may be used for a post, provided it be squared as aforesaid, and of the required height and dimensions; and upon each post a notice in the following form shall be affixed:—

"*A. B's* land, N. E. post" (meaning north-east post); "*A. B's* land, N. W. post" (meaning north-west post); and so on, as the case may be.

And if such land shall not be so staked off and marked, the applicant shall not have the right to record the land intended by him to be recorded; and if such land, not having been so staked and marked, shall nevertheless be recorded in favor of the applicant, he shall have no right at law or in equity therein or thereto. After the land is so staked and marked, the applicant shall then make application in writing to the Commissioner of the District, in which the land is situate, to record such land; and in such application the applicant must enclose a full description of the land intended to be recorded, and enclose a sketch plan thereof, and such description and plan shall be in duplicate; the applicant shall also make, be-

fore a Justice of the Peace or Commissioner, and furnish the Commissioner with, a declaration in duplicate, in the Form No. 2 in the Schedule hereto: and if the applicant shall, in such declaration, make any statement, knowing the same to be false, he shall have no right at law or in equity to the land, the record of which he may have obtained by the making of such declaration.

6. Every piece of such unoccupied, unsurveyed, and unreserved land as aforesaid, sought to be recorded under the provisions of this Act, shall, save as hereinafter is provided, be of a rectangular or square shape, and 160 acres shall either measure 40 chains by 40 chains (equal to 880 yards by 880 yards), or 20 chains by 80 chains (equal to 440 yards by 1760 yards), and 320 acres shall measure 40 chains by 80 chains (equal to 880 yards by 1760 yards.) In the event of any of the following lesser quantities only being staked and marked as aforesaid, 40 acres shall measure 20 chains by 20 chains (equal to 440 yards by 440 yards), 80 acres shall measure 20 chains by 40 chains (equal to 440 yards by 880 yards), and 120 acres shall measure 20 chains by 60 chains (equal to 440 yards by 1320 yards.) All lines shall be run true north and south, and true east and west.

7. Where such land is in whole or in part bounded by any mountain, rock, lake, river, or other natural boundary, or by any public highway, or by any pre-empted or surveyed land, such natural boundary, public highway, pre-empted or surveyed land may be adopted as the boundary of such land; and it shall be sufficient for the applicant to show to the Chief Commissioner that the form of the land conforms, as nearly as circumstances permit, to the provisions of this Act; but all other boundary lines, except as mentioned in this section, shall be run as nearly as may be true north and south, and true east and west.

8. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General may, however, in carrying out any Government survey, or any survey authorized by this Act, or by him, if, in his opinion, circumstances require it, survey pre-emption claims or purchased lands recorded previous or subsequent to the date of this Act, and also unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved land as aforesaid, recorded under the provisions of this Act, by such metes and bounds as he may think proper; and every survey so made and certified by him in writing, shall be binding upon all parties affected thereby; and the survey so certified, shall be deemed in any Court of this Province to have been done in compliance with the provisions of this Act; but nothing in this clause

contained shall apply to any land when a Crown Grant thereof has or shall have been issued.

9. Upon the compliance by the applicant with the provisions hereinbefore contained, and upon payment of the sum of two dollars to the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall record the land so sought to be recorded in favor of the applicant, and shall give to such applicant, hereinafter called a "settler," a certificate of such record, according to the Form No 3 in the Schedule hereto; and such record shall be made by the Commissioner in triplicate, the original to be handed to the settler, a duplicate to be retained by the Commissioner for local reference, and the triplicate to be forwarded forthwith to the head office of the Lands and Works Department, to be finally registered in the Land Office Register.

10. The settler shall, within thirty days thereafter, enter into occupation of the land so recorded; and if he shall cease to occupy such land, save as hereinafter is provided, the Commissioner may, in a summary way, upon being satisfied of such cessation of occupation, cancel the record of the settler so ceasing to occupy the same, and all improvements and buildings made and erected on such land shall be absolutely forfeited to the Crown, and such settler shall have no further right therein or thereto: and the certificate of record given to such settler shall be deemed to be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the said land may be recorded anew by the Commissioner, in the name of any person satisfying the requirements in that behalf of this Act.

11. The occupation herein required, shall mean a continuous bona fide personal residence of the settler, his agent, or family, on the land recorded by such settler; but Indians or Chinamen shall not be considered agents.

12. Every settler, as well as his agent and family (if any), shall be entitled to be absent from the land recorded by such settler for any one period not exceeding two months during any one year. He shall be deemed to have ceased to occupy such land when he shall have been absent, continuously, for a longer period than two months.

13. Any such land shall be deemed to be abandoned when the same shall have been unoccupied by the settler, his agent, or family, for more than four months in the aggregate in one year, or for more than two months consecutively.

14. No person shall be entitled to hold, at the same time, two claims by record; and any person so recording more than one claim shall forfeit all right, title and interest to the prior claim recorded by him, and to all improvements made and erected thereon, and the land included in such prior claim

shall be open for record by anyone else complying with the provisions hereof.

15. Any such settler may have the land recorded by him surveyed at his own expense (subject, however, to a rectification of boundaries) by a Surveyor approved of and acting under instructions from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Within three months from the completion of any such survey, and a deposit of a map thereof in the office of the Commissioner, and notice thereof published in the British Columbia *Gazette*, such settler shall make and file with the Commissioner a written and dated statement, describing the land settled upon, and the locality of his improvements, based upon the survey made; and shall also make and file with such Commissioner a declaration in duplicate, in the Form No. 4 in the Schedule hereto, signed by himself and two residents in the locality of such land, or two persons acquainted with the facts; and unless two or more parties are claimants of the same land, the Commisioner at the expiration of such three months, shall record such land, so rectified by such survey, in the name of such settler as a homestead settler of surveyed lands, without any further declaration by such settler.

16. If, within three months after the making of such survey and a deposit of the map of such survey in the office of the Commissioner, and a notice thereof published in the British Columbia *Gazette*, the settler shall fail to make and furnish the written and dated statement and declaration required as aforesaid, or if such declaration shall be fraudulently obtained, or if it shall contain wilfully false statements, the land recorded by such settler, with all improvements thereon, shall be forfeited to the Crown, and such settler shall have no further right therein or thereto; and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may cancel the record of such land in the books of the Land Office, and the certificate of such record, given to the settler on the making of such record, shall thenceforth be deemed null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

17. Where any official survey shall be made, in which shall be included the land recorded by any settler, and a map of such survey shall have been deposited in the office of the Commissioner, and notice thereof shall have been published in the British Columbia *Gazette*, such settler shall, within three months thereafter, make and file with the Commissioner a written and dated statement, describing the land settled upon by such settler, and the locality of his improvements thereon, based upon the survey made, giving the number of

the Township, Section, Quarter Section, or fraction thereof, if any, as the case may be; and shall also make and file with the Commissioner a declaration in the Form No. 4 in the Schedule hereto, signed by himself and two residents in the locality of such land or two persons acquainted with the facts; and unless two or more parties are claimants of the same land, the Commissioner shall, at the expiration of such three months, record such land so rectified by such survey in the name of such settler, as a homestead settler of surveyed land, without any further declaration by such settler.

18. If, within three months after the making of such survey and a deposit of the map of such survey in the office of the Commissioner, and a notice thereof published in the British Columbia *Gazette*, the settler shall fail to make and furnish the written and dated statement and declaration required as aforesaid; or if such declaration shall be fraudulently obtained, or if it shall contain wilfully false statements, the land recorded by such settler, with all improvements thereon, shall be forfeited to the Crown, and such settler shall have no further right therein or thereto; and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may cancel the record of such land in the books of the Land Office, and the certificate of such record given to the settler, on the making of such record, shall thenceforth be deemed null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

19. When the land shall have been surveyed, and in the event of two or more parties claiming the same legal subdivision or fraction thereof, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works shall have power to hear, settle, and determine the rights of the adverse claimants, and to make such order in the premises as he may deem just; and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid he shall have full power to summon and examine, under oath, the parties and witnesses, and such decision and order (if any) shall be final.

20. When any settler shall die, his heirs shall have six months, from such death, in which to record in their favor the land recorded by such settler; and the right of such heirs to so re-record shall be a prior right to that of any one else in such land; but if no such re-record is made within the time above prescribed, the land shall thereafter be open to be recorded by any one complying with the provisions of this Act as to recording unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved land.

21. Where any official survey shall be made, in which shall be included the land the right to which has been acquired previous to the passing of this Act, but for which a Crown Grant has not been issued, and a map of such survey shall

have been deposited in the office of the Commissioner, and notice thereof shall have been published in the British Columbia *Gazette*, the lawful claimant of such land shall, within three months thereafter, make and file with the Commissioner a written and dated statement, describing the land claimed and the locality of his improvements thereon, based upon the survey made, and fully describing the legal subdivision claimed, and shall also make and file with the Commissioner a declaration, in such form as may be required by the Commissioner, signed by himself and two residents in the locality of such land, or two persons acquainted with the facts; and unless two or more parties are claimants of the same land, the Commissioner shall, at the expiration of such three months, enter such land so rectified by such survey in the name of such claimant in the district register.

22. If, within three months after the making of such survey and a deposit of the map of such survey in the office of the Commissioner and a notice thereof published in the British Columbia *Gazette*, the claimant mentioned in the preceding clause shall fail to make and furnish the written and dated statement and declaration required as aforesaid; or if such declaration shall be fraudulently obtained, or if it shall contain wilfully false statements, the land so entered, with all improvements thereon, shall be forfeited to the Crown, and such settler shall have no further right therein or thereto; and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may cancel the record of such land in the books of the Land Office, and the certificate given on the making of such record shall thenceforth be deemed null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

SURVEYED LAND.

23. The land described as follows shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be "Surveyed Lands":—

(a.) Land surveyed into sections of one mile square, or 640 acres, or fractions thereof, with quarter section posts placed upon the section lines every forty chains:

(b.) Land surveyed into sections of 160 acres, or fractions thereof, with all exterior lines run:

(c.) Land which may hereafter be declared surveyed land by Public Notice in the British Columbia *Gazette*:

(d.) Land in New Westminster District which has been surveyed into irregular lots exceeding or less than 160 acres:

(*e.*) Land in Vancouver Island which has been surveyed into 100 acre sections or fractions thereof:

(f.) Land in Vancouver Island which has been surveyed in-

to sections of 100 acres, or less, with all the exterior lines run, marked, and posted:

(*g.*) Land in Vancouver Island which has been surveyed into blocks of 1,000 acres, or less, with the North and South lines run and posted every twenty chains, and the East and West lines every fifty chains:

(*h.*) Land in Vancouver Island which has been surveyed into Districts five miles square, with exterior lines running North and South run, marked, and posted every twenty chains, and exterior lines East and West run, marked, and posted every twenty chains:

(*i.*) In districts upon Vancouver Island, known as the Districts of Comox, Mountain, Nanaimo, Cranberry, Cedar, Chemainus, Somenos, Comiaken, Quamichan, Cowichan, Shawnigan, North Saanich, South Saanich, Highland, Lake, Esquimalt, Metchosin, and Sooke.

Provided, always, that land surveyed during the year 1873, and hereafter to be surveyed, shall not be open for pre-emption until notice that such land is open for pre-emption shall have been published in the British Columbia *Gazette*.

24. Any person being the head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eigthteen years, and being a British subject, or any Alien upon his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject before a Commmissioner, Justice of the Peace, or other officer appointed for the purpose, and filing the same with the Commissioner, which declaration shall be in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule hereto, may pre-empt any tract of surveyed, unreserved, unoccupied, and unrecorded land (not being an Indian Settlement) not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent in that portion of the Province situate to the northward and eastward of the Cascade or Coast Range of Mountains, and one hundred and sixty acres in extent in the rest of the Province. Provided, that such right of pre-emption shall not be held to extend to any of the Aboriginies of this Continent, except to such as shall have obtained permission in writing to so pre-empt by a special order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

25. Any chartered or incorporated company may acquire such right by obtaining a special permission in writing from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

26. Any person desiring to pre-empt land as aforesaid, shall apply in writing to the Commissioner for leave to pre-empt such land, which application shall be in duplicate; and in such application he shall describe the land as surveyed, according to the rules from time to time to be made in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; and

shall make before a Justice of the Peace or the Commissioner and furnish the Commissioner with a declaration, in duplicate, in the Form No. 5, in the Schedule hereto; and if the applicant in such declaration shall make any statement, knowing the same to be false, he shall have no right at law or in equity to the land, the pre-emption of which he may obtain by the making of such declaration.

27. Upon compliance with the provisions of the preceding Section the Commissioner, upon payment by the applicant of a fee of two dollars, shall record such land in the name of the applicant (hereinafter called the "homestead settler,") and shall give to such homestead settler a certificate thereof acaccording to the Form No. 6 in the Schedule hereto; and such record shall be made by the Commissioner in triplicate, one part to be handed to the homestead settlers, another part to be retained by the Commissioner for local reference, and the third to be forwarded forthwith to the head office of the Lands and Works Department, to be finally registered in the Land Office Pre-emption Register.

28. The homestead settler shall, within thirty days thereafter, enter into occupation of the land so pre-empted; and if he shall cease to occupy such land, save as is herein provided, the Commissioner may in a summary way, upon being satisfied of such cessation of occupation, cancel the claim of the homestead settler so ceasing to occupy the same, and all improvements and buildings made and erected on such land shall be absolutely forfeited to the Crown, and the said land shall be open to pre-emption and may be recorded anew by the Commissioner as a pre-emption claim, in the name of any person satisfying the requirements in that behalf of this Act.

29. The occupation herein required, shall mean a continuous bona fide personal residence of the homestead settler, his agent, or family, on the land recorded by such homestead settler, but Indians or Chinamen shall not be considered agents.

30. Every homestead settler, as well as his agent and family (if any), shall be entitled to be absent from the land recorded by such homestead settler for any one period not exceeding two months during any one year. He shall be deemed to have ceased to occupied such land when he shall have been absent continuously, for a longer period than two months.

31. Any such land shall be deemed to be abandoned when the same shall have been unoccupied by the homestead settler, his agent, or family, for more than four months in the aggregate in one year, or for more than two months consecutively.

32. Any number of persons, not exceeding four, uniting in partnership for the purpose of pre-empting, holding, and working land, shall be eligible to pre-empt, as a firm, an area of land to the extent to each partner in the firm of one hundred and sixty acres west, and three hundred and twenty acres east, of the Cascades. Each partner in any such firm shall, by himself or agent, represent his interest in the firm by actual residence upon some portion of the land so held by such firm; but it shall not be necessary in such case that each partner or his agent shall reside on his particular pre-emption. Partners in such firm, or their agents, may reside together on one homestead; provided such homestead be situated upon some portion of the land pre-empted and occupied by such firm. For the purpose of obtaining a Certificate of Improvement to land so pre-empted, it shall be sufficient to show to the Commissioner that improvements amounting in the aggregate to two dollars and fifty cents per acre on the whole land, has been made on some portion thereof.

33. A homestead settler shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioner a certificate, to be called a "Certificate of Improvement," in the Form No. 7 in the Schedule hereto, upon his proving to the Commissioner, by the declarations in writing of himself and two other persons, or in such other manner as the Commissioner may require, that he has been in occupation of his pre-emption claim from the date of the record thereof, and has made permanent improvements thereon to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and has occupied such land for two years, and such declaration shall be in the Form No. 8 in the Schedule hereto. Such certificate shall be in triplicate, one part to be handed to the homestead settler, another part retained by the Commissioner for local reference, and the third part transmitted forthwith to the head office of the Lands and Works Department; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to note the issue of such certificate on the original pre-emption record, which must be produced to him at the time of applying for the certificate by the homestead settler, and on the duplicate thereof retained in the Commissioner's Office.

34. All declarations authorized to be made under the provisions of this Act shall be subscribed by the person making the same, and shall be filed with the Commissioner, who is hereby fully authorized and empowered to take the same; and shall be made before such Commissioner, or before any Justice of the Peace, under and subject to the provisions and penalties of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

35. No homestead settler shall be entitled to hold, at the same time, two claims by pre-emption; and any person so pre-empting more than one claim shall forfeit all right, title, and interest to the prior claim recorded by him and to all improvements made and erected thereon; and the land included in such prior claim shall be open for pre-emption.

36. After the grant of a Certificate of Improvement as aforesaid to the homestead settler, a Crown Grant or Conveyance, in the Form No. 9 in the Schedule hereto, of the fee simple of and in the land mentioned as recorded in such certificate shall be executed in favor of the said homestead settler, upon payment of the sum of five dollars therefor, and without any payment for the land; but no such Crown Grant shall be executed in favor of any alien who may have declared as aforesaid his intention of becoming a British subject, until such alien shall have become, according to law, a naturalized British subject.

37. No transfer of any surveyed or unsurveyed land pre-empted or recorded under this Act shall be valid, until after a Crown Grant of the same shall have been issued.

38. In the event of the death of any homestead settler under this Act, his heirs or devisees (as the case may be) if resident in the Province, shall be entitled to a Crown Grant of the land included in such pre-emption claim, if lawfully held and occupied by such homestead settler at the time of his decease, but subject to the issuing of the Certificate of Improvement as aforesaid; but if such heirs or devisees be absent from the Province at the time of such decease, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Suveyor-General is hereby authorized and empowered to make such disposition of the pre-emption claim, and such provision for the person (if any) entitled thereto, or interested therein, as he may deem just and proper.

LEASES.

39. Leases of any extent of unpre-empted and unsurveyed land may be granted for pastoral purposes by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to any person or persons whomsoever, being bona fide settlers or homestead settlers, pre-emptors, or purchasers of land in the vicinity of the land sought to be leased, at such rent as such Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall deem expedient; but every such lease of pastoral land shall, among other things, contain a condition making such land liable to settlement, pre-emption, reserve for public purposes, and purchase by any persons whomsoever, at any time during the term thereof, without compensation, save by a proportionate deduction of rent; and to a further condition, that the

lessee shall, within six months from the date of such lease, stock the property demised in such proportion of animals to the one hundred acres as shall be specified by the Commissioner,

Provided, however, that no such pastoral leases shall be granted on Vancouver Island: Provided, also, that no pastoral leases shall be granted upon any of the Islands adjacent to Vancouver Island, or to the Mainland of the Province, upon which any land is occupied by settlers, homestead settlers, pre-emptors, or persons holding lands under Crown Grants.

40. Leases of unoccupied and unsurveyed land, not exceeding five hundred acres in extent, may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the purpose of cutting hay thereon, to any person or persons whomsoever being bona fide settlers, or homestead settlers, pre-emptors or purchasers of land, at such rent as such Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall deem expedient. The term of such lease shall not exceed five years; but every such lease shall, among other things, contain a condition making such land liable to settlement, pre-emption, reserve for public purposes, and purchase by any persons whomsoever, at any time during the term thereof, with such compensation for improvements made thereon, to be paid to the leaseholder, as shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the District.

41. Leases of any extent of unpre-empted or unrecorded Crown Lands may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to any person, persons, or corporation duly authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of cutting spars, timber or lumber, and actually engaged in those pursuits, subject to such rent, terms, and provisions as shall seem expedient to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council: Provided, however, that any person may hereafter acquire a settler's or homestead settler's claim to or upon any part of such leased land by complying with the requirements of this Act. Such settler or homestead settler shall however, only be entitled to cut such timber as he may require for use upon his claim; and if he cut timber on the said land for sale, or for any purpose other than for such use as aforesaid, or for the purpose of clearing the said land, he shall absolutely forfeit all interest in the land acquired by him, and the Commissioner shall cancel his claim thereto.

42. The application for any such lease must be in writing, in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner, who shall retain the original in his office, and transmit the duplicate, through the head office of the Lands and Works, to the Lieutenant-

Governor in Council, who shall alone decide on any such lease.

43. Before any lease is granted for pastoral, hay, or timber purposes, the applicant shall give to the Commissioner of the District in which the land lies, thirty days' notice in writing of his intention to apply for such lease. Such notice shall specify—

(*a.*) The locality and number of acres appplied for;
(*b.*) The name of the applicant;
(*c.*) The date of the notice.

A copy of such notice shall be posted at each of the undermentioned places:—

(*a.*) On a conspicuous part of the land referred to;
(*b.*) Upon the walls of the office of the Commissioner of the District;
(*c.*) On the Court House of the District, if any;
(*d.*) On the nearest public Inn or Tavern;
(*e.*) On the outer door of the Post Office of such District.

44. Any person desirous of objecting to such lease, shall give his written reasons therefor, within the time specified in the above notice, addressed to the said Commissioner; and the said Commissioner shall, as soon as possible, forward the same, with his report thereon, to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

45. If no objection is made, as aforesaid, to the issue of such lease before the said notice expires, the lease applied for may be issued, if advisable.

46. Persons who have pre-empted lands, or shall hereafter record or pre-empt any lands heretofore leased, or which may hereafter be leased for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall have the right of passing and repassing over such leased lands without being deemed trespassers: Provided always, that such persons shall not commit wilful waste or damage in passing over such lands. Any person who records or pre-empts land held under a pastoral lease, and who bona fide cultivates at least ten acres thereof per annum, shall have the privilege of pasturing not more than fifty head of his own stock on the said leased land in the winter time, that is, between the first day of November and the first day of April following, upon his paying to the lessee named in the pastoral lease, on account of the actual expenses incurred in and about the leasehold, an annual sum proportionate to the number of cattle grazed upon the land.

47. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant leases to any person for any purposes other than for pastoral, hay, and timber purposes, upon such terms and

conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall think fit: Provided always, that every such lease shall contain a condition making such land liable to settlement, pre-emption or purchase by any persons whomsoever, at any time during the term thereof, with such compensation for improvements made thereon, to be paid to the leaseholder, as shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or his assistant for the time being, in the District where the land is situated: Provided, that if the lessee be dissatisfied with the decision of either of the aforesaid parties, he shall be entitled to submit such decision to arbitration, under the provisions of the "Public Works Amendment Act, 1873."

48. Every person lawfully entitled to hold land under this Act, or under any former Act, Ordinance, or Proclamation, and lawfully occupying and bona fide cultivating lands, may divert so much and no more of any unrecorded and unappropriated water from the natural channel of any stream, lake, or river adjacent to or passing through such land, for agricultural or other purposes, as may be reasonably necessary for such purposes, upon obtaining the written authority of the Commissioner of the District to that effect, and a record of the same shall be made with him, after due notice, as herein mentioned, specifying the name of the applicant, the quantity sought to be diverted, the place of diversion, the object thereof, and all such other particulars as such Commissioner may require, for every such record the Commissioner shall charge a fee of two dollars; and no such person shall have any exclusive right to the use of such water, whether the same flow naturally through or over his land, except such record shall have been made.

49. One month previous to such authority being given, the applicant shall post up in a conspicuous place, on each person's land to be affected by the proposed diversion of any stream, lake, or river, and on the District Court House, notices in writing, stating his intention to take, and convey, and divert such water (as the case may be), specifying all particulars relating thereto, including direction, quantity, purpose, and term.

50. The owner of any water privilege, or right acquired by record, shall have no exclusive right to the water privilege so recorded, until he shall have constructed a ditch for conveying the water to the place where it is intended to be used. And in case any such ditch shall not be of sufficient capacity to carry the quantity of water recorded by the owner of such ditch, then the exclusive right of such owner shall be limited to the quantity which such ditch may be capable of carrying,

notwithstanding such record, until such ditch shall be enlarged so as to be capable of carrying the quantity of water recorded by such person.

51. Priority of right to any such water privilege, in case of dispute, shall depend on priority of record.

52. The right of entery on and through the lands of others, for carrying water for any lawful purpose upon, over, or under the said land, may be claimed and taken by any person lawfully occupying and bona fide cultivating as aforesaid, and (previous to entry) upon paying or securing payment of compensation, as aforesaid, for the waste or damage so occasioned, to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such entry or carrying of water.

53. In case of dispute, such compensation, or any other question connected with such water privilege, entry, or carrying, may be ascertained by the Commissioner of the District in a summary manner, without a jury, or, if desired by either party, with a jury of five men.

54. Water privileges for mining or other purposes, not otherwise lawfully appropriated, may be claimed, and the said water may be taken upon, under, or over any land so pre-empted, or recorded, or heretofore purchased, by obtaining a grant or license from the Commissioner of the District; and, previous to taking the same, paying reasonable compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege, or carriage of water.

55. Any owner of any ditch or water privilege who shall wilfully waste any quantity of water heretofore or hereafter acquired by record or otherwise, by diverting any more of it from its natural course, through any ditch or otherwise, than the quantity actually required by him for irrigation or any other purpose, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each such offence, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Migistrate, or Commissioner, in a summary manner, and in default of payment by distress, or by imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months; and no owner of any first record to any ditch or water right shall have any right to interfere with or prevent the construction of any dams, break-waters, or other improvements made or hereafter to be made for the purpose of saving or economizing the water of any creek, lake, or water-course of any kind: Provided, that the construction or use of such dam or break-water does not nor will divert such water from its proper channel, at the point or place where such owner takes the water used by him into his ditch or channel: Pro-

vided also, that the construction and use of such dam or break-water shall not injure the source from which such water is taken, or the property of any party or parties, by backing water, flooding or otherwise: Provided also, that all disputes arising upon any matter or thing in this clause contained, shall be decided in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrate or Commissioner, who shall have full power to make such decision as shall seem to him just and equitable.

EJECTMENT.

56. Any person lawfully occupying a claim, by record or pre-emtion, or holding a lease under this Act may, in respect thereof, institute and obtain redress in an action of ejectment or of trespass, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were seized of the legal estate in the land covered by such claims; but either party thereto may refer the cause of action to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District wherein the land lies, or to a Justice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized to proceed summarily, and make such order as he shall deem just: Provided, however, that if requested by either party, he shall first summon a jury of five persons to hear the cause, and their verdict or award on all matters of fact shall be final.

JURY.

57. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, by an order under his hand, to summon a jury of five persons for any purpose under this Act, and in the event of non-attendance of any person so summoned he shall have the power to impose a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

APPEAL.

58. Any person affected by any decision of a Magistrate or Commissioner under this Act may, within one calendar month after such decision, but not afterwards, appeal to the Supreme Court in a summary manner; and such appeal shall be in the form of a petition, verified by affidavit, to any Judge of such Court, setting out the points relied upon, and a copy of such petition shall be served upon the Commissioner whose decision is appealed from, and such time shall be allowed for his answer to the said petition as to the Judge of the Supreme Court may seem advisable; but no such appeal shall be allowed except from decisions on points of law.

59. Any person desirous of appealing in manner aforesaid, may be required, before such appeal be heard, to find such security as may be determined by the Commissioner whose decision is appealed from; and such appeal shall not be heard

until after security, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, shall have been given for the due prosecution of such appeal, and submission thereto.

RESERVES.

60. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall, at any time, by notice, signed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and published in the British Columbia *Gazette*, reserve any lands not lawfully held by record, pre-emption, purchase, lease, or Crown Grant, for the purpose of conveying the same to the Dominion Government, in trust, for the use and benefit of the Indians, or for railway purposes, as mentioned in Article 11 of the Terms of Union, or for such other purposes as may be deemed advisable.

SALE OF SURVEYED LAND.

61. Unappropriated, unoccupied, and unreserved lands, the surveys of which have been duly made, and confirmed by notice in the British Columbia *Gazette*, and which are not the sites of towns or the suburbs thereof, and not Indian settlements, shall be open for purchase at the rate of one dollar per acre: Provided, that whenever so ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such surveyed lands as may be deemed expedient from time to time may be put up at public sale (of which sale due and sufficient notice shall be given) at the upset price of one dollar per acre; and all surveyed lands purchased under the provisions of this Act shall be paid for in full in one payment, or fifty cents per acre shall be paid at the time of purchase, and the remaining fifty cents per acre at the expiration of two years.

SALE OF UNSURVEYED LAND.

62. Persons desiring to purchase unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved Crown Land, must first have the land required surveyed, at their own cost, by a surveyor approved of and acting under the instructions of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General; and such lands shall be surveyed on the rectangular or square system now adopted by the Government, and all lines shall be run due north and south, and due east and west, except where from the nature of surveys made it would be impossible to conform to the above system; and the said survey of the said land shall be connected with some known point in previous surveys, or with some other known point or boundary, unless otherwise ordered by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General; and the regulations as to the sale, purchase, and price of said land shall be the same as are herein provided for in the case of the sale of surveyed land; but no title can

be acquired to any such land until after such land shall have been surveyed, and such survey shall have been accepted by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General in writing, and payment made for the said land: Provided further, that when there are two or more applicants for the same tract of land, and a prior right to either or any of the applicants is not established to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General, the same may be tendered for by the applicants, and sold to the highest bidder.

UNPROVIDED CASES.

63. Unless otherwise specially notified at the time of sale, all Crown Lands sold shall be subject to such public rights of way as may at any time after such sale be specified by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General, and to the right of the Crown to take therefrom, without compensation, any stone, gravel, or other material to be used in repairing the public roads, and to such private rights of way, and of leading or using water for animals, and for mining, engineering, or irrigation purposes, as may at the time of such sale be existing.

64. Pre-emptors who have recorded land as a pre-emption purchase, under the "Land Ordinance, 1865," prior or subsequent to the 20th October, 1870, and who have paid a deposit of two shillings and one penny per acre, shall complete the purchase of said land under the provisions of the "Land Ordinance, 1865," subject, however, to all the provisions of this Act, as to the rectification of boundaries upon official survey.

65. Persons who have purchased unsurveyed lands under Order in Council, dated 5th September, 1873, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre shall be entitled, upon complying with the provisions of this Act as to the purchase of unsurveyed land, to purchase said land at the rate of one dollar per acre.

66. The Crown Grant of any land sold under the provisions of this Act shall not be issued until full payment thereof shall have been made, and such Crown Grant shall be in the form No. 9 in the Schedule hereto.

67. All agreements, contracts, and leases, heretofore entered into between any person and any officer acting on behalf of the Government shall, notwithstanding any defects therein, be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, and covenants, provisoes, and agreements therein contained may be enforced by action, suit, or other proceeding at law or in equity instituted in the name of Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Province.

68. All Certificates of Improvement heretofore issued to any pre-emptor shall be valid and effectual, notwithstanding any defect therein, or in the evidence on which the same was issued.

69. All surveyed land heretofore pre-empted, shall be held to have been legally pre-empted and as if the same had been unoccupied, unsurveyed, or unreserved Crown lands; provided that the requirements of the Acts and Ordinances regulating the pre-emption of land have been otherwise complied with.

70. All sales heretofore made of reserved land shall be held to be valid, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have power to sell any land heretofore reserved.

HIGHWAYS.

71. All roads, other than private roads, shall be deemed common and public highways.

72. Unless otherwise provided for, the soil and freehold of every public highway shall be vested in Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

73. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, in his discretion, to make public highways, and to declare the same by notice in the British Columbia *Gazette*, setting forth the direction and extent of such highway, and by himself or his agents to enter and take possession of any private roads and any lands in the Province, and the timber thereon, for the purpose of laying out public roads of any width not exceeding 66 feet, and to vary and alter any existing roads; also to enter and take any gravel, timber, stone, and other materials required for the construction of any bridge or road, and also to enter upon any land for the purpose of cutting any drains that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may think necessary.

DRAINAGE AND DYKING.

74. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to sell any vacant lands of the Crown, or make free grants thereof, to any person or company, for the purpose of dyking, draining, or irrigating the same, subject to such regulations as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall see fit.

SCHOOL SITES.

75. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to set apart in each School District in the Province a piece of land not exceeding 160 acres, for School purposes.

TIMBER IN TOWNSHIPS.

76. In the subdivision of townships which may consist

partly of prairie and partly of timber land, such of the sections or subdivisions of sections containing islands, belts, or other tracts of timber, may be subdivided into such number of wood lots of not less than ten, and not more than twenty acres in each lot, as will afford, so far as the extent of wood land in the township may permit, one such wood lot to each quarter section prairie farm in such township.

77. Provided, that in case an island or belt of timber be found in the survey of any township to lie in a quarter section or several quarter sections, but in such manner that no single quarter section shall have more of such timber than twenty-five acres, such timber shall be taken to be appurtenant to such quarter section or quarter sections, and shall not be further divided into wood lots.

RE-STAKING OF CLAIMS.

78. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Surveyor-General may require any person holding a claim of unsurveyed land to place stakes at each angle of his claim; and if he shall not so stake his claim within thirty days after receiving a notice from the Commissioner so to do, he shall forfeit all right and title at law and in equity to the land claimed by him.

UNPAID PURCHASE MONEY.

79. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may insert notices in the British Columbia *Gazette*, requiring all persons from whom the balance of purchase money is due on any lands pre-empted or purchased by them under any Act or Ordinance heretofore passed, or under this Act, to pay to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, within twelve months from the first publication of such notice (and such notice shall be published continuously for such twelve months), the balance remaining unpaid of the purchase money due on such lands; and if, within such twelve months, any person holding land on which the balance of the purchase money is due to the Government and unpaid, shall not pay such balance, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may cancel all or any records or agreements concerning such land; and in such case, the right of such person therein or thereto, and all money paid by him thereon, shall be absolutely forfeited, and he shall have no further right at law or in equity to the land so partially paid for.

FREE MINERS' RIGHTS.

80. Nothing herein contained shall exclude Free Miners from entering upon any land in this Province, and searching for and working minerals: Provided, that such Free Miner,

prior to so doing, shall give full satisfaction or adequate security, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, to the pre-emptor or tenant in fee simple, for any loss or damage he may sustain by reason thereof. If the amount of compensation (if any) cannot be agreed upon, the Stipendiary Magistrate or Gold Commissioner of the district wherein the land lies, with the assistance, if desired by either party, of a jury of five persons to be summoned by him, shall decide the amount thereof, and such decision and award shall be final. If there be no such Stipendiary Magistrate or Gold Commissioner in the said district, the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in the matter.

81. Nothing in this Act contained shall be constructed so as to interfere prejudicially with the rights granted to Free Miners under the "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867," or any subsequent Acts or Ordinances relating to gold mining.

82. The Schedule hereto shall form part of this Act.

83. Each Commissioner appointed under this Act, shall keep a book or books, in which he shall enter the date and particulars of every record, Certificate of Improvement, or other document relating to or in any manner affecting any pre-emption claim within his district.

84. All fines and fees payable under this Act shall be deemed to be made payable to the use of the Crown.

85. Any person who previous to the passing of this Act has acquired a right to any Crown land in this Province (except by purchase) shall, except as herein provided, complete his title thereto under the provisions of the "Land Ordinance, 1870," and the "Land Ordinance Amendment Act, 1873," in the same manner as if the said Acts were in force.

86. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Land Act, 1875."

SCHEDULES.

FORM NO. 1.

Declaration of Intention.

I, of , a subject (or citizen) of , do solemnly and sincerely declare, that it is honestly my intention to become a British subject, and to renounce, for ever, all other allegiance and fidelity to all and any Foreign Prince, Poten-

tate, State, and Sovereignty whatsoever; and I make this declaration by virtue of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

Declared and signed before me, this day of , 18 , by the Declarant. } _____ Signature of Declarant.

_____

Commissioner or J. P.

FORM NO. 2.

Declaration.

District of

I, of , do solemnly and sincerely declare, That the land for the record of which I have made application, dated the day of , 18 , is unoccupied, unsurveyed and unreserved Crown land, within the meaning of the "Land Act, 1875;" and is not an Indian Settlement, or any portion thereof; that I have staked of and marked such land in accordance with the provisions of the "Land Act, 1875;" that such land has not, nor has any portion of it, been heretofore recorded, occupied, held, or pre-empted by me, nor has the same been abandoned by me or any other person for the purpose of my recording the same under the provisions of this Act, nor is my present application to record the same made in trust for, on behalf of, or in collusion with any other person or persons, but honestly on my own behalf for settlement and occupation; and I also declare that I am duly qualified under the said Act to record the said land; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

Declared and subscribed by the within named , on the day of , A. D. 18 , before me, } _____ Signature of Declarant.

_____

Commissioner or J. P.

FORM NO. 3.

Certificate of Record of Unsurveyed Land.

ORIGINAL (to be retained by settler.) [No. in District Register.

District of

Name of Settler
Date of Record
Number of Acres
Where situated
Description of boundaries of Land

The above boundaries are subject to confirmation with and rectification upon official survey.

Signature of Commissioner.

N. B.—Plan of the Land to be drawn on the back of this Sheet.

FORM NO. 4.

Declaration.

District of

We, of , of , and of , severally declare; and first I, the said , for myself say:—

1. That the land in respect of which I have filed a written statement, dated the day of , 18 , with , the Commissioner for the District of , is the land which I claim by virtue of a Record dated the day of , 18 .

2. That I have occupied, in manner prescribed by the "Land Act, 1875," the land recorded by me on the said day of , 18 , from the time of the said record up to the present time.

3. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

4. And I, the said , for myself, declare and say, that the statement of the said , contained in paragraph 2 of this declaration is true, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

5. And I, the said , for myself, declare and say, that the statement of the said , contained in paragraph 2 of

this declaration is true, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

Declared and signed by , on the day of , 18 , before me, } ———————
Signature of Declarant.

Commissioner or J. P.

Declared and signed by , on the day of , 18 , before me, } ———————
Signature of Declarant.

Commissioner or J. P.

Declared and signed by , on the day of , 18 , before me, } ———————
Signature of Declarant.

Commissioner or J. P.

FORM NO 5.

Declaration.

District of

I, , of , do solemnly and sincerely declare that the land, for the pre-emption of which I have made application, dated the day of , 18 , is unoccupied and unreserved Crown land within the meaning of the "Land Act, 1875," and is not an Indian Settlement, or any portion thereof; that such land has not, nor has any portion of it, been heretofore recorded, occupied, held, or pre-empted by me, nor has the same been abandoned by me or any other person for the purpose of my pre-empting the same under the provisions of this Act, nor is my present application to pre-empt the same made in trust for, on behalf of, or in collusion with any other person or persons, but honestly on my own behalf for settlement and occupation; and I further declare that I am duly qualified, under the said Act, to pre-empt the said land; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

Declared and subscribed by the within named, on the day of , 18 , before me, } ———————
Signature of Declarant.

———————

Commissioner or J. P.

FORM NO 6.

Certificate of Pre-emption of Surveyed Land.

Original (to be retained by Homestead Settler.) [No. in District Register]

District of

Name of Homestead Settler
Date of Pre-emption
Number of Acres
Where situated
Description of boundaries of Land

Signature of Commissioner.

FORM NO. 7.

Certificate of Improvement.

District of

I hereby certify that has satisfied me, by the evidence of (*), that of , has been in occupation, as required by the "Land Act, 1875," of his Pre-emption Claim, recorded as No. in this District, from the date of such pre-emption to the present time, and that he has made improvements to the extent of two dollars and fifty cents an acre on such Pre-emption Claim.

Signed this day of , A. D. 18 .

Commissioner.

*Naming the witnesses and describing their and any other evidence upon which the Commissioner has come to his judgment.

FORM NO. 8.

Declaration.

District of

We, , of , do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

And firstly, I, the said , for myself declare that I have been in the occupation of my Pre-emption Claim from the date of the record thereof, and have occupied the said claim for the space of two years, and have made permanent im-

provements thereon to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

(Here set out fully in detail the nature of the improvements.)

And secondly, we, , for ourselves, declare that the above named has been in the occupation of his Pre-emption Claim from the date of the record thereof, and has made permanent improvements thereon to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, the details whereof are correctly set forth above by the said

And we make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Oaths Ordinance, 1869."

Declared and signed by the within named, on the day of A. D. 18 , before me, } _____ Signature of Declarant.

_____

Commissioner or J. P.

Declared and signed by the within named, on the day of A. D. 18 , before me, } _____ Signature of Declarant.

_____

Commissioner or J. P.

Declared and signed by the within named, on the day of A. D. 18 , before me, } _____ Signature of Declarant.

_____

Commissioner or J. P.

EXTRACT FROM "LAND ACT, 1875."

Meaning of Occupation.

The occupation herein required, shall mean a continuous bona fide personal residence of the homestead settler, his agent, or family, on the land recorded by such homestead settler, but Indians or Chinamen shall not be considered agents.

Every homestead settler, as well as his agent and family (if any), shall be entitled to be absent from the land recorded by such homestead settler for any one period not exceeding two months during any one year. He shall be deemed to have ceased to occupy such land when he shall have been absent, continuously, for a longer period than two months.

Any such land shall be deemed to be abandoned when the same shall have been unoccupied by the homestead settler, his agent or family, for more than four months in the aggregate in one year, or for two months consecutively.

FORM NO. 9.

Province of British Columbia.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that We do by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, in consideration of the sum of to Us paid, give and grant unto h heirs and assigns, All that parcel or lot of land situate and numbered on the official plan or survey of the said in the Province of British Columbia, To have and to hold the said parcel or lot of land, and all and singular the premises hereby granted, with the appurtenances, unto the said h heirs and assigns for ever.

Provided, nevertheless, that it shall at all times be lawful for Us, Our heirs and successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf by Our or their authority, to resume any part of the said lands which it may be deemed necessary to resume for making roads, canals, bridges, towing paths, or other works of public utility, or convenience, so, nevertheless, that the lands so to be resumed shall not exceed one-twentieth part of the whole of the lands aforesaid, and that no such resumption shall be made of any lands on which any buildings may have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of any such buildings.

Provided, also, that it shall at all times be lawful for Us, Our heirs and successors, or for any person or persons acting under Our or their authority, to enter into and upon any part of the said lands, and to raise and get thereout any gold or silver ore which may be thereupon or thereunder situate, and to use and enjoy any and every part of the same land, and of the easements and privileges thereto belonging, for the purpose of such raising and getting, and every other purpose connected therewith, paying in respect of such raising, getting, and use, reasonable compensation.

Provided, also, that it shall be lawful for any person duly authorized in that behalf by Us, Our heirs and successors, to take and occupy such water privileges, and to have and enjoy such rights of carrying water over, through, or under, any part of the hereditaments hereby granted, as may be reasonably required for mining or agricultural purposes in the vicinity of the said hereditaments, paying therefor a reasonable compensation to the aforesaid h heirs or assigns.

Provided, also, that it shall be at all times lawful for any person duly authorized in that behalf by Us, Our heirs and successors, to take from or upon any part of the hereditaments hereby granted, the right to take from any such land, without compensation, any gravel, sand, stone, lime, timber, or other material which may be required in the construction, maintenance, or repair of any roads, ferries, bridges, or other public works.

In testimony whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of Our Province of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed. Witness His Honor , Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of British Columbia, and its Dependencies, at our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, this day of , in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , and in the year of Our Reign.

By command.

[In addition to the foregoing Land Act, there are also laws in force respecting fences and water courses.—Ed.]

SUMMARY OF THE GOLD MINING LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY EDWIN JOHNSON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

These laws can only be ascertained by a careful comparison of many Acts spread over the last ten years. To give all the provisions in full would far exceed the space allotted to the subject in this volume; but it is hoped the following summary will furnish all the information required by everyone except the lawyer and the judge.

FREE MINERS AND THEIR PRIVILEGES.

Every person over 16 years of age is entitled to hold a claim; but he must first obtain from some Gold Commissioner, or officer appointed for the purpose, a "Free Miner's Certificate" for one or three years. This certificate, if for one year, costs $5; if for three years, $15; and as regards mining property and liabilities contracted in connection with it, every Free Miner is treated as an adult. The certificate may be renewed within three clear days after its expiration, but in default of such renewal, the holder ceases to be a Free Miner. If it be accidently destroyed or lost, it may upon evidence thereof, and upon payment of $2 50, be replaced by a copy signed by the Gold Commissioner. The certificate or

substituted copy is *prima facie* evidence of all matters contained in it.

A Free Miner has "the right to enter and mine upon any waste lands of the Crown not occupied by any other person," but "in the event of such entry upon lands already lawfully occupied for other than mining purposes, previously to entry, full compensation must be made to the occupant or owner, such compensation to be determined by the nearest Stipendiary Magistrate or Gold Commissioner."

No person except a Free Miner can have any right or interest in any mining claims.

REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS, ETC.

Every miner locating a claim must record it at the office of the Gold Commissioner, or officer appointed for the purpose, within three days, if within ten miles of the office; but one additional day is allowed for every ten miles or fraction of ten miles. The claim must be re-recorded annually, unless it was originally recorded (as it may be) for two or more years. On applying for this record the miner must produce his certificate. In case of dispute, the title to claims will be recognized according to priority of registration, subject to any question as to the validity of the record.

No transfer of any claim or of any interest therein is enforceable unless the same or some memorandum thereof be in writing signed by the transferror or his lawfully authorized agent, and registered with the Gold Commissioner within the time prescribed for recording pre-emption claims; and if any owner of a bill of sale—*i. e.* any transferee—wilfully neglect or refuse so to register, he is liable to a fine of $50 or 14 days imprisonment.

Every Free Miner or company of Free Miners is entitled to record his or their mining interests in one record.

The fee charged for registering or recording any document or matter is $2 50.

The books of record are open to inspection free of charge during reasonable hours.

A copy of or extract from any record is, when certified under the hand of the Gold Commissioner or person entrusted to keep the record, good evidence. Each copy or extract costs 50 cts.

A Free Miner may acquire any number of claims by purchase, but can only hold two by pre-emption, namely, one quartz claim and one other claim, in addition to a pre-emption claim

on each (but not the same) hill, creek, ravine, or bench; and he may sell or mortgage his claims.

A miner's interest in a claim is equivalent to a lease for the period recorded, renewable at the end, but subject to the conditions for the time being in force in respect of such claim. He has the exclusive right of entry upon his claim for mining purposes and for constructing a residence, but has no surface rights. The Gold Commissioner, however, may allow adjacent claim-holders such right of entry as may be necessary, upon such terms as he deems reasonable. The miner may use so much of the water flowing through or past his claim as is necessary.

If the supply of water becomes insufficient to work any claim, the claim is thereby laid over during such insufficiency.

A claim recorded within 14 days of the claims in the district being laid over for the season is not deemed laid over unless the Gold Commissioner be satisfied that the holder has *bona fide* expended sufficient work on it to entitle him to have it laid over.

A claim is deemed abandoned when it has remained unworked for 72 hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown; but Sundays, and holidays proclaimed by the Gold Commissioner, are omitted in reckoning the time.

The Gold Commissioner has power to regulate the number of miners required to work in prospecting a claim or set of claims.

If any interest in a company be claimed by a Free Miner by reason of any defect in the title or representation of such interest, which defect has been established before the Gold Commissioner, the company must either admit the claimant as a member or stake off for his use a portion of their ground equal to the defective interest, and must pay all costs unless the Gold Commissioner orders otherwise.

Every miner or company owning a claim, interest, or part of an interest, and having expended in cash or its equivalent $1,000 on each full interest, or a proportionate amount on each part of an interest, without receiving any return, is entitled to one year's leave of absence on due application.

Where auriferous land is discovered in a part so situated that the provisions relating to Free Miners' Certificates and records of interests cannot be justly applied, the miners may hold a meeting, and by a two-thirds vote, make rules for their government not conflicting with the laws, and may elect one of their number to issue Free Miners' Certificates and to enter records of Mining Property.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

The size of claims is as follows: For "Bar Diggings," 100 feet wide at high-water mark, and extending into the river to its lowest water level; for "Dry Diggings" and "Bench Claims," 100 feet square; for "Creek Claims," 100 feet along the stream, and from base to base of the hill or bench on each side; for "Hill Claims," a frontage of 100 feet to the stream or ravine at the bottom, running back to the summit of the hill; and for "Quartz Claims," 1,500 feet along the lode or vein and not more than 200 feet on each side. Where "Bench Claims" are narrow the Gold Commissioner may mark them so as to include an adequate claim.

No one is allowed to tunnel under a hill from an angle so as to interfere with parties tunnelling from the main frontage.

The Gold Commissioner may refuse to record a hill or tunnel claim on any creek which claim comes within 100 feet of any gulch or tributary of such creek.

Tunnels and shafts are merely appurtenances to claims.

The Gold Commissioner may permit owners of back claims to drive a tunnel through the front claims

In quartz claims and reefs each claimant must leave a three-foot wall between his claim and the previous one.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim double the nearest established size. If the discovery party consist of three men they are entitled collectively to five claims; if of four or more men to two claims per man. These claims are in addition to any other claims legally held, and extend 1,000 feet on each side of the creek.

Claims must be as nearly as possible rectangular, and marked by four pegs at least four inches square and four feet high. They are measured horizontally irrespective of inequalities of surface.

The Gold Commissioner may mark out a space for depositing leavings, &c.

BED-ROCK FLUMES.

The Gold Commissioner may grant to any bed-rock flume company for any term not exceeding five years, exclusive rights of way through and entry upon any mining ground for the purpose of constructing bed-rock flumes. Three or more Free Miners may form a company.

The application for a grant must state the names of the applicants and the nature and extent of the privileges sought. Ten days' notice thereof must be given before June and November, and one month's notice between November and June, by affixing the same to some conspicuous part of the

ground, and a copy on the walls of the Gold Commissioner's office. The ground must be previously marked by posts 150 feet apart along the main line, with a notice affixed stating the number of feet claimed on each side. Meanwhile any Free Miner may protest against the proposed grant. $125 must be deposited with the application, to be refunded if the application be refused.

The grant confers the following rights and privileges within the limits defined in it:—

(*a*) The right of entry upon and way through any new and unworked river, creek, gulch or ravine, and the exclusive right to locate and work a strip of ground 100 feet wide and 200 feet long in the bed thereof, to each member of the company.

(*b*) The right of entry upon and way through any river, creek, gulch or ravine, worked for more than two years and wholly and partially abandoned, and the exclusive right to stake out and work in the unworked or abandoned portions 100 feet wide and ¼ mile long to each member.

(*c*) Such rights of entry upon and way through any river, creek, or ravine discovered within the preceding two years and worked by at least four Free Miners, as the Gold Commissioner deems advisable.

(*d*) The right of entry upon and way through all claims for the purpose of cutting a channel and laying the flume through, subject to the owner's right to the gold found in such channel, except that where any advantage equivalent to the cost of making the cut may accrue to the claim-holder by reason of the flume being laid through the claim, the company are entitled to the cost of making the cut.

(*e*) The use of so much unappropriated water as may be necessary for the use of the flume, &c., and for that purpose the necessary rights of way to convey the water to the flume on compensating the persons damaged thereby.

(*f*) All the gold in the flume.

The holders of claims through which the proposed flume runs may, on giving ten days' notice to the company, put in a flume to connect with the company's; but it must be of the like grade and strength, and they must keep it clear of obstructions and work it under the same regulations as the company as regards matters in which both are interested. They are entitled to all gold found in their own flume. They may become members of the company by uniting their claims

and flume with those of the company, and taking an interest proportionate to that which they cede. If they abandon their claims the company gets the benefit.

Every bed-rock flume company must construct at least 50 feet of flume per member during the first year and 100 feet per member annually thereafter.

Any holder of a claim where a bed-rock flume is constructed may tail his sluices into the flume, but so as not to obstruct it.

All bed-rock flume companies must register their grants, and pay an annual rent of $12 50 for each ¼ mile right of way. Their interests and fixtures are personal property.

DRAINAGE OF MINES.

The Gold Commissioner may grant to any Free Miner, company of Free Miners, or joint stock company, for 10 years or less, exclusive rights of way through and entry upon any mining ground for the purpose of draining it.

The application for such grant must state the names of the applicants, the nature and extent of the proposed drains, the tolls (if any) to be charged, and the privileges sought. It must be accompanied by a deposit of $25 which will be refunded if the application be refused.

Notice similar to that required on application for a bed-rock flume grant must be given.

The grantees must construct their drain large enough to meet all requirements, and keep it in working order; upon receiving three days' notice they must construct a tap-drain from or into any adjacent claim; and they must make good any damage done to adjacent claims,—such damage to be ascertained by the Gold Commissioner alone, or if desired by either party with a jury of five Free Miners.

The grant must be registered, and an annual rent of $25 for each ¼ mile paid by grantees collecting tolls.

Any Free Miner or company of Free Miners is entitled to run a drain through occupied land upon compensating the owner, such compensation, if not agreed on, to be settled by the Gold Commissioner, and—if either party desire it—a jury.

MINING PARTNERSHIPS.

All mining companies are governed by the following rules, unless they have partnership articles duly recorded:

1. The partnership shall not continue for more than one year unless agreed in mining.
2. The business must be confined to writing.
3. Each partner may vote at any meeting of the company

either personally or by agent, and a majority of the interests voted upon decides the manner of working, the number of workmen, and the assesments, they choose a foreman, who may sue and be sued in the name of the company, and with the consent of the majority, bind the company by contract.

4. The partnership name must be recorded.

5. Any partner or his agent may represent his interest by labor, if performed to the foreman's satisfaction; and if the foreman discharge such a laborer, the Gold Commissioner may decide the dispute.

6. No partner is bound to work during the close season unless so decided by a two-thirds vote.

7. All assessments made during the time of working are payable within five days. After receiving notice the defaulter is personally liable to the company, and his interest therein may be sold by the company for the amount due up to the day of sale with costs. If the proceeds of the sale are insufficient, the Gold Commissioner may order the Sheriff to levy the deficiency on the debtor's personal property. Ten days' notice of sale must in either case be posted up near the property and at the nearest Court House. If the debtor be absent from the district, the notice must be 14 days, and must be inserted in the newspaper, if one is published in the district. The sale must be by public auction to the bidder of the sum required for the smallest portion of property. A bill of sale from the auctioneer confers such title as the owner had.

8. A written notice of abandonment served on the foreman by a partner is absolute, and discharges the member from all subsequent debts of the company.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

If a mining company file with the Gold Commissioner or recording officer a statement containing the name of the company, the area of ground claimed, the location of the claim, and the particular interest of each member, and also place on a conspicuous part of the claim in large letters the name of the company, followed by the word "Registered," no member will be liable for any subsequent debt of the company exceeding an amount proportioned to his interest therein.

No member of such a company must hold less than ¼ of one full interest of 100 feet, except in gold quartz mining claims.

Each company so constitued must keep an account of assets and liabilities, with the names of the shareholders and the interest held by each, and make out a monthly balance sheet

showing the names of the creditors and the amounts due to each, and the balance sheet and books of the company may be inspected by any creditor.

No such company can declare a dividend until all liabilities are paid.

Every such company failing to comply with any of these provisions is liable to a fine of $125.

All other matters respecting gold mining companies are governed, as far as practicable, by the Mining Joint Stock Companies Act, 1864.

A shareholder in a company registered under the last mentioned Act need not be a Free Miner.

ADMINISTRATION.

On the death of a Free Miner holding mining property, his claim is not open to occupation by any other person, but the Gold Commissioner is to take possession of the property and either represent or dispense with it, and to sell it by auction or private sale. The Gold Commissioner is also to take possession of all the property of deceased miners, pending the obtaining of proper letters of administration.

LEASES.

All grants for mining ground, ditch privileges, or otherwise, are in the form of a lease signed by the Gold Commissioner and lessees.

Except where otherwise provided, applications for a lease, accompanied by a plan, must be sent in duplicate to the Gold Commissioner who will forward it to the Government for sanction, except where the lease is not to exceed five years. Pending this application, the ground is reserved. The ground must be previously marked by posts, and notice of application must be affixed to the post nearest the claims then being worked, and at the Gold Commissioner's office. The application must be accompanied by a deposit of $125.

DITCHES.

The Gold Commissioner may grant to any person for any term not exceeding five years, the right to divert and use the water from any creek, stream, or lake, and to convey such water by ditches or flumes through any mining ground.

Ten days' notice of the application must be affixed to some conspicuous part of the ground and upon the walls of the Gold Commissioner's office, and within that time any Free Miner may protest against the application.

A deposit of $25 must accompany the application, which must state the names of the applicants, the stream or lake to

be diverted, the point of diversion or ditch-head, the quantity of water to be taken, the locality for its distribution, the price (if any) to be charged for the use of the water, and the time necessary for the completion of the ditch.

Every such grant is subject to existing water rights.

After such a grant has been made, any Free Miner locating a claim below the ditch-head on the diverted stream may, on compensating all persons damaged, claim sufficient water to work his claim.

No person is entitled to any such grant for the purpose of selling the water to present or future claim-holders.

The Gold Commissioner may, whenever he deems it advisable, order the enlargement or alteration of any ditch, and fix the compensation (if any) to be paid by the parties benefitted.

If the owner of a ditch wilfully waste any water, he will be charged for the same as if he had sold it; and if he persist in doing so the Gold Commissioner may declare all rights to the water forfeited.

The owner of a ditch or water privilege may distribute water on such terms as he deems advisable, within the limits of his application; but he must supply all applicants, being Free Miners, in fair proportion and on equal terms, considering the difficulty of supply.

Unless otherwise specially arranged, an annual rent of $5 must be paid for every 50 inches of water used for mining purposes when not sold; but when sold the rent is monthly, one average day's receipts from such sale, to be estimated by the Gold Commissioner and—if he thinks fit—a jury.

Any person may, with the sanction of the Gold Commissioner, bridge across any stream or claim, and mine under or through any ditch or flume, or carry water through or over any occupied land. In all such cases priority of possession gives priority of right to compensation.

Water is measured at the ditch-head with a pressure of seven inches taken in through a horizontal trough. The aperture must not be more than ten inches high.

In forming or upholding a ditch, before entering upon and occupying any part of a registered claim, or loosening earth or rock within four feet of any ditch not belonging solely to the registered owner of such claim, three days' notice must be given.

In constructing any road or work, any person may, with the sanction of the Gold Commissioner, cross, divert, or otherwise interfere with any ditch or mining rights, on such terms as the Commissioner orders. A certificate from the Commis-

sioner that a person was authorised so to interfere, and has complied with the terms imposed, may be recorded, and is then evidence in any court of the matters therein referred to.

On the application of any party interested, after notice to all concerned, the Gold Commissioner will decide all matters connected with any such interference; and if the amount or value of the matter at issue does not exceed $500, his decision is final; but if it exceeds that sum any party aggrieved, may appeal to the Supreme Court upon giving to the Commission within four days of such decision a written notice of appeal and security for the costs of such appeal.

The owner of any ditch, water privilege, or mining right, must at his own expense construct and maintain all culverts necessary for the passage of waste water through or over it, except where a sufficient natural stream exists near.

Ditches and water privileges must be constructed in a secure manner, and maintained in good repair, to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner; and in default thereof the owners are liable for all damage that may ensue.

The publication of a notice in two consecutive numbers of the *Gazette* or any newspaper circulating in the Province, or by affixing such notice for ten days on some conspicuous part of any premises referred to in such notice, and at the office of the Gold Commissioner, is sufficient for all purposes.

MINING BOARDS.

Upon petition signed by 101 Free Miners in any district, the Gold Commissioner may constitute a Mining Board for that district, consisting of nine members, who retire annually, and are elected by the Free Miners inhabiting the district. Every registered owner of a mining interest in the district for three months previous to the election is eligible as a candidate. Each voter has nine votes, but cannot give more than one to each candidate. The Gold Commissioner is the Returning Officer and decides all questions of qualification.

If any member cease to be a registered Free Miner, or is convicted of a misdemeanor or felony, or of any wilful and malicious contravention of the gold mining laws or by-laws, he *ipso facto* loses his seat and qualification; but if he has merely ceased to be a registered Free Miner, he may at any time regain that qualification. If a member absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Board, the Board may by resolution, declare his seat vacated. The Gold Commissioner fills up all such vacancies.

The Mining Board has power to make by-laws subject to the approval of the Gold Commissioner; and such by-laws are

binding until disapproved by the Government. The Board may also suggest alterations of the mining laws, &c. Resolutions are passed by a majority of the members of the Board.

The Board meet at such times as a majority of the members decides, or when called together by the Gold Commissioner. One half of the members constitute a quorum. They vote on resolutions by word of mouth. All questions of order, &c., are decided by a majority of the Board.

The Government have power to dissolve the Board at any time.

GOLD COMMISSIONERS.

The Government appoint Gold Commissioners, and may revoke all such appointments.

Within every district there is a "Mining Court" in which the Gold Commissioner presides as judge. But the Government may order by proclamation that "The County Courts Extension Act, 1873," shall have force in any district; in which case the Mining Court of that district is merged in the County Court, and the County Court Judge will have the same jurisdiction and powers as the Gold Commissioner in such Mining Court; but the County Court laws do not otherwise alter the gold mining laws.

The "Mining Court" (or the County Court into which it may be merged) has original jurisdiction as a Court of law and equity to hear and determine all mining disputes arising within its district, (including actions arising upon contracts between any Free Miner or company of Free Miners, and any other person, for the supply of goods used in mining, except clothing,) and is a Court of Record with a seal; and within this jurisdiction the judge has all the powers of a judge of the Supreme Court, except that he shall, if desired by both parties in a cause of liquidated damages, or by either party in a cause of unliquidated damages, summon a jury to assess the damages.

No prescribed forms are necessary, provided the substance of the complaint be properly expressed in writing, and embodied in a summons to be issued from the Court and served on the opposite party or as may be directed. The summons may be amended by leave of the Gold Commissioner on such terms as he may impose. $10 is charged for each summons.

Where disputes arise concerning mining property, portions whereof are situated in different districts, the Gold Commissioner of either district before whom the dispute is first brought shall determine it.

When practicable, the Gold Commissioner must decide the question at issue upon the ground in dispute.

The Gold Commissioner may, in cases of disputed boundaries or measurements, employ a surveyor to mark and define the same, and cause the expense thereof to be paid by either or both parties.

He has power to lay over any or all claims within his district, for such period and under such circumstances as he may think proper, and to order any mining works to be so carried on as to ensure the safety of the public, or protect the interests of claim-holders or bed-rock drains; and any abandoned works may by his order be either filled up or guarded, at the cost of the parties who have constructed the same, or in their absence, then upon such terms as he shall deem expedient.

He may, upon request, mark out for business purposes or gardens, on or near any mining ground, a plot of ground, subject to all the existing rights of Free Miners. And any building erected, or improvements made, thereon for any such purposes, will be erected and made at the risk of the persons erecting and making the same; and they will not be entitled to any compensation for damage done thereto by such Free Miners in working their claims *bona fide*.

He may, upon request, mark out for business purposes or gardens, on or near any mining ground not previously pre-empted, a plot of land of such size as he shall deem advisable, to be held subject to the rights of Free Miners to enter upon and use such lands for mining purposes, upon reasonable notice to quit being given to the occupier, such notice to be subject to the approval of the Gold Commissioner, and upon payment of compensation for any crops, buildings and improvements thereon; such compensation to be assessed by the Gold Commissioner previous to entry, with or without a jury of not less than three.

A monthly rent of $5 is payable by the grantees of such plot, or their assignees, to the Gold Commissioner.

Any Judge of the Supreme Court may, with the consent of the Gold Commissioner of any district, make rules for the conduct of the business before such Gold Commissioner, and the costs incident thereto.

Where any mining cause, wherein the damages claimed are under $250, is brought in the first instance before the Supreme Court, the Court after issue joined may direct the cause to be tried before any Gold Commissioner, upon such terms as the Court shall think fit.

Jurors and witnesses are entitled to such compensation as the Court may direct.

When in civil cases the matter in dispute exceeds $250, an appeal lies from the decision of the Gold Commissioner to

the Supreme Court upon matters of law. Notice must be given in writing to the opposite party, or his Attorney, within four days after the decision complained of, and security given, to the approval of the Gold Commissioner, for the costs of the appeal, and the amount (if any) payable under the judgment. Such appeal may be in the form of a case settled and signed by the parties, their Counsel, or Attorneys.

PENAL CLAUSES.

Any person wilfully or unlawfully acting in contravention of the Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867, or of any By-Law, Rule, or Regulation established by virtue thereof, or refusing to obey any lawful order of the Gold Commissioner, is, on summary conviction before any Justice of the Peace or Gold Commissioner, liable to a fine of $250, or three months' imprisonment.

All penalties may be recovered by distress and sale.

Any person sentenced to any term of imprisonment beyond thirty days, or to pay any fine beyond $100 over and above the costs of conviction, may appeal to the Supreme Court, provided that such person do, within forty-eight hours after such conviction, enter into recognizance with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to appear to try such appeal, and to abide the further judgment of the Court, and to pay such costs as shall be by such last mentioned Court awarded. And the convicting Gold Commissioner may bind over any witness or informant under sufficient recognizances to attend and give evidence at the hearing of such appeal.

No objection will be allowed to the conviction on any matter of form or insufficiency of statement, provided it appear to the Supreme Court that the defendant was sufficiently informed of the charge against him, and that the conviction was proper on the merits.

Any person who shall wilfully damage, destroy, or alter any Free Miner's Certificate, or who shall falsely pretend that he is the person named therein, or who shall wilfully destroy or falsify any records and registers, is guilty of felony

Any person who shall steal or sever with intent to steal, any gold or gold dust from any claim or from any ground comprised in any lease, is guilty of felony.

Any person who shall, with intent to defraud his co-partner, or in cases of agency his principal, in any claim, secrete, keep back, or conceal any gold found in such claim, is guilty of felony.

NEW LAW RELATING TO VEINS AND LODES.

While this summary was in preparation, an Act which, as

regards gold (and other minerals) found in veins or lodes, introduces a system of mining entirely different from that which we have been describing, was passed through the Provincial Legislature.

Under this Act, mining claims upon veins or lodes may equal 1,500 feet in length, measuring along the vein or lode, and five chains or 330 feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface. The end line must be parallel.

Any Joint Stock Company incorporated according to law in British Columbia, or any person, is entitled to locate a claim of minerals under the Act.

The applicant must place a post on the claim required, at one end, with a notice thereon containing the name of the electoral district in which the location is proposed to be made, the length in feet claimed on the vein or lode, the direction of the line on which such length is measured, the date of the notice, and the names in full of the applicant.

The applicant must then forward application in duplicate to the Commissioner of the district, or to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for the purchase of the claim in the form given in the schedule of the Act, and also forward therewith a copy of the notice.

Afterwards the applicant must have the claim surveyed at his own cost by a Surveyor acting under the instructions of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

After such survey as aforesaid, and after such notice as is after mentioned, and upon payment of $5 per acre, a Crown Grant of the claim will be issued to the applicant.

The notice last mentioned must set forth the name of the electoral district, and describe the locality in which the claim is situate, the office in which a plan of the claim is deposited, the area of the claim, and the full names of the applicant, and must be published for thirty days in the British Columbia *Gazette*.

The applicants complying with the provisions of the Act have the exclusive right and possession of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of such surface locations; but their right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or ledges is confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downwards as above described through the end lines of their locations so

continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins or ledges.

In case any dispute arise between applicants for the same claim or any portion thereof, any Supreme Court Judge, County Court Judge, or Gold Commissioner, has power to hear and determine the dispute, and the procedure and practice will be analogous to that in the Mining Court.

In the event of any applicant neglecting to comply with the provisions of the Act within twelve months from the actual location of the claim, or such extended time as the Chief Commissioner may certify to be reasonable, not exceeding six months, the claim located by the applicant will be deemed vacant.

The Crown Grant mentioned includes the absolute ownership of the land conveyed, and of all minerals therein except gold not in lodes or veins.

The Act only applies to unoccupied and unreserved Crown Land, and does not apply to that portion of the electoral district of Cariboo lying east of the Fraser River until a petition of two-thirds of the persons holding Free Miners' certificates in that district shall have been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and a proclamation thereof published in the British Columbia *Gazette*.

THE LAWS RESPECTING INDIANS

Are consolidated by "The Indian Act, 1876," of Canada. Space only permits us to give a summary of those provisions which should be known by all British Columbians.

The Minister of the Interior is Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

An Indian woman marrying a non-Indian ceases to be an Indian within the meaning of the law, except that she is entitled to share with her tribe in the distribution of their moneys.

The half-breed head of a family is not (with a few exceptions) accounted an Indian.

No person except an Indian of the tribe may settle upon or use an Indian reserve; and all mortgages by an Indian, and all leases and contracts whereby persons other than Indians of the tribe are permitted to reside or hunt upon such reserve, are void. Persons persisting in settling or trespassing upon Indian reserves are liable to a fine, and in some cases, to arrest and imprisonment.

All sheriffs, gaolers, and peace officers must assist the Superintendent-General or his deputy in enforcing the law.

Every band of Indians must keep the roads, bridges, ditches, and fences, within their reserve, in proper order.

No portion of a reserve can be sold until it has been surrendered to the Crown; but the Superintendent-General may, with the consent of the tribe, license any person to cut and remove trees, wood, and hay, or to quarry and remove stone and gravel, on and from the reserve.

If any person without authority cuts, or is implicated in cutting, timber on Indian lands or reserves, or is implicated in removing any timber from such lands, he acquires no right to the timber, nor any claim in respect of it; and when it is found impossible to seize the same, he is liable, in addition to the loss of his labor and disbursements, to forfeit $3 for each tree, besides the costs of prosecution. The Superintendent-General or his deputy has power, on receiving a sworn information, to seize any timber so cut without authority, wherever it is found; and where such timber has been so mixed up with other timber as to render it impossible or difficult to distinguish the one from the other, the whole is liable to seizure and forfeiture, unless satisfactorily separated by the holder.

Any person seizing timber under the Act may, in the name of the Crown, call in any assistance necessary for securing and protecting the timber so seized; and every person resisting or obstructing any person in the discharge of his duty under the Act, is guilty of felony.

Whosoever, whether pretending to be the owner or not, takes or causes to be taken, without permission, any timber seized as subject to forfeiture, is deemed to have stolen it, and is guilty of felony; and whenever any timber is seized for nonpayment of Crown dues, or for any other cause, or any prosecution is brought for any penalty or forfeiture, the burden of proving payment, or on what land the timber was cut, lies on the owner or claimant. All timber seized is deemed to be condemned unless the owner within one month gives notice to the seizing officer or nearest officer or agent of the Superintendent-General that he claims or intends to claim the same; and failing such notice, the Superintendent-General may order the timber to be sold. Any judge, having competent jurisdiction, may try and determine such seizures, and may order the delivery of the timber to the alleged owner on receiving security by bond, to be approved by the agent, to pay double the value in case of condemnation.

Every person availing himself of any false statement or oath to evade payment of dues, forfeits the timber on which dues are attempted to be evaded.

Indians are not liable to be taxed for personal property, unless they hold real estate under lease or in fee simple, or personal property outside the reserve.

Land held in trust for Indians is exempt from taxation.

No person can obtain any charge upon real or personal property of any Indian, except on property subject to taxation; but any person selling any article to an Indian may take security on such article for any part of the price which may be unpaid.

Indians have the right to sue for debts or in respect of wrongs, or to compel the performance of contracts.

No pawn taken of an Indian for any intoxicant can be retained, but it may be sued for and recovered with costs by the Indian.

Presents given to Indians, and property purchased with or acquired by means of any annuities granted to Indians, are not liable to be seized for debt, and must not be sold, bartered, exchanged, or given to any person other than an Indian of the same tribe, unless with the written assent of the Superintendent-General or his agent; and whoever buys or otherwise acquires any presents or property purchased as aforesaid, without such assent, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Superintendent-General may furnish aid from the funds of any tribe for the relief of sick, disabled, aged, or destitute members of such tribe not provided for by the tribe.

Heathen Indians are competent witnesses in any court; and they are liable to the penalty of perjury like other persons.

Whoever sells, exchanges with, barters, supplies, or gives to any Indian, an intoxicant, or causes or procures the same to be done, or connives or attempts thereat, or opens, or keeps, or causes to be opened or kept, on any reserve, a building where any intoxicant is sold, bartered, exchanged, or given, or is found in possession of any intoxicant in the tent or place of abode of any Indian, is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labor, and a fine of $300 with costs of prosecution. The commander or person in charge of any vessel or boat, from or on board of which any intoxicant has been sold, bartered, exchanged, supplied, or given to any Indian, is liable to a fine of $300 for each such offence, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment, to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. Half the fine goes to the informer. But in case of sickness where the intoxicant is used under medical advice or the direction of a minister of religion, no penalty is incurred.

The receptacle or vessel whence or wherein any intoxicant has been sold, exchanged, bartered, supplied, or given, and the remaining contents thereof, and any intoxicant imported or manufactured or brought into and upon any reserve, or into the tent or place of abode of any Indian, may be seized by any constable and, by order of a Justice of the Peace, destroyed; and the person in whose possession they were found, is liable to a penalty of $100 and costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment with hard labor for six months.

Any vessel or conveyance employed in carrying any intoxicant to be supplied to Indians may be seized, declared forfeited and sold, as in the last paragraph; and so also may every thing in the purchase, acquisition, exchange, trade, or barter of which in contravention of the Act the consideration either wholly or in part may be any intoxicant.

Intoxicated Indians may be arrested and imprisoned by any constable until they become sober. When sober, they must be brought before a judge or justice, and, if convicted of being found intoxicated, are liable to one month's imprisonment.

Every Indian admitted to a university degree, or to practise law, or licensed by any denomination as a Christian minister, becomes *ipso facto* enfranchised.

The wife and minor unmarried children of an enfranchised Indian are also enfranchised. But these provisions as to enfranchisement will not apply to British Columbia until extended thereto by proclamation of the Governor-General.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel, I. W. Powell, - - Superintendent
J. Lenahan, - - - Asst., on Mainland
H. Moffatt, - - - - Provincial Asst

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.

Alex. C. Anderson, Dominion Commissioner & Chairman.—Office, Government street; residence, Saanich.
Alex. McKinlay, Provincial Commissioner.—Residence, Lac La Hache, B. C.
G. M. Sproat, Joint Commissioner.—Residence, Victoria.
George Blinkinsop, Commissary Officer and General Asst., Victoria.
Edward Mohun, C. E., Surveyor.—Residence, Victoria.

INDIANS.

This population is numerous; and as the Indians are producers as well as consumers, they form an important element

in the consideration of the commercial relations of the Province. For the rest, it may be remarked that they are strictly under the law, and that, with the appliances at command, no difficulty is experienced in exacting obedience. In saying that the native population is numerous I ought to confine the remark to the immediate vicinity of the Coast. In the interior they are comparatively few, and sparsely distributed. In many points, too, the Indians of the interior are far more engaging in character than those of the sea-board. These last, however, are of a more ingenious turn. They excel in many simple manufactures, and are not a little advanced in divers mechanical arts. The services of the young men among the natives are turned to good account in agricultural and other pursuits. I may add that, beyond this, little has been done for their improvement, save through the efforts of private individuals, and the exertions of the Missionaries of various denominations who are in the field. The Government has been unpardonably supine: and it is gratifying to know that, under the new political relations of the Province, the care of this branch of the population devolves upon the Dominion.

At the outset of the general colonization of the country, in 1858, it is not improbable that a good many concealed murders of white men took place; for the sudden influx of some twenty or thirty thousand men, ere yet the machinery of government was fairly organized, led naturally to many disorders. With the multitude, among a majority of well-disposed persons, no small leaven of the worst characters from abroad, as might be supposed, was mingled: and it cannot be doubted that in certain cases the aggressions, or brutal excesses, of such led to retaliation, sometimes upon innocent victims. Previous to this the Hudson's Bay Company, with whom the administration of the affairs of Vancouver Island at that time rested, under charter from the Imperial Government, had successfully restrained the natives from molesting the few settlers who then occupied a portion of the nascent colony. The judicious administration of the Chief Factor, the present Sir James Douglas, K. C. B.—then Governor of Vancouver Island, and afterwards, when disconnected from the Company, of both sections of the present Province, at first for some years separate—co-operated with the admirable system which prevailed throughout the country, in the management of the Company's affairs, to maintain an order uninterrupted by any serious outbreak. Kindness and consideration, tempered by judicious firmness, were the chief secrets of this marked success: and when an exigency demanded the

occasional exercise of severity, punishment was confined to the guilty alone, and necessary justice in all cases tempered by mercy. No wonder, then, that the sudden inundation of the country by a flood of adventurers, unhabituated to intercourse with the native races, and whom they regarded as strangers, disorganized previous restraint. But British law soon asserted its sway. The excesses of the evil-disposed among the immigrants were checked with the strong hand. Detected culprits among the natives suffered punishment under due legal process; and thus order was restored. Subsequently it became necessary to employ severe measures upon the West Coast of Vancouver Island. One or two villages were bombarded by the vessels of Her Majesty's Squadron, in order to compel the delivery of offenders guilty of crimes against a ship-wrecked crew—and a salutary dread was established in all parts along the Coast, which the periodical visit of a gun-boat serves to maintain and strengthen.

In the interior of the Mainland, the Indians are more sparsely distributed, and are altogether a race morally superior to those of the Coast, order has been successfully maintained by the Civil Power. The natives, long habituated to our customs, through intercourse with former traders, harmonise well with the present occupants; and the kind treatment generally extended to them by the well-disposed, secures goodwill. It is in the "Debatable Land" alone, situated between the frontier of the settled region of the Interior, and the mainland Coast, that any danger of collision, however remote, is to be apprehended. The natives along this line, seated near the rapids which interrupt the navigation of the minor rivers disemboguing along the Coast—the points most favorable for their salmon-fisheries—are numerous; and, owing to their seclusion, comparatively more rude and uncultivated than the rest. Through this cause, partly, and partly from causes that have never been satisfactorily explained, some years ago, a party of men in the employ of the late Mr. Waddington lost their lives near the head of Bute Inlet, upon the line of road now under exploration for the Canadian Pacific railway; and recently a minor misunderstanding took place at the Forks of the Skeena, but unattended with loss of life or personal molestation. The first was settled by the local Government, though at great pecuniary cost, by the punishment of the murders: the second, originating in the accidental burning of a village, through the negligent act of some travelling party on their way to the Peace River mines, has been arranged by Governor Trutch, on the part of the Dominion Government, by a trifling money payment for the

loss sustained—an arrangement no less judicious, than equitable under the circumstances. As regards this class of the natives, however, it may be hoped that, under prudent management, and with the knowledge of our real power that exists, all occassion for the exercise of future severity will be averted.

I have said that the former Governments of the ci-devant colony have been unpardonably supine with regard to the Indians. I mean this relatively, as concerning their positive elevation in the social scale: not as inferring want of sympathy in their actual condition. For the Indians have always shared equally with the white residents, the protection of the law; and this they have been made to understand, and are fully aware of. But there is a wide field for their material improvement—material, indeed, but implying a concomitant amelioration of a deeper and a holier nature; for the two go hand in hand, and cannot be dissevered. I have casually noticed the missionary efforts that are in progress; and I may add that, so far as is apparent, a degree of unanimity prevails, despite the formal differences of creed, which argues well for the general progress. For admitted that a common end be in view, it is surely impolitic to disturb the minds of the neophytes, by questions of whether the good teaching be of Paul or of Apollos. The point is noticed because we have witnessed elsewhere the evil consequences of such warfare of sect against sect, to the common detriment of all. But as an adjunct to moral and religious teaching, however zealously applied, the inculcation of solid industry, and the material elevation of the Indian in the social scale, are elements essential to success; and where such success may have been hitherto partially obtained, it will be found that to this combination of effort, mainly, it is attributable. To this end the co-operation and aid of the Government are an important condition; and it is satisfactory to know, that, under the new relations of the Province, this co-operation will be afforded. The success of Mr. Duncan, the Superintendent of the Church Missionary establishment at Methlakatla, only partially fostered by the authorities as his exertions may have been, is an example of what may be effected under zealous and judicious management. Various missions have at different times been established among the Indians of the North-west; some of which have been partially successful. As far back as 1842, the late Right Reverend Bishop Demers—then a priest, and afterwards R. C. Bishop of the Diocese—passed a winter under the writer's roof at Alexandria, where a rude church was erected under his supervision by the natives; and at

present, at different points there are mission stations conducted by clergy of the various denominations, whose labors, it may be hoped, are more or less encouraged by success.

I have thought it proper to dwell at some length upon this topic, in order to dispel the impression that appears to have gone abroad, that the natives of British Columbia are in a condition of unmitigated barbarism—than which no statement can be more fallacious. That the large majority of the Coast Indians are, morally, in a very degraded condition, may not be concealed; but there is nothing in their conduct to justify the fabulous tales of wanton blood-thirst, as against the whites, that have been promulgated. Thievish, and deplorably licentious in their habits, as they doubtless are, they have been over-awed by the law; and the seeds, at least, of moral improvement—tardy and remote though the growth may be, and impeded by the corruptions promoted by the lower grades of the civilized race—have been cast among them. Nor let this consideration be received with sneering incredulity. Precept and example are never without effect, albeit slow, and at first imperceptible. The good is perceived; and though, as with the heathen Poet of old, it may not at once be practised, the leaven has been introduced which, with time, must operate.

Upon the superior character of the interior tribes I have already remarked, and need not expatiate. Yet even to these, in common with the others, the most groundless charges have been applied—even that of cannibalism. The revolting charge may be unhesitatingly contradicted; the "brave and blood-thirsty cannibal," the bug-bear held out to "unfortunate stray settlers," does not exist here. The only instance that might in any way countenance the shameful accusation that I ever knew, took place, or was reported to have taken place, many years ago at Fort George, in the remote interior; where an Indian, was said to have had recourse to the horrible expedient, to save life while starving in the mountains. The Indian thus accused, however, was regarded as a kind of *pariah* by the rest; and by the voyageurs, with a pious horror, was designated the *Mangeur de monde*, and scrupulously shunned. Other cases may possibly have occurred, under similar circumstances; but this is the only one that ever came under my individual notice—and I have witnessed at times, and sometimes haply had it in my power to alleviate, miseries of famine which, if aught might questionably excuse the revolting expedient, might indeed have justified it. But, for the honor of human nature in its primitive state, I am proud to say the vile temptation was resisted, with a persistency of

physical endurance which, witness the records of history, is not too strongly characteristic of our own boasted civilization.

Nevertheless, there was formerly a superstitious custom among the natives of the Coast, not yet, possibly, quite extinct in parts, which, under an exaggerated or malevolent view, might be urged to countenance the charge. This custom is analogous in character, if not identical with, a practice of which we read, whether fabulously or not I do not profess to determine, as having existed among certain European nations—the *Lycanthropia* of the Ancients, the *Loup-garou* of France, the Persian *Ghoule*, the Teutonic *Wehr wolf*—all, probably the result of a simulated ecstacy of superstitious origin, resolving itself, at times, into a real phrensy. In the case immediately referred to the object was to constitute power as "a Man of Medicine"—equivalent to the African *fetish*, or the like. In the Southern parts of Vancouver Island this assumed wolf-madness took the shape of tearing living dogs to pieces with the teeth; among the Bella-bellas of Milbank Sound of biting pieces of flesh from the arms of the unresisting bystanders during the progress of the rites; and farther North, as I have been assured but never myself witnessed, of tearing to pieces and even partially devouring a sacrificed slave. Revolting as the statement may appear, it will be estimated at its full value, if employed to sustain a charge which, ignorantly or presumptuously advanced, has been only too credulously accepted.

The difference to which I have adverted as existing between the natives of the interior districts and the occupants of the Coast, indicates unmistakably a diversity of origin. The natives of what I have termed the "Debatable Land"—those occupying the line intermediate between the Coast and the interior—are obviously of mixed extraction through intermarriage, and participate in the characteristics of both races. It is, however, aside from my purpose to enter into particulars regarding this question, which is one rather for the ethnologist than the general enquirer. Nevertheless, as regards the several tribes that fringe the Northern Coast of the Continent, from the borders of California up to Cook's Inlet, where they interlock with the Western Esquimaux, I may state the conclusion at which we may, I think legitimately arrive; namely, that they originate from the westward—from Japan, the Kuriles, and elsewhere. There are many points of physical resemblance, with probably remote traces of customs, which indicate the origin of some of them, at least, from Japan. Whether the immigration in the remote past

has been voluntary or fortuitous, it is of course vain to conjecture; but the possibility of the latter supposition has been convincingly established, even within the limit of my own experience. For in 1834, in consequence of Indian rumours which had reached the Columbia River during the preceding winter, a vessel was despatched from Fort Vancouver to Queen-ha-ilth, south of Cape Flattery, to enquire into the circumstances of a reported wreck. The late Captain McNeill, commander, on arriving there, found the remnants of a Japanese junk, and purchased from the natives a quantity of pottery and other articles that had formed portions of her cargo. He likewise brought away three Japanese, the survivors of a crew originally consisting, as we understood, of forty; the rest having perished at sea of hunger. It appeared that, having been dismasted in a typhoon and lost their reckoning, the junk had drifted for many months until at length stranded. Since then frequent mention has been made of disabled junks having been encountered at sea in the North Pacific, by whalers, and the survivors of the crews rescued from their perilous condition. All these were more or less advanced in their drift towards the American continent. On board of one of them was found, among other merchandise, about 12,000 pounds of beeswax. This circumstance affords the clue whereby the nationality of another junk wrecked long ago upon the coast, near the mouth of the Columbia river, can be inferentially established. A tradition of this existed when the first traders settled there in 1810; and some of the crew were said to have reached the shore alive. This tradition, however, derived direct corroboration from the fact that quantities of beeswax were constantly found in the sands at Clatsap, on the southern shore of the estuary—the indicated point of shipwreck. As late as 1855, indeed after violent storms, cakes of wax retaining their original form and quite uncorroded by time, were still occasionally discovered—the sole difference observable between it and the recent substance being that it was of a finer quality, harder, and partially bleached by exposure.

Withal, the race has greatly diminished in numbers since their contact with Europeans. One tribe, the Chinooks of the lower Columbia river—numerous when first I knew them —has almost entirely vanished; and along the northern coast a constant diminution is perceptible, more especially among those who have immediate intercourse with the whites. For this, divers obvious causes may be assigned. The occasional devastation by epidemics, such as small-pox, is one: of this last mentioned disease however, the spread has been much

diminished of late by vaccination. A second fertile cause has been doubtless the supply of intoxicating liquors—deleterious if not positively poisonous compounds—by unscrupulous men of the lowest and the laziest class. The laws established for the prevention of this offence, both within the Province and in the adjacent Territory of the United States, are stringent, and every effort is made to enforce them—nevertheless constant evasions occur; and it has been seriously mooted whether, if it be found impracticable to suppress the nefarious traffic entirely, it might not be prudent to legalise it under due restrictions. A third and last cause may be only passingly adverted to: the physical contamination which a degraded and licentious intercourse carries with it, against which no laws can provide. Yet, even among some of the interior races, and while still their communication with the whites was very limited, a mysterious decay was apparent, referable to none of the causes mentioned. Pulmonary affections were the form in which the decay of the vital power was manifested in the children; and each successive generation showed a greater ratio of deaths, chiefly of confirmed phthisis. A great change in the ordinary habits of life might be suggested as the most obvious cause of this degeneration. The substitution, among many, of European clothing for the primitive dress of skins, alternated at times with unwonted exposure through uncertainty of supply, might well induce, in part the effect noted. But while noting the general effect that has resulted, it is bootless to speculate too narrowly as to the cause.—*Anderson.*



DICTIONARY OF THE CHINOOK JARGON.

Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast.

Part I. Chinook—English.

A.

Ah-ha, *adv.* Yes.

Ahn-kut-te, or Ahn-kot-tie. Formerly; before now. With the accent prolonged on the first syllable, a long time ago. Ex. Ahnkutte lakit sun, four days ago; Tenas ahnkutte, a little while since.

Al-ah. Expression of surprise. Ex. Alah mika chahko! ah, you've come!

Al-kie. Presently; in a little while; hold on; not so fast.

Al-ta. Now; at the present time.

A-mo-te. The strawberry.

An-ah, *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, displeasure or depreciation. Ex. Anah nawitka mika halo shem; ah, indeed you are without shame.

Ats, *n.* A sister younger than the speaker.

A-yah-whul, *v.* To lend; borrow.

B.

Be-be. A word used toward children; a kiss; to kiss.

Bed, *n.* A bed.

Bit or Mit. A dime.

Bloom, *n.* A broom. Mamook bloom, to sweep.

Boat. A boat, as distinguished from a canoe.

Bos-ton, *n. adj.* An American. Boston illahie, the United States.

Bur-dash. An hermaphrodite.

C.

Cal-li-peen, *n.* A rifle.

Ca-nim, *n.* A canoe. Canim stick, the cedar, or wood from which canoes are usually made.

Ca-po. A coat.

Chah-ko: To come; to become. Ex. Kansih mika chaco? when did you come? Chahko kloshe, to get well.

Chack-chack. The bald eagle.

Chee. Lately; just now; new. Chee nika ko, I have just arrived. Hyas chee, entirely new.

Chet-lo or Jet-lo, *n.* An oyster.
Chet-woot. A black bear.
Chick-a-min, *n. adj.* Iron; metal; metallic. T'kope chikamin, silver; Phil chikamin, gold or copper. Chikamin lope, wire; a chain.
Chik-Chik. A wagon or cart.
Chil-chil. Buttons.
Chitsh, *n.* A grandmother.
Chope, *n.* A grandfather.
Cho-tub, *n* A flea.
Chuck, *n.* Water; a river or stream. Salt chuck, the sea; Skookum chuck, a rapid; Solleks chuck, a rough sea; chuck chahko or kalipi, the tide rises or falls; saghilli and keekwillie chuck, high and low tide.
Chuk-kin. To kick.
Close. See Klose.
Cly, *v.* To cry.
Cole, *adj.* Cold. Cole illahie, winter; Icht cole, a year; Cole sick waum sick, the fever and ague.
Comb. A comb. Mamook comb, to comb; Mamook comb illahie, to harrow.
Coo-ley. To run. Cooley kiuatan, a race-horse; Yahka hyas kumtuks cooley, he can, *i. e.* knows how to run well.
Coôp-coop, *n.* Shell money. See Hykwa.
Co-sho, *n.* A hog; pork. Siwash cosho, a seal.
Cultus, *adj.* Worthless; good for nothing; without purpose. Ex. Cultus man, a worthless fellow; cultus potlatch, a present or free gift; cultus heehee, a jest; merely laughing; cultus nannitsh, to look around; cultus mitlite, to sit idle; cultus klatawa, to stroll. *Ques.* What do you want? *Ans.* Cultus *i. e.* nothing.

D.

De-late. Straight; direct. Ex. Klatawa delate, go straight; delate wauwau, tell the truth.
Di-aub. The devil.
Dly. Dry. Chahko dely, to become dry; mamook dely, to dry.
Doc-tin. A doctor.
Dol-la. A dollar; money. Chikamin dolla, silver; pil dolla, gold; dolla siaghost, spectacles.

E.

Eh-kah-nam, *n.* A tale or story.
Eh-ko-li, *n.* A whale.

Ee-na, *n.* A beaver. Eena stick (literally beaver wood), the willow.
Ee-na-poo or In-a-poo. A louse. Sopen inapoo, a flea.
Ek-keh. A brother-in-law.
E-la-han. Aid; assistance; alms. Mamook elann, to help.
E-lip. First; before; elip lolo chuck, in the first place carry water; elip kloshe, best; elip tillikum, the first people.
E-li-te. A slave.
E-salt'h. Indian corn or maize.

G.

Get-up. To get up: rise.
Glease. Grease. Hyiu glease, very fat; too-toosh glease, butter.

H.

Hah-lakl. Wide; open. Ex. Mamook hahlakl la pote, open the door.
Haht-haht, *n.* The mallard duck.
Hak-at-shum, *n.* A handkerchief.
Ha-lo. None; absent. *Q.* Halo salmon mika? have you no fish? *A.* Halo, none. *Q.* Kah mika papa? where is your father? *A.* Halo, he is out. Halo wind, breathless; dead. Halo glease, lean. Halo iktas, poor; destitute.
Haul, *v.* To haul or pull.
Hee-hee. *n.* Laughter; amusement. Cultus heehee, fun; mamook heehee, to amuse; heehee house, any place of amusement, as a tavern, bowling alley, &c.
Hoh-hoh, *n.*, *v.* To cough.
Hool-hool, *n.* A mouse. Hyas hoolhool, a rat.
House, *n.* A house. Mahkook house, a store.
Howh. Turn to; hurry.
How-kwutl. Inability. Ex. Howkwutl nika klatawa? how could I go?
Hul-lel, *v.*, *n.* To shake.
Hul-o-i-ma. Other; another; different. Ex. Huloima tillikum, a different tribe or people; hyas huloima, very different.
Humm, *n.*, *v.* A stink or smell; to stink. Humm opootsh, a skunk.
Hunl-kih. Curled or curly; knotted; crooked.
Huy-huy, *n.*, *v.* To barter or trade. Ex. Huyhuy la sille, change the saddle; huyhuy tumtum, to change one's mind.
Hwah. Surprise or admiration; also earnestness.
Hy-ak. Swift, fast, quickly, hurry, make haste.

Hyas. Large, great, very. Hyas tyhee, a great chief, hyas mahcook, a great price; dear; hyas ankutte, a long time ago; hyas closhe, very good.

Hy-iu. Much, many, plenty, enough. Hyiu tillicum, a crowd; many people; hyiu muckamuck, plenty to eat; tenas hyiu, some; few; wake hyiu, not many or not much.

Hy-kwa. The shell money of the Pacific coast.

I.

Ik-kik. A fish-hook.

Ik-poo-ie. To shut. Ikpooie la pote, shut the door; mamook ikpooie, to surround; ikpooie kwillan, deaf.

Ikt. One, once. Ikt man, a man; ikt nika klatawa copa yahka house, I have been once to his house.

Ik-tah. What. Iktah okook, what is that? iktah mika tikegh? what do you want? iktah, well, what now?

Ik-tahs. Goods, merchandise. Hyiu iktahs, a great many goods or merchandise.

Il-la-hie, *n.* The ground; the earth; dirt. Tipso illahie, prairie; saghallie illahie, mountains or high land; heaven. Hyiu illahie kopa, dirty (literally much dirt upon.)

In-a-poo. A louse. Sopen inapoo, a flea.

In-a-ti. Across; opposite to; on the other side of. Inati chuck, on the other side of the river; klatawa inati, to cross over.

Ip-soot. To hide one's self, or anything; to keep secret. Ipsoot klatawa, to steal off; ipsoot wau-wau, to whisper.

Is-ick, *n.* A paddle. Mamook isick, to paddle.

Is-ick stick, *n.* The ash. Literally paddle wood.

Is-kum, *v* To take; take hold of; hold get. Iskum okook lope, hold on to that rope; mika na iskum? did you get it?

It-lan, *n.* A fathom.

It-lo-kum, *n.* The game of "hand." Mamook itlokum, to gamble.

Itl-wil-lie, *n.* The flesh; meat of any animal. Konaway nika itwillie sick, all my flesh is sore.

Its-wooat. A black bear. Itswoot paseesie, thick dark cloth or blankets.

K.

Kah. Where, whither, whence Kah mika mitlite? where do you live? konaway kah, everywhere; hahkah, here and there.

Kah-kah. A crow.

Kah-kwa, *adv.* Like; similar to; equal with. Ex. Kahkwa nika tumtum, so I think; kahkwa hyas nika, as large as I; kahkwa spose, as if; kloshe kahkwa, that is right; good so.

Kah-na-way, *n.* Acorns. Kahnaway stick, the oak.

Kahp-ho. Brother, sister or cousin.

Kah-ta. How; why. Kahta mika mamook okook? why do you do that? kahta mika chahko? how did you come? kahta mika? what is the matter with you? pe kahta? and why so?

Kal-ak-a-lah-ma, *n.* A goose.

Kal-a-kwah-tie, *n.* The inner bark of the cedar; the petticoat or skirt formerly worn by women and often made of strands of bark. Kalakwahtie stick, the cedar tree.

Ka-li-tan, *n.* An arrow; shot; a bullet. Kalitan le sac, a quiver; a shot pouch.

Kal-lak-a-la. A bird.

Ka-mas. A bulbous root used for food.

Kam-ooks, *n.* A dog. Kahkwa kamooks, like a dog; beastly.

Ka-mo-suk, *n.* Beads. Tyee kamosuk (chief beads) the large blue glass beads.

Kap-swal-la. To steal. Kapswalla klatawa, to steal away; kapswalla mamook, to do secretly.

Kat-suk. The middle or centre of anything.

Cau-py. Coffee.

Ka-wak, *v.* To fly.

Kaw-ka-wak. Yellow or pale green.

Kee-kwil-lie. Low; below; under; beneath; down. Mamook keekwillie, to lower. Mitlite keekwillie, to set down; put under.

Keep-wot. A needle; the sting of an insect; a thorn. Shoes keepwot, an awl.

Keh-loke, *n.* A swan.

Keh-see. An apron.

Keh-wa. Because.

Kel-a-pie, *v.* To turn; return; overturn; upset. Kelapi canim, to upset a canoe; hyak kelapi, come back quickly; kelapi kopa house, go back to the house; mamook kelapi, to bring, send or carry back; kelapi tumtum, to change one's mind.

Kes-chi. Notwithstanding, although.

Ket-lin. A kettle, can, basin, &c.

Kil-it-sut, *n.* Flint, a bottle, glass.

Kimta. Behind, after, afterwards, last, since. Klatawa kimtah, go behind; nika elip pe yahka kimtah, I first and he afterwards; okook kimtah, the one behind; kimtah nika nannitsh mika, since I saw you.

King George. English. King George man, an Englishman.

Ki-nootl. Tobacco.

Kish-kish, *v.* To drive, as cattle or horses.

Kiu-a-tan, *n.* A horse. Stone kiutan, a stallion.

Ki-wa. Crooked.

Ki-yah. *n.* Entrails.

Klah, *adj.* Free or clear from; in sight. Ex. Chee yahka klah, now he is in sight. Klatawa klah, to escape. Chahko klah, (of seed) to come up; (of the woods) to open out; (of the weather) to clear up; mamook klah, to uncover.

Klah-hanie. Out of doors, out, without. Ex. Mamook klag-hanie okook, put that out; klatawa klaghanie, to go out.

Kla-how-ya. How do you do? good bye. Ex. Klahowya sikhs, good-bye, friend.

Kla-how-yum. Poor, miserable, wretched, compassion. Hyas klahowyum nika, I am very poor; mamook klahowyum, to take pity on; give alms; be generous.

Klah-wa, *adv.* Slow, slowly. Klatawa klahwa, go slowly.

Klak *adv.* Off. Ex. Mamook klak stone kiutan, to castrate a horse; mamook klak l'assiette, take off the plates; klak kopa wayhut, get out of the road.

Klaks-ta. Who. Klaksta mamook okook? who made or did that? halo klaksta, no one.

Klak-wun or Kleh-kwan. To wipe or lick. Klakwun l'assiette, to wipe a plate.

Klale or T'kale. Black or dark blue or green.

Klap, *v.* To find. Ex. Mika na klap mika kiuatan? did you find your horse? klap tenas, to be with child.

Kla-pite, *n.* Thread, twine.

Klas-ka or Klus-ka. They, thine, them.

Klat-a-wa, *v.* To go. Klatawa teahwhit, to walk; go on foot. Klatawa kopa kiuatan, to ride. Klatawa kopa boat, to sail. Mamook klatawa, to send.

Kla-whap. A hole. Mamook klowhap, to dig a hole.

Klem-a-hun, *v.* To stab, to wound, to dart, to cast as a spear, to hook or gore as an ox. Nika klemahun samun, I spear salmon.

Klihl or Klilt, *adj.* Bitter.

Klik-a-muks, *n.* Blackberries or more properly dewberries.

Klik-wal-lie. Brass.

Klim-in-a-whit, *n. v.* A lie; to lie. Hyas kumtuks klimina-whit, he is a great liar.

Klim-min. Soft; fine in substance. Ex. Klimmin sapoleel, flour. Klimmin illahie, mud; marshy ground. Mamook klimmin, to soften as by dressing a skin.

Klip. Deep; sunken. Klip chuck, deep water. Klip sun, sunset.

Klis-kwiss. A mat.

Klogh-klogh. Oysters.

Klo-nass. Uncertainty; doubt; I don't know; may be so; who knows? Ex. Klonass nika klatawa, pherhaps I shall go. *Q.* Kah mika kahpho? where is your brother? *A.* Klonass, I don't know.

Klone. Three.

Klook. Crooked. Klook tealiwit, broken legged; lame.

Klootch-man. A woman; a female of any animal. Tenas klootchman, a girl. Klootchman kiutan, a mare.

Kloshe. Good; well; enough. Kloshe nannitsh, look out; take care. Hyas kloshe, very well.

Klose-spose. Shall or may I; let me. Ex. Klose-spose nika mamook pia okook? shall I cook that? (literally, [is it] good that I may cook that?)

Klugh. To tear. Mamook klugh illahie, to plough.

Kluk-ulh. Broad or wide, as of a plank.

Ko. To reach; arrive at. Chee klaska ko, they have just come. Kansih nesika ko kopa Nisqually? when shall we reach Nisqually?

Ko-ko. To knock. Koko stick, a woodpecker.

Kok-shut. To break; broken; to beat. Hyas kokshut, broken to pieces.

Kon-a-way. All; every. Klaska konaway klatawa, they have all gone. Konaway tilikum, everybody. Konaway kah, everywhere.

Koo-sah. The sky.

Ko-pa. To; in; at; with; towards; of; about; concerning; there or in that place. Ex. Kopa nika house, at my house. Lolo okook kopa mika, take that home with you. Cultus kopa nika, it is nothing to me.

Ko-pet. To stop; leave off; enough. Kopet wau-wau, stop talking. Kopet ikt, only one. Kopet okook, that's all. Wake siah kopet, nearly finished. Kopet tomalla, day after to-morrow.

Kow. To tie; to fasten. Kow mika kiuatan, tie your horse. Ikt kow, a bundle.

Kul-lagh. A fence; corral or enclosure. Kullagh stick, fence rails.

Kull. Hard in substance; difficult. Chahko kull to become hard. Mamook kull, to harden; to cause to become hard. Hyas cull spose mamook, it is very hard to do so. Kull stick, oak or any hard wood.

Kumtuks. To know; understand; be acquainted with; imagine; believe. Mamook kumtuks, to explain. Kopet kumtuks, to forget. Halo kumtuks, stupid; without understanding. Kumtuks kliminawhit, to be a liar. Nika kumtuks okook tyee, I know that chief. Nika kumtuks Klikatat wau-wau, I understand the Klikatat language.

Konaway moxt. Both; together. Konaway moxt kahkwa, both alike.

Kun-sih. How many; when; ever. Kunsih tilikum mitlite? how many people are there? kunsih mika klatawa? when do you go? Wake kunsih, never. Mamook, kunsih, to count.

Kush-is. Stockings.

Kwah-ne-sum. Always; forever.

Kwah-nice. A whale.

Kwahta. The quarter of a dollar.

Kwah-tin. See Yakwahtin.

Kweest. Nine.

Kwa-lal. To galop.

Kwal'h. An aunt.

Kwan-kwan. Glad.

Kwash. Fear; afraid; tame. Mamook kwash, to frighten; to tame.

Kwates. Sour.

Kweh-kweh. A mallard duck.

Kwek-wi-ens. A pin,

Kweo-kweo. A ring; a circle.

Kwetlh. Proud.

Kwin-num. Five.

Kwish. Refusing anything contemptuously.

Kwit-shad-ie. The hare or rabbit.

Kwo-lann. The ear. Halo kwolann or ikpooie kwolann, deaf.

Kwult'h. To hit; to wound with an arrow or gun.

Kwun-nun. A count, numbers. Ex. Mamook kwunnun, to count.

Kwutl. Literally fast; to push or squeeze. Hyas mamook kwutl, haul tight.

L.

La-bleed. A bridle.
La-boos. The mouth; the mouth of a river. Moxt laboos, the forks of a river.
La-boo-ti. A bottle.
La-cal-at. A carrot.
La-ca-set. A box, trunk or chest.
La-clo-a. A cross.
Lagh. To lean: to tip as a boat; to stoop; to bend over as a tree. Wake mika lagh kopa okook house, don't lean against that house.
La-gome. Pitch; glue. La gome stick, light-wood; the pitch-pine.
La-gwin. A saw.
La-hal. See Slahal.
Lahb. The arbutus.
La-hash. An axe or hatchet.
Lakit. Four; four times. Lakit tahtlelum, forty.
La-kles. Fat; oil.
La-lah. To cheat; fool; to practice jokes. Mamook lalah, to make fun.
La-lahm. An oar. Mamook lalahm, to row.
La-lang. The tongue; a language.
La-lim. A file.
La-messe. The ceremony of the mass.
La-mes-tin. Medicine.
Lam-mi-eh. An old woman.
La-mon-ti. A mountain.
La-peep. A tobacco-pipe. Lapeep kullakala, the pipe bird.
La-pehsh. A pole; the setting pole of a canoe or boat.
La-pel-lah. Roast. Mamook lapellah, to roast before the fire.
La-pelle. A shovel or spade.
La-pe-osh. A mattock; a hoe.
La-piege. A trap. Eena lapiege, a beaver trap.
La-plash. A board.
La-po-el. A frying pan. Mamook lapoel, to fry.
La-pome. An apple.
La-pool. A fowl; poultry. Siwash lapool, the grouse.
La-poo-shet. A fork.
La-pote. A door.
La-sanjel. A girth; a sash; a belt.
La-see. A saw.
La-sell. A saddle.
La-shal-loo. A plough.
La-shan-del. A candle.

La-shase. A chair.
La-shen. A chain.
Las-siet. A plate.
La-sway. Silk; silken.
La-tahb. A table.
La-tet. The head. Pil latet, red-headed.
La-tlah. A noise. Mamook latlah, to make a noise.
La-ween. Oats.
La-west. A waistcoat.
Lazy. Lazy.
Le-bah-do. A shingle.
Le-bal. A ball; bullet. Tennass lebal, shot.
Le-bis-kwie. Biscuit; crackers; hard bread.
Le-blau. A sorrel horse; chestnut colored.
Le-clem. Cream colored; a cream colored or light dun horse.
Le-cock. A cock; a fowl.
Le-doo. A finger.
Le-gley. A gray horse; gray.
Le-jaub. See Diaub.
Le-kleh. A key. Mamook le kleh, lock the door.
Le-klo. A nail; nails.
Le-koo. The neck.
Le-kye. A spot; spotted or speckled. Lekye salmon, the spotted or winter salmon.
Lo-lo-ba. A ribbon.
Le-loo. A wolf.
Le-mah. The hand; the arm. Kloshe lemah, the right hand. Potlatch lemah, shake hands.
Le-mah-to. A hammer.
Le-mel. A mule.
Le-mo-lo. Wild; untamed.
Le-mo-to. Sheep.
Le-pan. Bread; raised or light bread.
Le-pee. The feet.
Le-pish-e-mo. The saddle, blankets and housings of a horse.
Le-pet. A priest.
Le-pwau. Peas.
Le-sak. A bag; a pocket.
Le-sap. An egg; eggs.
Le-see-blo. Spurs.
Le-see-zo. Scissors.
Le-sook. Sugar.
Le-tah. The teeth.
Le-whet. A whip. Mamook lewhet, to whip.
Lice. Rice.
Lik-pu-hu. An elder sister.

Lip-lip. To boil. Mamook liplip, to make or cause to boil.
Lo-lo. To carry; to load. Lolo kopa chikchick, to carry in a cart. Mamook lolo kopa canim, to load into a canoe.
Lo-wul-lo. Round; whole; the entire of any thing. Lowullo sapeleel, whole wheat. Mamook lowullo, to roll up.
Lope. A rope. Tenas lope, a cord Skin lope, a rawhide.
Lum. Rum, or any spirits.
Luk-ut-chee. Clams.

M.

Mah-kook. To buy or sell. Kah mika mahkook okook calipeen? where did you buy that rifle? Hyas mahkook, dear. Tenas mahkook, cheap.
Mah-kook-house. A trading house or store.
Mah-lie. To forget.
Mash. To leave; to turn out; to throw away; to part with; remove. Ex. Mahsh chuck kopa boat, bail the boat out. Mahsh okook salmon, throw away that fish. Mahsh mika capo, take off your coat. Yaka mahsh tum-tum kopa nika, he has given me his orders.
Mah-sie. Thank you.
Kaht-lin-nie. Off shore.
Maht-wil-lie. In shore; shoreward; keep in.
Ma-lah. Tinware; crockery; earthenware.
Mal-i-eh. To marry.
Ma-ma. A mother.
Mam-ook. To make; to do; to work. Ex. Mamook tesick, to paddle; mamook illahee, to dig.
Man. A man; the male of any animal. Ex. Man moolock, a buck elk. Tenas man, a young man or boy.
Mel-a-kwa. A mosquito.
Mel-ass. Molasses.
Mem-a-loost. To die; dead. Mamook memaloost, to kill.
Me-sah-chie. Bad; wicked.
Me-si-ka. You; your; yours.
Mika. Thou; thy; thine.
Mi-mie. Down stream.
Mist-chi-mas. A slave.
Mit-ass. Leggings.
Mit-lite. To sit; sit down; stay at; reside; remain. Ex. Mitlite nika hyiu salmon kopa, sit down I have plenty of salmon. Mitlite keekwillie, to put down.
Mit-whit. To stand; stand up; mitwhit stick, a standing tree; a mast.
Mokst. Twice.
Moo-la. A mill. Stick moola, a saw-mill.

Moo-lock. An elk.
Moon. The moon. Ikt moon, a month. Sick moon, the wane or old moon.
Moos-moos. Buffalo; horned cattle.
Moo-sum. To sleep; sleep. Nika hyas moosum, I slept very sound.
Mow-itsh. A deer; venison.
Muck-a-muck. To eat; to bite; food. Muckamuck chuck, to drink water.
Musket. A gun or musket. Stick musket, a bow.

N.

Na. The interrogative particle. Ex. Mika na klatawa okook sun? do you go to-day? Interrogation is, however, often conveyed by intonation only.
Nah. Look here! I say! Nah sikhs! halloo, friend!
Nan-itsh. To see; look; look for; seek. Nanitsh yahka, look there. Klose nanitish, look out; take care. Cultus nanitsh, to look round idly or from curiosity only. Mamook nanitsh, to show.
Nau-its. The sea beach.
Na-wit-ka. Yes; certainly; yes indeed; to be sure. Nawitka wake nika kumtuks, indeed I don't know. Wake mika nanitsh? did you not see [it]? Nawitka, I did not.
Nem. A name. Mamook nem, to name or call by name.
Ne-nam-ooks. The land otter.
Ne-si-ka. We; us; our.
Ne-whah. Hither; come, or bring it hither. Ex. Newhah nika nanitsh, here, let me see it.
Ni-ka. I; me; my; mine.
Nose. The nose; also, a promontory. Boat nose, the bow of a boat.

O.

O-koke. This; that; it. Iktah okook? what is that? Okook sun, to-day. Okook klaksta, he who. Okook klaska, they (being present).
O-la-pits-ki. Fire.
O-le-man. Old man; old worn out. Hyas oleman kiutan, a very old horse.
Ol-hy-iu. A seal.
O-lil-lie. Berries. Shot olillie, huckleberries. Siahpult olillie, raspberries. Salmon olillie, salmon berries.
O-lo. Hungry. Olo chuck, thirsty; olo moosum, sleepy.
O-luk. A snake.
Oos-kan. A cup; a bowl.
O-pe-kwan. A basket; tin kettle.

O-pitl-kegh. A bow.
O-pit-sah. A knife. Opitsah yahka sikhs, (the knife's friend,) a fork. This word is also used to donate a sweetheart.
O-poots. The posterior; the tail of an animal. Boat opoots, the rudder. Opoots-sill, a breech clout.
Ote-lagh The sun.
Ow. A brother younger than the speaker.

P.

Pahtl. Full. Pahtl lum or phat-lum, drunk. Pahtl chuck, wet.
Pent. Paint. Mamook paint, to paint.
Papa. A father.
Pa-see-sie. A blanket; woollen cloth.
Pa-si-ooks A Frenchman.
Pchih or Pit-chih. Thin in dimensions
Pe-chugh. Green.
Pee. Then; besides; and; or; but. Pee weght, and also; besides which. Pee nika wauwau wake, but I say, no.
Peh-pah. Paper; a letter; any writing. Mamook pehpah, to write.
Pel-ton. A fool; foolish; crazy. Kahkwa pelton, like a fool. Hyas pelton mika, you are very silly.
Pe-shak. Bad.
Pe-what-tie. Thin, like paper.
Pi-ah. Fire; ripe; cooked. Mamook piah, to cook; to burn. Piah ship, a steamer. Piah olillie, ripe berries. Piah sapolill, baked bread. Piah sick, the venereal disease. Saghillie piah, lightning.
Pil. Red; of a reddish color. Pil illahie, red clay or vermillion. Pil dolla, gold. Pil chikamin, copper. Pil kiutan, a bay or chestnut horse.
Pil-pil. Blood. Mahsh pilpil, to bleed.
Pish. Fish.
Pit-lilh. Thick in consistence, as molasses.
Piu-piu. To stink; a skunk.
Poh. To blow. Mamook poh, to blow out or extinguish, as a candle.
Po-lak-lie. Night; darkness; dark. Tenas polaklie, evening. Hyas polaklie, late at night; very dark. Sit-kum polaklie, midnight.
Po-lal-lie. Gunpowder; dust; sand. Polallie illahie, sandy ground.
Poo. The sound of a gun. Mamook poo, to shoot. Moxt poo, a double-barrelled gun. Tohum poo, a six-shooter.
Poo-lie. Rotten.

Pot-latch. A gift; to give. Cultus potlatch, a present or free gift.
Pow-itsh. A crab apple.
Puk-puk. A blow with the fist; a fist-fight. Mamook puk-puk, to box; to fight with the fists. Pukpuk solleks, to fight in anger.
Puss-puss. A cat. Hyas pusspuss, a panther or cougar.

S.

Sagh-a-lie. Up; above; high. Saghalie Tyee (literally the chief above) God.
Sail. A sail; any cotton or linen goods. Mamook sail, to make sail. Mamook keekwillie sail, to take in sail. Tzum sail, printed cloth or calico.
Sa-kol-eks. Leggings; trowsers; pantaloons. Keekwillie sakoleks, drawers.
Sal-lal. The sallal berry.
Salmon. The salmon. Tyee salmon, *i. e.* chief salmon, the spring salmon.
Salt. Salt or a salt taste. Salt chuck, the sea.
San-de-lie. Ash colored; a roan horse; roan colored.
Sap-o-lill. Wheat; flour or meal. Piah sapolill, baked bread. Lolo sapolill, whole wheat.
Se-ah-host. The face; the eyes. Halo seahhost, blind. Icht seahhost, one-eyed. Lakit seahhost (four eyes) spectacles.
Se-ah-po. A hat or cap. Seahpo olillie, the raspberry.
Shame or shem. Shame. Halo shem mika? arn't you ashamed of yourself?
Shan-tie. To sing.
She-lok-um. A looking-glass; glass.
Ship. Ship or vessel. Stick ship, a sailing vessel. Piah ship, a steamer. Ship man, a sailor.
Shoes. Shoes. Stick shoes, boots and shoes made of leather.
Shot. Shot; lead. Shot ollillie, huckleberries.
Shu-gah. Sugar.
Sugh. A rattle. Sugh opoots, a rattlesnake.
Shut. A shirt.
Shwah-kuk. A frog.
Si-ah. Far; far off. Comparative distance is expressed by intonation or repetition; as siah-siah, very far. Wake siah, near, not far.
Si-am. The grizzly bear.
Sick. Sick. Cole sick, the ague. Sick tumtum, grieved; sorry; jealous; unhappy.

Sikhs. A friend.
Sin-a-moxt. Seven.
Si-pah. Straight, like a ramrod.
Sis-ki-you. A bob-tailed horse.
Sit-kum. A half; a part. Sitkum dolla, half a dollar. Sitkum sun, noon. Tenas sitkum, a quarter or small part.
Sit-lay. Stirrups.
Sit-shum. To swim.
Si-wash, An Indian.
Skin. Skin. Skin shoes, moccasins. Stick skin, the bark of a tree.
Skoo-kum. Strong; strength; a ghost; an evil spirit or demon. Skookum tumtum, brave. Skookum chuck, a rapid.
Skwak-wal. A lamprey eel.
Skwis-kwis. A squirrel.
Sla-hal. A game played with ten small disks, one of which is marked.
Smoke. Smoke; clouds; fog; steam.
Snass. Rain. Cole snass, snow.
Snow. Snow.
Soap. Soap.
So-le-mie. The cranberry.
Sol-leks. Anger; angry. Mamook solleks, to fight. Tikegh solleks, to be hostile. Kumtuks solleks, to be passionate.
So-pe-na. To jump; to leap.
Spo-oh. Fadded; any light color, as pale blue, drab, &c. Chahko spooh, to fade.
Spoon. A spoon.
Spose. Suppose; if; supposing; provideded that; in order that. Spose mika nanitsh nika canim, if you see my canoe. Spose nika klatawa kopa Victoria, if or when I go to Victoria. Kahkwa spose, as if.
Stick. A stick; a tree; wood; wooden. Stick skin, bark. Ship stick, a mast. Mitwhit stick, a standing tree. Icht stick, a yard measure. Stick shoes, leateer shoes or boots. Isick stick, the ash.
Stock-en. Stockings or socks.
Stoh. Loose. Mamook stoh, to untie; unloose.
Stone. A rock or stone; bone; horn; the testicles. Stone kiuatan, a stallion. Mahsh stone, to castrate.
Stote-kin. Eight.
Stutchun. The sturgeon.
Suk-wal-al. A gun or musket.

Sun. The sun; a day. Tenas sun, early. Sitkum sun, noon. Klip sun, sunset.

Sunday. Sunday. Icht Sunday, a week. Hyas Sunday, a holiday. Ex. Icht, mokst, klone sun kopet Sunday, one, two or three days after Sunday.

T.

Tagh-um. Six.

Tahl-kie. Yesterday. Icht tahlkie, day before yesterday.

Tah-nim. To measure.

Taht-le-lum. Ten. Moxt, klone, &c., tahtlelum, signifying twenty, thirty, &c. Tahtlelum pe icht, eleven, twelve.

Tal-a-pus. The coyote or prairie wolf; a sort of deity or supernatural being, prominent in Indian mythology; a sneak.

Ta-mah-no-us. Magic; luck; fortune; anything supernatural.

Ta-mo-litsh. A tub; barrel; bucket. Icht tamotitsh, a bushel measure.

Tanse. To dance.

Tea. Tea.

Te-ah-wit. The leg; the foot. Klatawa teahwit, to go on foot, to walk. Klook teahwit, lame.

Teh-teh. To trot, as a horse.

Tenas. Small; few; little; a child; the young of any animal. Mokst nika tenas, I have two children. Tenas hyiu, a few. Tenas sun, early.

Te-peh. Quills; the wings of a bird.

Tik-egh. To want; wish; love; like. Hyas tikegh, to long for. Ikta mika tikegh? what do you want?

Tik-tik. A watch.

Til-i-kum. People. Cultus tilikum, common or insignificant persons. Huloima tilikum, strangers. Nika tilikum, my relations.

Til-i-kum-ma-ma. A father.

Till. Tired; heavy; weight; a weight. Hyas till nika, I am very tired. Kansih till okook, how much does that weigh. Mamook till, to weigh.

Tin-tin. A bell; a musical instrument. Mamook tintin, to ring a bell.

T'kope. White; light colored.

Tl'kope. To cut; hew; chop.

Toh. Spit. Mamook toh, to spit.

Toke-tie. Pretty.

To-lo. To earn; to win at a game; to gain. Kansih dolla nika tolo spose mamook? how many dollars will I earn if I work?

To-mol-la. To-morrow. Ikt tommolla, the day after.

Tot. An uncle.

To-to. To shake; sift anything; winnow.

To-toosh. The breasts of a female; milk. Totoosh lakles, butter.

To-wagh. Bright; shinning; light.

Tsee. Sweet.

Tsee-pie. To miss a mark; to make a blunder. Tseepie wayhut, to take the wrong road.

Tshi-ke. Directly; soon.

Tshish. Cold.

Tsi-at-ko. A nocturnal demon, much feared by the Indians.

Tchik-tchik. A wagon; a cart; a wheel. Tchik-tchik wayhut, a wagon-road.

Tsil-tsil or Chil-chil. Buttons; the stars.

Tsish. Sharpen. Mamook tsish, to sharpen.

Tsole-pat. A shot-pouch.

Tso-lo. To wander in the dark; to lose one's way.

Tsugh. A crack or split. Mamook tsugh, to split. Chahko tsugh, to become split or cracked.

Tuk-a-mo-nuk. A hundred. It is, like ten, combined with the digits; as icht, mokst, klone tukamonuk, one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, &c.

Tuk-wil-la. The hazel nut; nuts in general.

Tum-tum. The heart; the will; opinion. Mahsh tumtum, to give orders. Mamook tumtum, to make up one's mind. Mamook kloshe tumtum, to make friends or peace. Sick tumtum, grief; jealousy. Mokst tumtum nika, I am undecided. *Q.* Kah nesika klatawa? where shall we go? Mika tumtum; wherever you please; as you will. Ikta mika tumtum? what do you think?

Tum-wa-ta. A waterfall, cascade or cataract.

Tup-shin. A needle. Mamook tupshin, to sew; to mend; to patch.

Tipso. Grass; leaves; fringe; feathers; fur. Tipso illahie, prairie. Dely tipso, hay.

Tyee. A chief. Saghalie tyee, the Deity. Tyee salmon, the spring salmon.

Tzum. Mixed colors; spots or stripes; a mark or figure; writing; paiut, painted. Tzum sill, printed calico. Tzum pehpah, writing. Mamook tzum, to write. Tzum illihie, blazed or surveyed land.

W.

Wagh. To pour; to spill; to vomit. Mamook wagh chuck, pour out some water.
Wake. No; not.
Wa-ki. To-morrow.
Wap-pa-to. A potato.
Wash. Wash. Mamook wash, to wash.
Waum. Warm. Hyas waum, hot. Waum illahie' summer. Mamook waum, to heat. Waum-sick-cole-sick, fever and ague.
Wau-wau. To talk; speak; call; ask; tell; answer; talk or conversation. Cultus wauwau, idle talk; stuff; nonsense. Hyas wauwau, to shout.
Way-hut. A road or trail. Chickchick wayhut, a wagon road.
Weght. Again; also; more. Pe nika weght, and I too. Potlatch weght, give me some more. Tenas weght, a little more yet.
Whim. To fell. Whim stick, a fallen tree. Mamook whim okook stick, fell that tree; also to throw in wrestling.
Win-a-pie. By-and-bye; presently; wait.
Wind. Wind. Halo wind, out of breath (dead.)

Y.

Yah-hul. A name.
Yah-ka. He; his; him; she; it, &c.
Yah-kis-ilth. Sharp, or cutting.
Yah-wa. There; thither; thence; beyond.
Yak-so. The hair of the head; hair generally.
Yak-wa. Here; hither; this side of; this way. Yakwa kopa okook house, this side of that house.
Ya-kwah-tin. The belly; the entrails.
Yi-em. To relate; to tell a story; to confess to a priest; a story or tale.
Youtl. Glad; pleased; proud; (of a horse) spirited. Hyas youtl yahka tumtum, his heart is very glad.
Youtl-kut. Long; length.
Yout-skut. Short (in dimension.)

Part II. English—Chinook.

A.

Above, sagh-a-lie.
Absolve, mam-ook stoh.
Acorns, kah-na-way.
Across, in-a-ti.
Admiration, hwah.
Afraid, kwass.
After, Afterwards, kim-ta.
Again, weght.
All, kon-a-way.
Alms, e-la-han or e-lann.
Also, weght.
Although, kegh-tchie.
Always, kwan-e-sum.
American, Boston.
Amusement, he-hee.
And, pee.
Anger, Angry, sol-leks.
Another, aallyma.
Ants, kuckwalla.
Apple, le pome.
Apron, keh-su or ki-su.
Arbutus uva ursi, lahb.
Arrive at, ko.
Arrow, ka-li-tan.
Ash, isick stick.
Assistance, e-la-han.
As if, kah-kwa spose.
At, ko-pa.
Aunt. kwal'h.
Awl, shoes keep-wot.
Axe, la-hash.

B.

Bad, mesahchie or peshack.
Bag, le sak.
Ball, le bal.
Bargain, mahkook; huyhuy.
Bark, stick skin.
Barley, la reh.
Barrel, tamolitsh.
Basin, ketling.
Basket, opekwan.
Beads, kamosuk.
Bear (black) chet-woot; itswoot (grizzly) siam.
Beat to, kokshut.
Beaver, ee-na.
Because, kehwa.
Become to, chahko.
Bed, bed.
Before, e-lip or el-ip.
Behind, kimta.
Bell, tintin.
Belly, yakwahtin.
Below, keekwillie.
Belt, la sanjel.
Berries, olillie; olallie.
Best, elip kloshe.
Between, patsuck.
Beyond, yahwa.
Bird, kulakula.
Biscuit, lebiskwee.
Bit or Dime, bit.
Bitter, klihl.
Black, klale.
Blackberries, klikamuks.
Blanket, paseesie.
Blind, halo seahhost.
Blood, pilpil.
Blow out, mamook poh.
Blue (light) spooh.
—— (dark) klale.
Blunder to, tsee-pie.
Board, la plash.
Boat, boat.
Bob-tailed; a bob-tailed horse, siskiyou.
Boil to, liplip.
Bone, stone.
Borrow to, ayahwhul.
Bosom (female), totoosh.
Both, kunamoxt.
Bottle, labooti.
Bow, opitlkegh
Bowl, ooskan.
Box, lacasett.

Bracelet, klikwallie.
Brass, klikwallie.
Brave, skookum tumtum.
Bread, piah sapolill or le pan.
Break to, kokshut.
Breasts, totoosh.
Breech clout, opoots sill.
Bridle, la bleed.
Bright, towagh.
Bring hither, mamoook chahko.
Broad, klukulh.
Broken, klook.
Broom, bloom.
Brother, kahpho, if elder than the speaker; ow, if younger. Male cousins the same.
Brother-in-law, ek-keh.
Bucket, tamolitsh.
Buffalo, moosmoos.
Bullet, le bal; kalitan.
Bundle, kow.
But, pee,
Butter, totoosh lakles.
Buttons, tsil tsil.
Buy to, mahkook.
By-and-by, winapie.

C.

Candle, la shandel.
Calf, tenas moosmoos.
Calico, tzum sail.
Canoe, canim.
Carrot, la calat.
Carry to, lolo.
Cart, tsik tsik; chickchick.
Cascade, tumwater.
Castrate to, mahsh stone.
Cat, pusspuss.
Cataract, tumwater.
Cattle, moosmoos,
Cedar, la plash stick.
Certainly, nawitka.
Chain, la shen; chikamin lope.
Chair, la shase.
Change, to, huyhuy.
Christmas day, hyas Sunday.
Cheat to, la lah.
Chicken, la pool.
Chief, ty-ee.
Child, tenas.
Clams, ona; lukutchee; lakwitchee.
Clams, large kind, smetocks.
Clear up to, chahko klah.
Cloth, (cotton) sail.
Clouds, smoke.
Coal, coal.
Coat, capo.
Coffee, kaupy.
Cold, cole; tshis.
Colors, mixed, tzum.
Comb, comb.
Comb to, mamook comb.
Come to, chahko.
Conceal to, mamook ipsoot.
Confess to, yiem.
Conjuring, tamahnous.
Cook to, mamook piah.
Copper, pil chikamin.
Cord, tenas lope.
Corn, esalth or yesalth.
Corral, kullagh.
Cotton goods, sail.
Cougar, hyas pusspuss.
Cough, hohhoh.
Count to, mamook kwunnun.
Cousin, see brother and sister
Cow, moosmoos.
Coyote, talapus.
Crab apple, powitsh.
Cranberry, solemie.
Crazy, pel-ton.
Cream-colored, le clem.
Crockery, piah lah.
Crooked, kiwa.
Cross, la cloa.
Crow, kahkah.
Cry to, cly.

Cup, ooskan.
Curly, hunlkih.
Cut to, tl'kope.

D.

Dance to, tanse.
Dark, darkness, polaklie.
Day, sun.
Dead, memaloost.
Deaf, ikpooie kwillan.
Dear, hyas mahkook.
Deep, klip.
Deer, mowitsh.
Demon, skookum.
Devil, diaub; yaub; lejaub.
Different, huloima.
Difficult, kull.
Dig to, mamook illahie.
Dime, bit or mit.
Directly, tshike.
Dirty, paht illahie.
Displeasure, anah.
Do to, mamook
Doctor, doctin.
Dog, kamooks.
Dollar, dolla or tahla.
Door, la po'te.
Doubtful, klonas.
Down stream, mi-mie.
Drawers, keekwillie sakoleks.
Drink to, muckamuck chuck.
Drive to, kish kish.
Drunk, pahtlum.
Dry, dely.
Duck, (mallard) kweh kweh and hahl-hahl.
Dust, polallie.

E.

Eagle, chack chack.
Ear, kwolann.
Early, tenas sun.
Earn to, tolo.
Earth, illahie.
East, sun chahko.
Eat to, muckamuck.
Egg, le sap; le zep.
Eight, stotekin.
Elk, moolock.
Enclosure, kullagh.
English, } King George.
Englishman, }
Enough, hiyu, kopet.
Entrails, kiyagh.
Evening, tenas polaklie.
Every, konaway.
Exchange, huyhuy.
Extinguish, mamook poh.
Eyes, seahhost.

F.

Face, seahhost.
Faded, spooh.
Falsehood, kliminawhit.
Far, siah.
Fast (quick), hyak.
Fast (tight), kwutl.
Fasten to, kow.
Fat, glease.
Father, papa.
Fathom, itlan.
Fear, kwass.
Feathers, tipso.
Fell to, (as a tree), mamook whim.
Fence, kullagh.
Fetch to, mamook chahko.
Fever, waum sick.
Few, teanas.
Field, klackan.
Fight to, mamook solleks.
Fight, with fists, mamook pukpuk.
Figured (as calico), tzum.
File, la leem.
Fill to, mamook pahtl.
Find to, klap.
Fingers, le doo.
Finish, kopet.
Fire, piah; olapitski.

First, e-lip or el-ip.
Fish, pish.
Fish-hook, ikkik.
Five, kwinnum.
Flea, sopen enapoo, chotub.
Flesh, itlwillie.
Flint, kilitsut.
Flour, sapolill.
Fly to, kawak.
Fog, smoke.
Food, muckamuck.
Fool, pelton.
Foolish, pelton.
Foot, le pee.
Forever, kwahnesum.
Forget to, mahlie.
Fork, la pooshet.
Formerly, ahnkutte; ahnkottie.
Four, lakit or lokit.
Fowl, la pool.
French, Frenchman, pasiooks.
Friend, sikhs or shikhs.
Frog, shwahkuk.
Fry to, mamook lapoel.
Frying-pan, lapoel.
Full, pahtl.
Fundament, opoots.

G.

Gallop to, kwalal kwalal.
Gamble, mamook itlokum.
Gather to, hokumelh.
Get to, iskum.
Get out, mahsh.
Get up, get up or ketop.
Ghost, skookum.
Gift, cultus potlatch.
Girl, tenas klootchman.
Give to, potlatch.
Glad, kwann.
Go to, klatawa.
God, saghalie tyee.
Gold, pil chikamin.
Good, kloshe.
Good-bye, klahowya.
Goods, iktah.
Goose, whuywhuy, kulakula-ma
Grandfather, chope.
Grandmother, chitsh.
Grass, tupso.
Grease, lakles; glease.
Green, pechugh.
Grey, a grey horse, le gley.
Grieved, sick tumtum,
Grizzly bear, siam.
Ground, illahie.
Grouse, siwash la pool,
Gun, musket, sukwalal.
Gunpowder, poh-lallie.

H.

Hair, yakso.
Half, sitkum.
Hammer, lemahto.
Hand, le mah.
Hand, (game of), itlokum.
Handkerchief, hakatshum.
Hard, kull.
Hare, kwitshadie.
Harrow to, mamook comb illahie.
Hat, seahpo; seahpult.
Haul, haul.
Hawk, shak-shak.
Hay, dely tupso.
He, his, yahka.
Head, la tet.
Heart, tum-tum.
Heaven, saghilie illahie.
Heavy, till.
Help to, mamook elann.
Hen, la pool.
Here, yakwa.
Hermaphrodite, burdash.
Hide to, ipsoot.
High, saghalie.
Hit to, kwul'h.
Hoe, la peosh.
Hog, cosho.
Hole, klawhap.
Holiday, Sunday.
Horn, stone.

Horse, kiuatan.
Horse shoes, chikamin shoes.
House, house.
How, kahta.
How are you, klahowya.
How many, kunsih; kunjuk.
Hundred, tukamonuk.
Hungry, olo.
Huckleberries, shot olillie.
Hurry, howh; hyak.

I

I, nika.
If, spose.
In, kopa.
Inability, howkwutl.
Indeed, whaah.
Indian, Siwash.
In shore, mahtwallie.
Iron, chikamin.
Island, statejay.
It, Yahka.

J.

Jealous, sick tumtum.
Jump to, sopena.

K.

Kamass-root, lakamass.
Kettle, ketling.
Key, la kley.
Kick to, chukkin.
Kiss, to kiss, bebe.
Knife, opitsah.
Knock to, koko.
Knotty, hunl-kih.
Know to, kumtuks.

L.

Lame, klook teahwit.
Lamprey eel, skwakwal.
Land, illahee.
Language, la lang.
Large, hyas.
Lately, chee.
Laughter, heehee.
Lazy, lazy.
Lead, kalitan.
Leaf, tupso or tipso.
Leap to, sopena.
Lean to, lagh.
Leave to, mahsh.
Leave off, to, kopet.
Leg, teahwit.
Leggings, mitass.
Lend to, ayahwhul.
Lick to klakwun.
Lie to, kliminawhit.
Light, towagh.
Lightning, saghallie piah.
Like, kahkwa.
Like to, tikegh.
Little, tenas.
Long, youtlkut.
Long ago, ahnkutte or ahnkottie.
Look to, nanitsh.
Look here! nah.
Look out! kloshe nanitsh.
Looking-glass, shelokum.
Loose, stoh.
Lose the way, to, tsolo; tseepie wayhut.
Louse, enapoo or inapoo.
Love to, tikegh.

M.

Magic, tamahnous.
Make to, mamook.
Man, man.
Many, hyiu.
Mary to, malieh.
Mass (ceremony of), la messe.
Mast, ship stick.
Mat, kliskwiss.
Mattock, la peosh.
Measure to, tahnim.
Meat, itlwillie.
Medicine, la mestin.
Mend to, mamook tipshin.
Menstruate to, mahsh pilpil.

Metal, or Metallic, chikamin.
Middle the, katsuk or kotsusk.
Midnight, sitkum polaklie.
Milk, totoosh.
Mill, moola.
Mind the, tumtum.
Miss to, tseepie.
Mistake to, tseepie.
Moccasins, skin shoes.
Molasses, melass.
Money, chikamin.
Month, moon.
Moon, moon.
Mole, skad.
More, weght.
Morning, tenas sun.
Mosquito, melakwa.
Mother, mama; na-ah.
Mountain, lamonti.
Mouse, hoolhool.
Mouth. la boos.
Much, hyiu.
Mule, le mel.
Musical instrument, tintin.
Musket, musket.
Mussels, toluks.
My, Mine, nika.

N.

Nails, le cloo.
Name, nem; yahhul.
Near, wake siah.
Neck, le cou.
Needle, keepot.
Never, wake kunsik.
New, chee.
Night, polaklie.
Nine, kwaist or kweest.
No, Not, wake.
Noise, la tlah.
None, halo.
Nonsense, cultus wauwau.
Noon, sitkum sun.
North, stowbelow.
Nose, nose.
Nothing, cultus.
Nothwithstanding, keghtchie.
Now, alta.
Numerals—
1, ikt.
2, mokst.
3, klone.
4, lakit.
5, kwinnum.
6, taghum.
7, sinnamokst.
8, stotekin.
9, kwaist.
10, tahtlelum.
11, tahtlelum pe ikt.
20, mokst tahtlelum.
100, ikt tukamonuk.
Nuts, tukwilla.

O.

Oak, kull stick.
Oar, la lahm; la lum.
Oats, la wen.
Off, klak.
Off shore, mahtlinnie.
Oil, glease.
Old, oleman.
Old man, oleman.
Old woman, lam-mieh.
One, ikt.
One-eyed, ikt seahhost.
Onion, la onion.
Open, hahlakl.
Opinion, tumtum.
Opposite to, inati.
Or, pe.
Order to, mahsh tumtum.
Other, huloima.
Otter (land) memamooks.
Our, nesika.
Out doors, klagh-a-nie.
Owl, waugh waugh.
Ox, moosmoos.
Oyster, chetlo or jetlo; klogh-klogh.

P.

Paddle a, isick.
Paddle to, mamook isick.
Paint, pent.
Paint to, mamook pent.
Paper, pehpah.
Pantaloons, sakoleks.
Part, sitkum.
Panther, swaawa.
Peas, le pwau.
People; tilikum.
Perhaps, klonas.
Petticoat, kalakwahtie.
Piebald, le kye.
Pin, kwekwiens.
Pine, la gome stick.
Pipe, la peep.
Pistol, tenas musket.
Pitch, la gome.
Plank, la plash.
Plate, las siet.
Pleased, youtl.
Plough, le shalloo.
Plough to, klugh illahie.
Pole, la pehsh;
Poor, klahowyum; halo ikta.
Pork, cosho.
Porpoise, tuiceco.
Posteriors, opoots.
Potato, wappatoo.
Pour to, wagh.
Pot, ketling.
Powder, polallie.
Prairie wolf, talapus.
Presently, alkie; winapie.
Pretty, toketie.
Priest, le plet.
Proud, youtl; kwetl'h.
Provided that, spose.
Pull, haul.

Q.

Quarter, tenas sitkum.
Quarter (of a dollar) kwahta.
Quick, hyak.
Quills, tepeh.

R.

Rabbit, kwitshadie.
Racehorse, coolie kiuatan.
Rain, snass.
Raspberries, seahpult olillie.
Rat, hyas hoolhool.
Rattle, shugh.
Rattlesnake, shughopoots.
Razor-fish, ona.
Reach, ko.
Red, pil.
Relative to, yiem.
Remain, mitlite.
Remove, mahsh.
Return to, kel-i-pi.
Ribbon, le loba.
Ribs, etlinwill.
Rice, lice.
Rifle, calipeen.
Ring a, kweokweo.
Ripe, piah.
Ripe berries, piah olillie.
River, chuck.
Rooster, la pool.
Road, wayhut.
Roan colored, sandelie.
Roast, mamook la pellah.
Rock, stone.
Rope, lope.
Rotten, poolie.
Round, lolo.
Rudder, boat opoots.
Rum, lum.
Run, coolie.

S.

Sack, le sak.
Saddle, la sell.
Saddle housings, le pishemo.
Sail, sail.
Sailor, ship-man.
Salmon, salmon.
Salmon berries, salmon olillie.
Salt, salt.
Sand, polallie.

Sandwich Islander, Oibee.
Sash, la sanjel.
Saw, la gwin; la scie.
Say to, wauwau.
Scissors, la seezo.
Sea, salt chuck.
Seal, olhiyu; siwash cosho.
See to, nanitsh.
Sell to, mahkook.
Seven, sinamoxt.
Sew to, mamook tipship.
Shake to, toto; hullel.
Shame, shem.
Sharp, yahkisilt'h.
Sharpen to, mamook tsish.
She, Her, yahka.
Sheep, la mooto.
Shell money (the small size) coop-coop; (the large) hykwa.
Shingle, lebahdo.
Shining, towagh.
Ship, ship.
Shirt, shut.
Shoes, shoes.
Shoot to, mamook poh.
Short, yuteskut.
Shot pouch, kalitan le sac; tsolepat.
Shot, shot; tenas le bal.
Shout to, hyas wauwau.
Shovel, la pell.
Shut to, ikpooie.
Sick, sick.
Sift to, toto.
Sight in, klah.
Silk, la sway.
Silver, t'kope chickamin.
Similar, kahkwa.
Since, kimta.
Sing to, shantie.
Sister, kahpho, if older than the speaker; ats, if younger.
Sit to, mitlite.
Six, taghum.
Skin, skin.
Skunk, hum opoots; piupiu; skubeyou.
Sky, koosagh.
Slave, eletie; mistshimus.
Sleep, moosum.
Slowly, klahwa.
Small, tenas.
Smell a, humm.
Smoke, smoke.
Snake, oluk.
Snow, snow; cole snass.
Soap, soap.
Soft, klimmin.
Sorrel-colored, a sorrel horse, le blau.
Sorry, sick tumtum.
Sour, kwates.
South, stegwaah.
Spade, la pell.
Speak to, wauwau.
Spill to, wagh
Spirits, lum.
Split, tsugh.
Split to, mamook tsugh.
Spectacles, dolla seahhost, or lakit seahhost.
Spit to, mamook toh.
Split to become, chahko tsugh.
Spoon, spoon.
Spotted, le kye; tzum.
Spurs, le seeblo.
Squirrel, skwiskwis.
Stab to, klemahun.
Stand to, mitwhit.
Stars, tsiltsil.
Stay to, mitlite.
Steal to, kapsualla.
Steam, smoke.
Steamer, piah ship.
Stick a, stick.
Stink a, piupiu; humm.
Stirrup, sitlay.
Stockings, stocken; kushis.
Stone, stone.
Stop to, kopet.
Store, mahkook house.

Story, ehkahnam,
Straight, delate or delet; sipah.
Strawberries, amotee.
Strong, skookum.
Sturgeon, stutchin.
Stubborn, howlkult.
Sugar, le sook; shugah; shukwa.
Summer, waum illahie.
Sun, sun; otelagh.
Sunday, Sunday.
Sunset, klip sun.
Suppose, spose.
Surprise, hwah.
Swan, kahloke.
Sweep to, mamook bloom.
Sweet, tsee.
Swim, sitshum.

T.

Table, la tahb.
Tail, opoots.
Take to, iskum.
Take care! kloshe nanitsh!
Take off or out, mamook klak, mahsh.
Tale or story, yiem; ehkahnam.
Talk to, wauwau.
Tame, kwass.
Tea, tea.
Teach to, mamook kumtuks.
Tear to, klugh.
Teeth, le lah.
Tell to, wauwau.
Ten, tahtlelum.
Testicles, stone.
Thank you, mahsie.
That, okook.
That way, yahwa.
There, yahwa; kopah.
They, klaska.
Thick (as molasses), pitlilh.
Thin (as a board), p'chih; pewhatie.
Thing, iktah.
Think, pittuck.
This, okook.
This way, yukwa.
Thou, Thy, Thine, mika.
Thread, klapite.
Three, klone.
Throw away, mahsh.
Tide, see chuck.
Tie to, kow.
Tight, kwutl.
Tinware, malah.
Tip to, lagh.
Tired, till.
To, Towards, kopa.
Tobacco, kinootl; kinoos.
To-morrow, tomolla.
Tongue, la lang.
Tough, kull.
Trail, wayhut.
Trap, la piege.
Tree, stick.
Tree fallen, whim stick.
Trot to, tehteh.
Trout, tzum salmon.
Trowsers, sakoleks.
True, delate.
Trunk, daessett.
Truth, delate, wauwau.
Tub, tamolitsh.
Turnips, la moo-ow.
Twine, tenas lope; klapite.
Two, Twice, mokst.

U.

Uncle, tot.
Under, keekwillie.
Understand to, kumtuks.
Unhappy, sick tumtum.
Untamed, le molo.
Untie to, mamook stoh; mahsh kow.
Up, saghalie.
Upset to, kelipi.
Us, nesika.

V.

Venereal the, piah sick.
Venison, mowitsh.
Very, hyas.
Vessel, ship.
Vest, la west.
Vomit to, wagh.

W.

Wagon, tsik-tsik; chickchick.
Wait, winapie.
Wander to, tsolo.
Want to, tikegh.
Warm, waum.
Wash to, mamook wash.
Watch a, tiktik.
Water, chuck.
Waterfall, tumwater.
We, nesika.
Weigh to, mamook till.
Wet, pahtl chuck.
Week, ikt Sunday.
Well then, abba.
West, sun mitlite.
Whale, eh-ko-lie; kwah-nice; kwaddis.
What, iktah.
Wheat, sapolill.
Wheel, tsik-tsik; chikchik.
When, kansih; kunjuk.
Where, kah.
Whip, le whet.
White, t'kope.
Who, klaksta.
Whole, lolo.
Why, kahta.
Wicked, mesahcie.
Wide, klukulh.
Wild, le molo.
Will the, tumtum.
Willow, eenastick.
Win to, tolo.
Wind, wind.
Window, glass.
Winter, cole illahie.
Wipe to, klakwun.
Wire, chikamin lope.
Wish to, tikegh.
With, kopa.
Witchcraft, tamahnous.
Without, halo.
Wolf, leloo.
Woman, klootchman.
Woman, (old) lammieh.
Woman's gown, coat.
Wood, Wooden, stick.
Work to, mamook.
Worn out, oleman.
Worthless, cultus.
Wound to, klemahun.
Write to, mamook pehpah; mamook tzum.
Writing, tzum.

Y.

Yard, ikt stick.
Year, ikt cole.
Yellow, hawkawak.
Yes, nawitka; ah-ha; e-eh.
Yes indeed, nawitka.
Yesterday, tahlkie; tahl-kie sun.
You, Your, Yours, mesika.
Young, tenas.



THE LORD'S PRAYER IN JARGON.

Nesika papa klaksta mitlite kopa saghalie, kloshe kopa
Our father who stayeth in the above, good in

nesika tumtum mika nem; kloshe mika tyee kopa konaway
our hearts [be] thy name; good thou chief among all

tilikum; kloshe mika tumtum kopa illahie, kahkwa kopa
people; good thy will upon earth as in

saghalie. Patlatch konaway sun nesika muckamuck. Spose
the above. Give every day our food. If

nesika mamook masahchie, wake mika hyas soileks, pe spose
we do ill [be] not thou very angry, and if

klaksta masahchie kopa nesika, wake nesika solleks kopa
any one evil towards us, not we angry towards

klaska. Mahsh siah kopa nesika konaway masahchie.
them. Send away far from us all evil.

KLOSHE KAHKWA.

THE TERMS OF UNION OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HONORABLE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch, dated the 7th May, 1870, from the Governor of British Columbia, together with certain resolutions submitted by the Government of that colony to the Legislative Council thereof both hereunto annexed, on the subject of the proposed Union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada; and after several interviews between them and the Honorable Messrs. Trutch, Helmcken, and Carrall, the Delegates from British Columbia, and full discussion with them of the various questions connected with that important subject, the Committee now respectfully submit for your Excellency's approval the following Terms and Conditions, to form the basis of a Political Union between British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada:—

1. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the Union.

2. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion

shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the Union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ($27 77), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia, for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit, an annual subsidy of $35,000 and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said population of 60,000, both half yearly in advance, such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shewn by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census be taken in the year 1881.

4. The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia; the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services:—

A. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor;

B. Salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Courts and the County or District Courts;

C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs;

D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services;

E. Protection and encouragement of Fisheries;

F. Provision for the Militia;

G. Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria;

H. The Geological Survey;

I. The Penitentiary;

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act of 1867 appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the colony whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

7. It is agreed that the existing Customs Tariff and Excise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the railway from the Pacific Coast and the system of railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of British Columbia should sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise duties are, at the time of the Union of British Columbia with Canada, leviable on any goods, wares, or merchandizes in British Columbia, or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those goods, wares, or merchandizes may, from and after the Union, be imported into British Columbia from the Provinces now composing the Dominion, or from either of those provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise Duties leviable thereon in the Province of exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs or Excise Duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of importation. This arrangement to have no force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise Duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by three members, and by six members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only effect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this minute) be applicable to British Columbia, in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected, East of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific to connect the Seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and further, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the Union.

And the Government of British Columbia agreed to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such a manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said railway, a similar extent of Public Lands along the line of railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia, not to exceed twenty (20) miles on each side of said line, as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the Public Lands in the North-west Territories and the Province of Manitoba. Provided that the quantity of land which may be held under pre-emption right or by Crown Grant within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government, shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous Public Lands; and provided further, that until the commencement, within two years as aforesaid from the date of Union, of the construction of the said railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the Public Lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of Pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emptor on the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said railway, the Dominion Government agree to pay to British Columbia, from the date of the Union, the sum of $100,000 per annum, in half-yearly payments, in advance.

12. The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum not exceeding £100,000 sterling as may be required for the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the land reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government, shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

14. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, continue as existing at the time of the said Union until altered under the authority of the said Act, it being at the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent to the introduction of Responsible Government when desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to amend the existing Constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its members shall be elective.

The Union shall take effect according to the foregoing terms and conditions on such day as Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council may appoint (on addresses from the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia, and of the Houses of Parliament of Canada, in the terms of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867,) and British Columbia may in its addresses specify the Electoral Districts for which the first election of members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

H. J. Cambie, - - - District Engineer
John Robson, - - Paymaster and Purveyor
R. H. Young, T. R. Pearson, } - - - - Clerks

DEPUTY PURVEYORS.

William Ross,
Charles R. Macdonald,
A. E. McKay,
Walter Dewdney.
John Y. Creighton,
Andrew Fisher,
R. N. Burton.

ENGINEERS IN CHARGE.

C. E. Perry,
D. McMillan,
H. P. Bell,
C. H. Gamsby,
G. A. Keefer,
W. T. Jennings,
A. Brunnel,
J. Hunter.

TRANSITMEN.

D. R. Harriss,
W. Hammond,
J. H. E. Secretan,
J. H. Gray,
— Robinson.
H. S. Langton,
C. H. Hannington,
T. H. White,
G. Hargreaves,

LEVELLERS.

A. Wallace,
W. Pinder,
A. McLennan,
R. Hompray,
R. E. Cridge,
J. P. Howe,
— Simpson.

TOPOGRAPHERS.

E. McNicol.
H. D. Tiedemann,

G. R. Marwick, - - Storekeeper and Messenger

In British Columbia (the Western Division) the Engineering Department is presided over by Marcus Smith, C. E. and the Commissariat Department, by John Robson, who is also Paymaster.

The surveys were commenced in the summer of 1871, immediately after this Province entered the Dominion, and have been continued with more or less vigor ever since. In 1873 there were only three survey parties put in the field. In 1874 they were increased to five, and in 1875, to eight, with an aggregate of three hundred men of all grades. Last year there were the same number of parties and considerably over three hundred men employed. Last season's operations involved a gross expenditure in this Province of about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Engineering Department has recently been under the immediate supervision of J. H. Cambie, C. E., Marcus Smith acting as Engineer-in-Chief for Sandford Fleming, in his absence from Ottawa.

The programme for next season's survey operations has not yet been made known, but it is generally understood to embrace a complete location survey from Burrard Inlet to Tete Juan Cache, in the Rocky Mountains. To accomplish this would require a large force,—as large as that of last year. This done, the preliminary surveys will presumably be completed; and if the Dominion Government acts in good faith with the Province, actual railway construction, with a minimum annual expenditure thereon of two millions, may be expected to commence next year.

Synopsis of Mr. Sandford Fleming's Report on the Past Six Years' Work.

THE COAST—THE COUNTRY—THE CLIMATE.

Mr. Sandford Fleming's great report on the work done on the Pacific railway since the surveys were first begun in 1871 to the 30th December last, has been distributed. The following is a synopsis of the report:—

THE EXTENT OF THE SURVEYS.

The surveys stretch from the valley of the Ottawa west of the capital, to that portion of the Pacific coast lying between Alaska on the North and the Straits of Juan de Fuca on the South. Consequently, they embrace degrees of longitude, limited by ten degrees of latitude.

THEIR COST.

The expenditure on the surveys during the six years they have been carried on, has been as following:—

From 1871 to June, 1872	$ 489,428
June 1872, to June, 1873	561,818
" 1873, " 1874	310,224
" 1874, " 1875	474,529
" 1875, " 1876	791,123
" 1876, to Dec, 1876	509,493
Total expenditure	$3,136,615

THEIR CHARACTER.

The territory surveyed is divided by nature into three regions, viz., the woodland, the prairie, and the mountain regions. These divisions of territory, and the designations affixed to them are retained by the Department. Their general characteristics are strongly marked: First the woodland region, to the east, is densely wooded. Second, the mountain region to the west, is wooded and mountainous. The third, or prairie region, is a vast lowland country, interspersed with or bordering on, extensive prairies. Before the survey was entered upon, the central or prairie region had been traversed repeatedly by scientific explorers, and its character was generally understood; but much of the mountain and woodland regions was unvisited and unknown. To a great extent, both were held to be rugged and in some degree impenetrable.

Through these regions, surveys classified as follows have been run:—

1. Explorations.
2. Exploratory Surveys.
3. Revised Surveys.

4. Trial Locations.
5. Location Surveys.
6. Revised Locations.

The length of the various lines surveyed and routes explored amounts in the aggregate to close on 46,000 miles, of which no less than 11,500 miles have been laboriously measured yard by yard through mountain, prairie, and forest, with the spirit-level, chain, and transit.

THE SURVEYORS.

One thousand men have been employed on the surveys. Thirty-four lives have been lost in connection with the work. Much of the work has been carried on amidst the severities of winter, frequently in an exceedingly low temperature. The surveying parties were far removed from all habitations, and were supplied with but inadequate shelter and diet, although both were the best that circumstances would admit of. Notwithstanding every precaution, scurvey has occasionally attacked both officers and men; and, as the work has been often hazardous, some have met with serious accidents in the discharge of their duty. Many have returned with constitutions more or less impared by the vicissitudes of the life to which they have been exposed. Some idea of the suffering endured by the surveying parties may be gathered from a brief narrative of the exploration from Fort George to Edmonton *via* Smoky River Pass in 1875. The party engaged in this expedition travelled 900 miles on snow shoes. For twenty days in January the thermometer averaged 39 degrees below zero, the minimum being 53 degrees below. Many of their dogs perished; their trains became completely disabled, and they eat every morsel of their provisions three days before they reached the nearest Hudson Bay fort.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The report enters at length into the work done, taking up each year, and giving a concise narrative of the operations and results achived. In these details it is not necessary to enter here. The grand results, if they may be so-called, are as follows:—

Yellow Head Pass, commonly called Tete Jaune Cache, has been chosen as the "Continental divide," the spot where the Canada Pacific will scale the Rocky Mountains. From this Pass eastward to Fort William the route of the railway has been practically established, and the telegraph erected along the greater portion of the line. The Pembina branch is about three-fourths graded and made ready for tracklaying, and a large quantity of rails has been delivered. The length of this

branch is 83 miles. The rails have been laid inland from Fort William 26 miles. The telegraph is in operation 45 miles further, and buildings for the purposes of the railway are in course of erection at various points along the line between Lake Superior and Red River. The distance from Selkirk to Fort William is 410 miles. A contract for clearing the line for this distance and the erection of a telegraph is in force. The work of grading, bridging, and tracklaying for 226 miles of this distance is in progress. Westward from Selkirk to Yellow Head Pass, 1,046 miles, the line has been practically located, and 787 miles of telegraph constructed. This in brief is the practical, actual result of the labor and money expended during the past six years between Yellow Head Pass and Lake Superior.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECTION.

To the west of Yellow Head Pass, however, the selection of a route to the coast has not yet been made. This is where the work is at a standstill. Ten different routes have been projected from Yellow Head Pass to the sea, as follows:—

	Miles.
No. 1, terminating at Port Moody, Burrard Inlet	461
No. 2, terminating at Port Moody, Burrard Inlet	493
No. 3, terminating at How Sound	464
No. 4, terminating at Waddington Harbor, Bute Inlet	550
No. 5, terminating at Waddington Harbor, Bute Inlet	546
No. 6, terminating at North Bentinck Arm	480
No. 7, terminating at Kamsquat, Dean Inlet	488
No. 8, terminating at Kamsquat, Dean Inlet	506
No. 9, terminating at Triumph Bay, Gardner Inlet	550
No. 10, terminating at Port Essington	Uncertain

These are the routes projected from the Rocky Mountains to the coast. The selections turn largely upon the character of the harbours. Mr. Fleming submitted this question to the Admiralty, and reports have been obtained from a number of naval officers, including Vice-Admiral Cochrane, Rear-Admiral Richards, Vice-Admiral Farquhar, and Staff Commander Pender, acquainted with the navigation of the British Columbia and Pacific coast generally. The preponderance of the testimony of the naval officers is favorable to Burrard Inlet, an arm of the Strait of Georgia, as the best harbor and the easiest of approach from the ocean. Bridging from the Mainland to Vancouver Island is deemed impracticable at present. The report says on this point: "The surveys have however, clearly shown that the bridging from the main shore to Vancouver would be unprecedented in magnitude, and that its cost would be indeed enormous. When, in future years, British Columbia is thickly populated, and the coal and iron

mines of the islands on the coast form many centres of vast industries, an outlay of capital, now beyond the powers of finance, may be quite practicable. The exigencies of the future may render a continuous line of railway to the outer shore of Vancouver indispensible at whatever cost; but the difficulties which now demand consideration, undoubtedly seem too formidable to be overcome at the present time."

With respect to this difficult question the inferences to be drawn appear to point conclusively to a choice of two distinct courses—the selection of one of the two routes which first reach the Pacific waters at Burrard Inlet; or the postponement of a decision respecting the terminus until further examination be made on land and water to determine if a more eligible route can be obtained by the River Skeena.

THE COST OF THE WORK.

The cost of the whole undertaking Mr. Fleming does not attempt to estimate, but he gives a rough estimate of the cost of the section from Yellow Head Pass to the sea, or rather estimates of each of the ten projected routes. On route No. 6, that is, from the Pass to Bute Inlet, he has data sufficient to warrant what may be regarded as a fairly accurate estimate, but on the other nine routes the data obtained are insufficient to admit of estimates being made with any approach of accuracy. Taking the cost of the Inter-colonial railway as his standard, Mr. Fleming estimates the cost of the route No. 6 at $33,000,000. This includes the cost of ballasting, permanent way, rolling stock, stations, shops, snow sheds, and fences, indeed all the supplemental expense involved in the construction and completion of a line similarly equipped and equal in efficiency and permanency to the Inter-colonial. Mr. Fleming adds, however, that "it is an exceedingly difficult matter, even with data sufficient to deduce the actual quantities of work, to form an estimate of the cost, at all reliable, owing in part to the uncertainty of the price of labor. It is impossible to say what wages it may be necessary to pay. The price of labor on the Pacific coast has, of late years, been much higher than on the Atlantic coast; it is not possible to foretell what its range may be in future years. The value of labor enters so largely into the cost of a railway that any estimates of probable expense are conjectural, unless the price of that labor be established."

As has been said before, Mr. Fleming does not attempt to compute the cost of the road from the Yellow Head to the eastern terminus at Fort Williams, a distance of 1,456 miles. The section from the Yellow Head to the Red River, 1,046

miles, runs through what is described as the prairie region, but from the Red River to Fort Williams, 410 miles, the road will be more difficult of construction.

TRAFFIC (PROSPECTIVE.)

It is evident that the trade and traffic of the present population on the western end of the road will contribute but little towards sustaining the western section of the railway. It is the more necessary, therefore, to consider where industries may be developed and traffic created. The best lands in British Columbia appear to extend between the Rocky and Cascade Mountains, and mainly exist between the 49th and 51st parallels of latitude. But they are limited in extent, and when fully developed for purposes of agriculture and stock raising, can only have a sparsely settled pastoral and farming population.

The data collected establish the existence of great mineral wealth in British Columbia, and the opinion is expressed by the geological officers of the Government that the resources of that Province will rather surpass than fall short of the estimates given.

The important question of traffic, especially "through traffic," calls for judgment in the selection of a terminus. It is most desirable that the railway should terminate on the coast at a harbor which from its general excellencies and geographical position, would best calculate to accomodate the shipping of the Pacific and attract commerce from distant countries. This question has an important bearing on the choice of route. On the one hand, a favorable line, not difficult of construction, may lead to a harbor deficient in many desiderata. On the other hand, a harbor in every way desirable may be unapproachable from the interior, or one that can only be reached by a line so unfavorable in its gradients and general character and so enormously costly of construction as, in either case, to render the selection inexpedient.

The above refers specially to the extreme western end of the road. With respect to the prairie region from the Yellow Head to the Red River, Mr. Fleming speaks as follows:—

"The character of the country and its capability for sustaining a large population have now to be considered. Information on this head has gradually been accumulated, and although certain drawbacks claim recognition, there can no longer be any doubt respecting the salubrity of the climate and the extent of the natural resources of the territory. It has been discovered that the great American Desert, known to extend northerly across the frontier of the United States, is more

limited on the Canadian side than was previously supposed, and that a great breadth of the country which has been considered valueless, may be used for pastoral purposes, and some of it ultimately brought under cultivation. A large area of fertile land is to be found south of the line of railway on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains, extending to the frontier on the 49th parallel, while to the north, in the same relative position, vast plains, of rare fertility and salubrious climate, present themselves for occupation by the husbandman. The line of railway will be too remote fully to serve these districts. A single line crossing a breadth of territory so great must necessarly be at a considerable distance from many portions. But the location adopted will be found to follow a generally central course. It will pass through or be adjacent to many valuable sections, and will form the trunk line, from which branches can be extended to other districts more remote, as soon as settlement and traffic may justify their construction. It has been considered important, in the first place, to secure for the main trunk line the shortest route obtainable."

Respecting the woodland region, extending from the Red River to Lake Superior:—The "woodland region" does not offer any great prospect of becoming an agricultural country, but it may, possibly, contain much mineral wealth. The investigations of the Geological Survey suggests the presence of rich deposits, extended over a wide area. Prominently may be mentioned iron, copper, silver, and lead, and, not improbably, phosphates and plumbago. Even the section of country east of Lake Superior may prove rich in minerals. This section has not, hitherto, been held in high estimation but it has been discovered that a broad belt of metalliferous rock stretches from the vicinity of the Bruce mines to Lake Mistassinni, and between it and the shores of Hudson Bay. Copper lodes have for some time been worked at the Bruce mines, and silver lodes have been discovered at Garden River. It is a reasonable inference that similar lodes will be found repeated in the extensive tracts of country of the same geological horizon, and that the day will come when these resources will be developed, and a considerable mining population find employment.

THE SNOW FALL, ETC.

On this subject the experience of the various surveying parties, extending, as it now does over a period of six winters, has afforded many interesting and important data. Taking the snow fall at Ottawa as the standard, the depth of snow

throughout the whole of the woodland region is generally less, on an average, than at that city. In the immediate neighborhood of Lake Huron and Superior the fall is about the same; but east of Lake Nepigon it is found to be from 90 to 70 per cent., while from Lake Nepigon to Manitoba the depth ranges from 70 to 50 per cent. of the Ottawa snow-fall. Throughout the prairie region the snow rarely exceeds twenty or twenty-four inches in depth, and is frequently much less over wide areas. In the mountain region the features of climate and extent of snow-fall are far more varied. The western slopes of the Cascade and Rocky Mountain chains are more abundantly supplied with rain in summer and with snow in winter; the eastern slopes being subject to comparatively little precipitation. Only on the western sides of the mountain chains, where the snow-fall is excessive, will portions of the line require to be shedded. Generally speaking, with these exceptions, the snow-fall appears to average less than in older Provinces.

From metorological observations made during three years in the Rocky Mountains, Professor Kingston, of the Toronto Observatory, has carefully compiled tables which show that, though in some of the passes and portions of river valleys the snow may average from four to five feet in depth, in general the fall is far below that of Ottawa, Quebec, and Montreal; while to the east of the Rocky Mountains, between Jasper Valley and Edmonton, it does not much exceed half that of Ottawa. With respect to the cold, Professor Kingston shows that, though the cold of the autumn is more severe in the Rocky Mountain district than in Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces, yet the winter itself compares favorably with that of Eastern Canada.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CANADIAN LINE.

Those engineering features which govern the cost of operating a railway and transporting goods, give promise of being much more favorable on the Canadian route than on the American lines.

The United States Pacific railway attains an altitude above the sea, at four different points, fully double the height of the great continental summit on the Canadian line, and for 1,300 consecutive miles there is no altitude so low on the railway between San Francisco and New York, as the highest summit of the line through the Yellow Head Pass.

With respect to distance, it is estimated that, from Burrard Inlet to Montreal, would be 633 miles less than from San Francisco to New York. The Canadian route would bring

New York, Boston, and Portland from 300 to 500 miles nearer to the Pacific coast at Burrard Inlet than these cities now are with San Francisco as the terminal point of their line through the United States. The distance from England to China would be more than 1,000 miles less by the Canadian line than by the line passing through New York and San Francisco.

A TABLE OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF SOME PLACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Places.	Latitude North.	Approx. Long. West.
Alexandria	52°33'40''	122°26'56''
Antler	52 58 44	121 26 22
Beaver Pass House, Lightning Creek	53 3 58	121 52 49
Bridge River, mouth	50 45 33	122 3 53
Cottonwood	53 0 33	122 5 7
Douglas	49 45 20	122 11 4
Esquimalt, V. I., Duntze Point	48 25 49	123 26 46
Fort George	53 53 29	122 45 1
Garry Point	49 7 5	123 11 17
Harrison River, Mouth	49 14 25	121 54 34
Hope	49 22 21	121 27 58
Keithley	52 45 21	121 28 32
Lake La Hache, East end	51 49 41	121 35 57
Langley	49 12 9	122 35 14
Lillooet	50 41 49	112 2 28
Lytton	50 13 45	121 40 19
New Westminster	49 12 47	122 53 19
Okanagan Lake, head of	50 21 13	119 26 35
Osoyoos Lake	49 1 52	119 36 55
Pavillion Mountain, North base	50 59 15	121 58 37
Quesnel River, mouth	53 0 17	122 27 6
Richfield	53 3 9	121 33 55
Salmon River, Grand Prairie	50 28 34	119 47 35
Vanwinkle	53 1 31	121 44 42
Williams Lake	52 9 24	122 13 32
Yale	49 33 44	121 25 58

MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

The variation of the Magnetic Needle may be approximately assumed to be about one degree, (1°) additive for each parallel of Latitude to about Latitude 57° North, and Longitude 119 West.

Abstract of Observations kept at the Meteorological Station, Esquimalt, B.C., during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, compiled expressly for T. N. Hibben & Co.

1874

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
Maximum of Barometer	30.07	30.30	30.09	30.17	30.16	30.06	30.26	30.25	30.37	30.37	30.29	30.32
Minimum of "	29.21	29.41	29.23	29.33	29.62	29.52	29.91	29.81	29.74	29.77	29. 3	29.47
Mean height of "	29.66	29.80	29.69	29.74	29.80	29.82	30. 7	29.98	29.96	30. 0	29.80	30. 2
Maximum of Thermometer	53. 0	71. 0	72. 0	85. 7	74. 0	78. 0	77. 6	75. 1	71. 9	65. 6	69. 0	64. 1
Minimum of "	22. 0	21. 9	28. 5	34. 5	41. 0	43. 0	48. 1	49. 1	44. 1	34. 0	28. 0	27. 9
Mean temperature by day	49. 4	56. 0	63. 6	71. 3	69. 9	72. 0	73. 2	67. 0	61. 8	59. 1	45. 7	45. 1
Mean temperature by night	33. 7	34. 0	33. 2	41. 7	48. 5	51. 0	52. 9	52. 3	48. 1	46. 8	37. 1	39. 0
Rain fall	3 in. 80	2 in. 49	.84in	.52in	.29in	.30in	.....	.73in	.78in	.33in	5 in. 25	2 in. 32

1875

Maximum of Barometer	30.34	30.27	30.32	30.31	30.23	30.343	30.272	30.227	30.301	30.323	30.234	30.424
Minimum of "	28.96	29.67	28.97	29.75	29.54	29.702	29.796	29.725	29.605	29.207	29.084	29.304
Mean height of "	29.98	29.99	29.35	29.993	29.564	29.991	30.019	29.611	30.74	29.955	29.816	29.914
Maximum of Thermometer	47. 0	49. 0	48. 0	63. 9	58. 9	69. 9	76. 9	76. 9	69. 9	63. 9	54. 9	54. 9
Minimum of "	8. 0	24. 9	29. 9	25. 9	38. 1	42. 6	45. 4	46. 9	42. 9	41. 1	22. 1	29. 1
Mean temperature by day	32. 7	42. 7	43. 3	53. 2	55. 7	61. 0	74. 6	61. 1	61. 8	52. 7	43. 7	45. 7
Mean temperature by night	24. 3	33. 1	34. 6	39. 7	43. 9	48. 1	54. 5	47. 4	45. 9	46. 8	36. 1	38. 8
Mean velocity of wind per hour	9 miles	7 m. 3	12m 7	10m. 8	11m. 3	10m. 2	7m. 4	5m. 3	8m. 1	5m. 5	10m. 1	11m. 3
Rain fall	1 in. 60	.70in	4 in. 91	1 in. 11	2 in. 42	.73in	.....	.49in	.80in	4 in. 48	6 in. 50	9 in. 68

1876

Maximum of Barometer	30.512	30.469	30.338	30.505	30.301	30.313	30.290	30.320	30.185	30.349	30.371	30.665
Minimum of "	29.440	29.275	29.273	29.594	29.626	29.831	29.700	29.766	29.788	29.368	29.614	29.864
Mean height of "	29.996	29.896	29.900	29.967	30.12	30.30	30. 0	30.25	29.987	29.900	30.077	29.893
Maximum of Thermometer	51. 5	53. 0	54. 9	59. 9	69. 9	83. 9	73. 9	71. 9	76. 9	61. 9	56. 0	53. 0
Minimum of "	18. 5	29. 1	22. 1	31. 1	38. 1	42. 1	48. 9	41. 6	43. 9	38. 1	30. 1	29. 1
Mean temperature by day	38. 5	44. 3	43. 3	52. 2	57. 3	62. 2	67. 2	69. 8	62. 1	54. 8	40. 9	46. 5
Mean temperature by night	30. 7	37. 5	36. 6	40. 9	48. 2	50. 4	50. 3	40. 5	47. 9	45. 9	39. 6	37. 7
Mean velocity of wind per hour	10m. 8	10m.	11m. 8	9m.	10m. 6	6m. 9	8m. 6	9m. 2	7m. 2	3m. 7	7m. 3	6m. 5
Rain fall	2 in. 32	5 in. 6	3 in. 4	.88in	.76in	.83in	.34in	.41in	1 in. 15	2 in. 54	4 in. 27	1 in. 74

REMARKS.—The readings of Temperature for 1874 are given from the open air; from 1875 they are given from the Thermometer Screen.
Barometer readings are only reduced to 32° temperature until July, 1875, when they are reduced to sea level.

WM. H. BEVIS, Observer.

TABLE SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE ALTITUDES ABOVE THE SEA OF SOME PLACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	FEET.
Boston Bar,	472
Thompson's River—mouth of the Nicola,	788
Ashcroft, (Cornwall's)	1,508
Bonaparte River—mouth of Maiden Creek	1,905
Summit Altitude of trail from Green Lake to Bridge Creek.	3,660
Bridge Creek House	3,086
Lake La Hache,	2,488
Court House, William's Lake,	2,135
Soda Creek,	1,690
Mud Lake,	2,075
Alexandria, Fraser level,	1,420
Summit Altitude of trail from Mud Lake to Beaver Lake,	3,300
Quesnel,	1,958
Snow-shoe Creek,	4,920
Snow-shoe Peak,	6,130
Antler Creek Settlement,	4,010
Summit of trail over Mount Agnes to Lightning Creek,	5,850
Marmot Lake,	5,540
Richfield,	4,216
Van Winkle,	3,654
Cottonwood	2,530
Fraser River, at Mouth of Quesnel River,	1,490
do at Mouth of Swift River,	1,530
do at Fort George,	1,690
Fraser River at Lillooet (June level)	692
Capt. Martley's Farm-house,	2,505
Summit of Road,	5,012
Bonaparte River at the Mound,	2,144
Junction of do. with Hat River,	1,686
Head of Great Chasm	3,653
Immediately below in Chasm,	2,724
Green Lake,	3,164

DOMINION OF CANADA MILITIA.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 11, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General,	Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Houghton
Storekeeper,	Captain R. J. McDonald
Paymaster,	Edward Mallandaine
Asst. Surgeon,	Lieut. C. N. Trew, M. D.

VICTORIA RIFLES—NO. 1 COMPANY.

Captain and Brevet Major, - -	F. J. Roscoe
Lieutenant, - - - -	R. Wolfenden

NO. 2 COMPANY.

Captain, - - - - -	J. G. Vinter
Lieutenant, - - - -	James Douglas

NEW WESTMINSTER RIFLES—NO. 1 COMPANY.

Captain, - - - - -	A. Peele
Lieutenant, - - - -	L. F. Bonson
Ensign, - - - - -	A. Jackson

NEW WESTMINSTER SEYMOUR ARTILLERY, (HALF BATTERY.)

Lieutenant Commanding, - - -	J. T. Scott
Second Lieutenant, - - -	E. Brown

NANAIMO RIFLES—NO. 1 COMPANY.

Captain, - - - - -	J. Bryden
Lieutenant, - - - -	E. G. Prior
Ensign, - - - -	James Harvey

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Every alien born woman married to a British subject shall be deemed to be herself naturalized.

Every alien after a continued residence in any part of the Dominion of Canada for three years, with intent to settle therein, who has taken the oaths of residence and allegiance, and procured the same to be filed, so as to entitle him or her to a certificate of naturalization, shall enjoy, and may transmit, all the rights and capacities which a natural born subject of Her Majesty can enjoy or transmit.

Oaths may be taken by any Judge of any Court of Record in that Province of Canada in which such alien resides, or by any person authorised to administer oaths, or by any commissioner appinted by the Governor, or by any Justice of the Peace of the county or district where such alien resides. Such judge or other person to grant a certificate and such certificate to be filed in court, and the naturalized person can then receive a certificate of naturalization; certified copy of certificate to be evidence of naturalization in all courts and places. Certificate, 25 cents. Recording, 50 cents; and 25 cents for every search or copy. See cap. 66. 31 vic. 1868.



RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The ministrations of the Church of England were commenced on this coast by the Rev. H. Beaver, in 1836, at Fort Vancouver, then supposed to be British territory, followed by the Rev. R. J. Staines in 1849, at Fort Victoria, and the Rev. E. Cridge in 1855. In 1858 the Home Government consented to the formation of the two colonies of Vancouver and British Columbia into a Diocese over which, by Letters Patent from the Crown, the Right Rev. G. Hills, D. D., Incumbent of Great Yarmouth, and Honorary Canon of Norwich, was appointed first Bishop, and consecrated in Westminster Abby on St. Matthias' Day, February 24, 1859.

The Diocese of British Columbia is divided into the two Archdeaconries of Vancouver, co-extensive with the Island, and of Columbia co-extensive with the Mainland. The present Archdeacons are the Ven. C. T. Woods, M. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Ven. H. P. Wright, M. A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

In 1875, a Diocesan Synod was formed, consisting of the Bishop, the licensed Clergy, and elected Lay Delegates, which meets annually and is represented by an Executive Committee, meeting monthly.

There are two principal schools—Angela College for girls, and the Collegiate School for boys.

The ministeral body consists of the Bishop, 13 Clergy and several missionary Catechists. Christ Church, Victoria, was constituted the Cathedral of the Diocese in 1865. There are upwards of 20 churches, besides mission chapels. There are several mission stations for promoting christainity and education amongst the Indian population of which the principal are those of Metlacatla and Kincoleth supported by the Church Missionary Society., and that of St. Paul's, Lytton, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There is a Mission Fund in connection with the Synod, supported by subscriptions from churchmen and church collections on Advent Sunday and Whitsunday. On Christmas Day collections are made for the Clergy Widow and Orphan Fund, and on Good Friday for foreign missions.

The Church of England in British Columbia is in full communion with the Established Church of England, of which it is a branch, with the Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and with all branches colonial and elsewhere of the Anglican Church.

Roman Catholics.

Bishop, the Right Rev. Charles John Seghers, Bishop of Vancouver Island.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—VICTORIA.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Humboldt street. Pastor, Right Rev. Charles John Seghers, Bishop of Vancouver Island. Assistant Priests, Rev. Joseph Leroy, Rev. Patrick Kirley.

St. Louis' College for boys. Principal, Rev. J. J. Jonckau, Pandora street.

St. Ann's Convent School, Humboldt street. Comprising boarding school, school for day scholars, and orphanage. Superioress, Sister Mary of Providence.

COWICHAN.

St. Ann's Church. Rev. Father Rondeault.

Convent School, comprising branch of Victoria Orphanage and school for Indian girls.

School for Indian boys. Principal, Rev. Father Rondeault.

SAANICH.

Church of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary. Rev. Joseph Mandart.

ESQUIMALT.

St. Joseph's Church. Rev. Father Jonckau.

NANAIMO.

St. Peter's Church. Rev. Father Lemmens.

HESQUIAT.

Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Rev. August Brabant; Rev. Joseph Nicolaije.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, VICTORIA.

This charitable institution is under the direction of Sister Mary Bridget.

Doctor, Hon. James Trimble, M. D.

In December 1876, there were 16 patients.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

St. Peter's Church. Right Rev. Bishop Louis Joseph D'herbomez. Clergy, Rev. Edward Horris, O. M. I.

St. Charles' Church. Right Rev. Bishop Peter Paul Durien.

St. Louis' School. Principal, Rev. Ed. Horris O. M. I. Teachers, Rev. W. P. Allen, O. M. I.; Rev. P. Hough, O. M. I.

St. Ann's Convent and School. Superioress, Sister Mary Praxedes.

Chilliwhack.—St. Peter's Church.

Yale.—St. Michael's Church.

WILLIAM'S LAKE.

St. Joseph's Church. Clergy: Rev. P. McGuckin, O. M. I.; Rev. C. Marchal, O. M. I.; Rev. Ed. Peytavin, O. M. I.

Boarding School for boys. Principal, Rev. P. McGuckin, O. M. I.

Boarding School for girls. Superioress, Sister Mary Clement.

STEWART'S LAKE, (FORT ST. JAMES.)

Church of Our Lady of Good Hope. Rev. Lejacq, O. M. I.; Rev. G. Blanchet, O. M. I.

KAMLOOPS.

St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church. Rev. C. Grandidier, O. M. I.

MISSIONS.—OKANAGAN LAKE.

Im. Conception Church, Rev. Baudre, O. M. I.; Rev. N. Gregoire, O. M. I.

KOOTENAY.

St. Eugene's Church. Rev. L. Fouquet, O. M. I.; Rev. N. Gregoire, O. M. I.

Richfield (or William's Creek.)—St. Patrick's Church.

St. Mary's Indian Mission, New Westminster District, 30 miles above New Westminster:

St. Mary's Church. Rev. Al. Carion, O. M. I.; Rev. T. Jayol, O. M. I.

Boarding School for Indians. Principal, Rev. Al. Carion, O. M. I. Teachers: Rev. P. Ryan; Rev. M. Mansfield.

Nanaimo.—St. Ann's Convent and School for girls. Superioress, Sister Mary of the Cross.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (ORGANIZED OCT. 1874.)

Bishop, Rev. E. Cridge, B. A., Cantab. Consecrated at Ottawa, July 1876. Diocese: "Diocese of the Pacific," embracing the Province of British Columbia, Washington Territory, Oregon, California.

Church of Our Lord, Humboldt street, Victoria. Built by the first Episcopal Congregation of Victoria, and opened for Divine Service Jan. 16, 1876. Rector, Bishop Cridge.

Churchwardens, R. Williams and A. A. Green.

Site presented by Sir J. Douglas, K. C. B.

Divine Service on Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.. Service for the young and for baptisms on the second Sunday of every month, at 3 p. m.

Sunday School situated next to the church. Superintendent, W. C. Siffken. Number of teachers, 18; of scholars, 264.

Day schools.—Grammar School. Senior master, J. F. Smith. Number of pupils, 12.

Ladies' school. (organized Jan. 1875.) Lady Principal, Mrs. Cridge. Modern languages, &c., Miss Dodgson. English, Miss Devereux, and two junior teachers. Music, Mrs. Nicholls and Miss Dodgson. Drawing, Mrs. P. Johnson and Miss Woods. French and needlework, Miss Brown. Number of pupils, 44.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Presbytery of British Columbia embraces the following ministers and charges:

S. McGregor, A. M., St. Andrew's, Victoria.

Wm. Clyde, St. Andrews, Nanaimo, Comox, and Quadra.

Robert Jamieson, St. Andrew's, New Westminster.

Alex. Dunn, Langley and surrounding districts.

George Murray, Nicola Valley, Kamloops, &c.

The Presbytery was organized in 1875. It is in connection with the Church of Scotland. The court meets in St. Andrew's, Victoria, twice each year—in May and October. Sabbath schools are held in connection with all the charges in towns and in country districts where practicable.

All the ministers in the Presbytery were educated in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF V. I.

Pandora street. Rev. John Ried, minister.

Trustees: A. McLean, Alex. Wilson, and J. D. Robinson.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA

Was established in this Province in the beginning of the year 1859. To the Rev. Ephraim Evans, D. D., was intrusted the superintendency of the work.

Three missionaries—the Rev'ds. Edward White, Arthur Browning, and Ebenezer Robson—left Ontario the latter end of 1858, and arrived in Victoria the early part of the following year. Dr. Evans settled in Victoria; E. White in New Westminster; E. Robson at Nanaimo; and A. Browning at Fort

Hope. A sanctury was erected and a church organized at each of these places.

Since that time Methodism has greatly increased in the land; central stations have been formed among the white population at Cariboo, at Sumas and Chilliwhack, at Burrard Inlet, at Maple Bay and South Cowichan, at Maple Ridge and Langley, Nicola Valley and Kamloops, and recently at Wellington and Harewood. Several missions have also been established among the natives and a large amount of money expended by the Missionary Society in churches, parsonages, and school houses.

At Nanaimo there is among the natives a church, mission house and day school, a native missionary and school teacher. This mission has been in successful operation for many years.

The Indian mission at Sumas and Chilliwhack has five churches, besides other preaching places used for religious services. The missionary preaches the Gospel to upwards of four hundred natives who are scattered along the Fraser River and Sumas Prairie.

At Fort Simpson a mission house, school house, and a spacious church have just been completed. There are about a thousand Indians on this station, nearly all of whom attend public worship. Two teachers are constantly employed in the day school and sometimes a third. The Rev. Thomas Crosby has charge of this important mission.

Victoria, in addition to the white work, has two mission schools, one among the Chinese and the other among the natives. The latter have a very neat and commodious sanctury which serves for a church and school house.

There is a small Indian church and congregation at Granville, Burrrard Inlet.

All the churches are under the general supervision of the Chairman of the District, while each circuit has its own superintendent who has charge of its local interests.

The highest Church Court in the district is the "District Meeting," which is composed of all the ministers and preachers and an equal number of laymen, who are appointed by their respective quarterly meetings. This Court meets in the early part of April in each year, when the whole temporal and spiritual work of the district is brought under review, circuit by circuit, and the character and conduct of each minister are examined and the result recorded. The action of the District meeting is subject to the approval of the Conference before it becomes law.

A Financial District Meeting, which is composed of the superintendent of each circuit and mission, and one steward

appointed by each quarterly meeting, is held in the month of September. The business of this meeting is to examine into the circumstances and probable income of the various missions, and recommend the amount which in their judment should be appropriated by the Missionary Society towards the support of the missionaries, to make arrangements for missionary and educational meetings, and to transact any other business which may be deemed of importance in the interest of the work of God in this Province.

The reports of the Toronto Conference of 1876, show that in addition to the amount of money raised for ministers' support and local purposes in the Province, a very creditable sum was contributed for connexional funds, to the mission fund, $1,036 60; educational fund, $40 10; and the superanuated ministers' fund, $34 10.

We copy the following statistics from the District report of 1876: "The number of hearers attending the Methodist ministry is about 3,640; churches 23; other preaching places 26; members, including those on trial, 623. There are three day schools among the Indians and Chinese, four teachers, and 371 scholars. There are 12 Sunday schools, 59 officers, and 1,229 scholars."

The Conference Minutes of 1876 give the following Central stations:

Victoria, Amos E. Russ.
Chinese and Indian missions, one to be sent.
Maple Bay, William V. Sexsmith.
Wellington mines, one wanted.
Nanaimo, Cornelius Bryant.
New Westminster, William Pollard.
Maple Ridge, one to be sent.
Burrard Inlet, Thomas Derrick.
Sumas and Chilliwhack, Joseph Hall.
Indian tribes, Charles M. Tate.
Cariboo, Christopher L. Thompson.
Nicola Valley and Kamloops, James Turner.
Fort Simpson, Thomas Crosby.
William Pollard, Chairman.

Of the above stations, Victoria and Burrard Inlet are self-sustaining.

This denomination is contemplating the erection of a college. A committee has been appointed to ascertain the cost and practicability of such an enterprise.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pandora street. Minister, Rev. Wm. Carnes. Residence Pandora street.

Baptist Sunday schools, Rev. W. Carnes superintendent.

This is the first Baptist Church erected in the Province, at a cost of over $6,000; and was opened in January 1877.

MASONS.

GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, A. F. AND A. M.

F. Williams, M. W. G. M.; E. Harrison, R. W. D. G. M.; J. G. Vinter, R. W. S. G. W.; C. M. Chambers, R. W. J. G. W.; Rev. F. B. Gribbell, V. W. G. Chaplain; M. W. Waitt, V. W. G. Treasurer; E. Harrison, jr., V. W. G. Secretary; T. Trounce, W. G. Superintendent of Works; Thos. Shotbolt, W. G. Director of Ceremonies; W. T. Livock, W. Grand Marshal; J. Murray, W. G. Sword-Bearer; E. C. Neufelder, W. G. Standard-Bearer: J. Andrews, W. G. Organist; J. A. Coterill, Pursuivant; J. S. Clute, S. Drake, J. C. Hughes, T. R. Mitchell, M. Coates, W. G. Stewards; P. J. Hall, Grand Tyler.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

Members *ex officio:* M. W. F. Williams, G. M.; R. W. Eli. Harrison, D. G. M.; (President) R. W., J. G. Vinter, S. G. W.; R. W., Coote M. Chambers, J. G. W.

Elected members: Bros. C. Thorne, H. Brown, H. F. Heisterman, R. Beaven, T. Trounce (Vice President) and W. T. Livock.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, (ROOM, LANGLEY STREET.)

Henry Brown, 1st Principal, Z; Eli Harrison Jr., 2nd Principal, H; Alex. Collier (absent) 3rd Principal, J; Andrew Astrico, Treasurer; Thomas Shotbolt, Scribe E; Thomas Nicholson, Scribe N; Robert Laing, 1st Sojourner; Geo. A. Sargison, 2nd Sojourner; Graham J. Clarke, 3rd Sojourner; George Thomson, Janitor.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular communications held on the first Tuesday in each month.

Officers for 1877: M. Coates, W. M.; H. Bales, S. W.; Wm. Harrison, N. V.; C. Thorne, P. M., Treasurer; C. C. McKenzie, Secretary; Rev. J. Blunden, Chaplain; J. Andrews, S. D.; John Wilson, J. D.; J. McNerney, D. C.; Robert Laing, Thomas Preece, Stewards; E. J. Salmon, J. F.

VANCOUVER AND QUADRA LODGE, NO. 2.

Regular communication held on 3rd Wednesday in each month.

Officers for 1877: R. B. McMicking, W. M.; D. Kurtz, S. M.; R. Beaven, J. W.; J. F. Becker, Treasurer; P. M. Coote M. Chambers, Secretary; J. G. Clark, S. D.; A. R. Milne, J.D.; P.M. J.G. Vinter, D. of C.; W. Fraser, Organist; George Frye and C. Astrico, Stewards; T. Cuniff, Tyler.

ASHLER LODGE NO. 3, NANAIMO.

Regular communications are held on 1st Saturday in each month.

Wm. Stewart, W. M.; S. B. Hamilton, S. W.; S. Drake, S. W.; M. B. Clarke, Secretary; Thomas Lindsay, Treasurer; H. Maguire, S. D.; C. N. Young, S. D.; Mark Bate, P. M. D. of C.; Caleb Colmar, Wm. Stewart, Stewards; Robert Aitkin. S. G.; R. O. Beck, Tyler.

UNION LODGE, NO. 9, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Regular communications held on first Monday in each month, at 8 p. m.

Officers: J. S. Clute, W. M.; Dr. McInnes, S. W.; J. Spears, J. W.; A. H. McBride, S. D.; W. Powers, J. D.; R. Dickinson, Treasurer, J. G. Jaques, Secretary; Christopher Lee, T. G.; T. Allison, Tyler.

CARIBOO LODGE, NO. 4, BARKERVILLE, B. C.

Regular communications are held on the first Saturday in each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Officers: Wm. Stephenson, W. M.; E. C. Neufelder, S. W.; A. Lindsay, J. W.; A. Pendola, Treasurer; J. C. McMillian, Secretary; H. McDermott, S. D.; J. VanVolkenburgh, J. D.; W. Tucker, J. G.; C. Paulsen, Tyler.

MOUNT HERMON LODGE, NO. 7, BURRARD INLET, B. C.

Regular communications are held on the Saturday nearest full moon, at 8 p. m.

Officers: J. A. Cottrell, W. M.; P. W. Swett, S. W.; B. Springer, J. W.; J. Van Braemar, Treasurer; J. C. McCulley, Secretary; R. Millman, S. D.; P. A. Allan, J. D.; S. Proctor, I. G.; G. W. Cole, Tyler.

I. O. O. F.

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Elective officers, 1877: Richard Roberts, M. W. Grand Master; W. J. Jeffree, R. W. Deputy G. M.; J. T. Scott, R. W. Grand Warden; J. D. Robinson, R. W. Grand Secretary; J. Wriglesworth, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

VICTORIA LODGE, NO. 1, VICTORIA.

Meets Monday. Edgar Fawcett, N. G.; David Dale; V. G.; Frederick Davey, R. & P. Secretary; John Weiler, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 2, VICTORIA.

Meets Thursday. Joseph Sears, N. G.; George H. Maynard, V. G.; R. W. Fawcett, R. Secretary; J. P. Goodhue, Treasurer; Walter Shears, P. Secretary.

NEW WESTMINSTER LODGE, NO. 3, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Meets Thursday. George Turner, N. G.; Wm. McColl, V. G.; R. A. Brown, R. Secretary; J. Morey, Treasurer; J. E. Insley, P. Secretary.

DOMINION LODGE, NO. 4, VICTORIA.

Meets Wednesday. J. Batchelor, N. G.; A. J. Gray, V. G.; E. Fletcher, R. Secretary; T. N. Hibben, Treasurer; H. O. Tiedeman, P. Secretary.

BLACK DIAMOND LODGE, NO. 5, NANAIMO.

Meets Saturday. George Norris, N. G.; John Wilson, V. G.; Frederick Wild, R. Secretary; Wm. Reid, Treasurer; James Wilcox, P. Secretary.

VANCOUVER ENCAMPMENT, NO. 1.

Elective officers: Charles Gowen, C. P.; Charles Hayward, H. P.; R. Bowles, S. W.; J. S. Drummond, Scribe; F. G. Richards, Treasurer; M. Hart, J. W.

MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Philharmonic Hall, Fort street, Victoria. President, James Fell; Treasurer, Robert Williams, M. A.; Secretary, James Raymur.

Committee: Wm. Wilson, Alfred Fellows, E. H. Hiscocks, J. Gordon Vinter, D. W. Higgins, R. Harvey.

Librarian, J. Q. Hewlings

The Reading Room, containing the leading English, Canadian, American and local newspapers, magazines, &c., open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. The Library contains about 5,000 works of all descriptions for circulation and re-

ference. Open from 12 to 1, 3 to 5 and 7 to 9, daily, except Sundays.

Terms of subscription, (open to all) one year, $10, in advance. Monthly, $1. Ladies, $5 per annum, in advance.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

Victoria. President, John Ross; Vice Presidents, James Muirhead, John Black; Treasurer, Donald McKay; Secretary, John Russell; Chaplain, Rev. S. McGregor; Physician, Dr. Trimble; Directors, R. P. Rithet, J. H. Lawson, Geo. Webb, H. McKenzie, James Burns, A. B. Gray, John Goodfellow.

NEW WESTMINSTER ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

President, J. K. Suter; Vice President, J. D. Scott; Treasurer, J. Irving; Secretary, J. McMurphy.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

District Chief Ranger, Geo. W. Anderson, Victoria; District Sub Chief Ranger, James Knight, Wellington; District Treasurer, C. J. Phillips, Victoria; District Secretary, F. G. Richards, Jr., Victoria.

COURT VANCOUVER, NO. 5755.

Foresters' Hall, Bastion street, Victoria. Chief Ranger, W. Gregory, Victoria; Secretary, H. Soar, Victoria.

COURT NANAIMO FORESTERS' HOME, NO. 5886.

Foresters' Hall, Victoria Cresent, Nanaimo. Chief Ranger, M. Bate, Nanaimo; Secretary, J. Blundell, Nanaimo.

COURT WESTERN STAR, NO. 6194.

Foresters' Hall, Wellington. Chief Ranger, Geo. Thompson, Wellington; Secretary, W. H. Hall, Wellington.

COURT COMOX FORESTERS' HOPE, NO. 6195.

Foresters' Hall, Comox. Chief Ranger, G. F. Drabble, Comox; Secretary, Thos. H. Piercy, Comox.

COURT LORD DUFFERIN, NO. 6304.

Masonic Hall, Columbia street, New Westminster. Chief Ranger, James K. Suter, New Westminster. Secretary, James McMurphy, New Westminster.

COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, NO 5935.

Foresters' Hall, Bastion street, Victoria. Chief Ranger, H. Smith, Victoria; Secretary, Frederick Davey, Victoria.

F. G. Richards, Jr., Secretary Columbia District.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Noah Shakespeare, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory and British Columbia. Thomas Trounce, Lodge Deputy of British Columbia.

The following is a list of officers of British Columbia Lodge, No. 1: Bro. Ousterout, W. C. T.; Sister Shakespeare, W. V. T.; Bro. Bauman, W. S.; Bro. Simpson, W. T.; Bro. Fletcher, W. F. S.; Bro. Sinclair, W. C.; Bro. Body, W. M., Sister Bone, W. D. M.; Sister Sinclair, W. J. G.; Bro. Butler, W. O. G.; Sister Vanallman, W. R. H. S.; Sister Newbury, W. L. H. S.; Sister Marwick, W. A. S.; Bro. Newbury, P. W. C. T.

Victoria Juvenile Temple, No. 1, hold their meetings in the Good Templars' Hall, Yates street, every Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Wm. Charles Knight is Superintendent of the Temple.

CEDAR HILL LODGE, NO. 11.

Bro. O. D. Sweet, L. Deputy; W. C. T., Bro. W. Irvine; W. V. T., Sister Agnes Irvine; W. S., Bro. G. Deans; W. A. S., Bro. J. W. Lewis; W. F. S., Bro. James Todd; W. T., Sister Deans; W. C., Bro. J. Todd; W. M., Bro. P. Merriman; W. D. M., Bro. G. Smith; W. I. G., Bro. J. Irvine; W. O. G., Bro. R. Scott; P. W. C. T., Bro. W. Merriman.

ONWARD LODGE, NO. 2, NANAIMO.

W. C. T., Samuel Gough; W. V. T., Sister H. Woodward; W. S., A. Haslem; W. A. S., W. Bryant; W. F. S., J. Randle; W. T., Sister E. Woodward; W. C., M. Manson; W. M., S. Sturton; W. I. G., Sister H. Gough; W. O. G., E. Whitefield; W. R. S., M. Staples; W. L. S., Sister E. J. Gilbert; P. W. C. T., Rev. A. E. Green.

DOMINION LODGE, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Bro. W. Hancock, W. C. T.; Sister DeBeck, W V. T.; Bro. Lord, W. S.; Bro. Curtis, W. A. S.; Bro. Shiles, W. F. S.; Bro. DeBeck, W. T.; Bro. Jos. Wintemute, W. Chap.; Bro. R. Wintemute, W. M.; Sister McMurphy, W. A. M.; Sister Scott, W. I. G.; Bro. A. Wintemute. W. O. G.; Bro. Elliott, P. W. C. T.; Sister Cootes, W. R. H. S.; Sister Magee, W. L. H. S.

NO SURRENDER LODGE, NO. 6, CHILLIWHACK, B. C.

Bro. McMillan, L. Deputy:

Bro. A. C. Wells, W. C. T.; Sister S. A. Wells, W. V.; Bro. H. Kipp, W. S.; Bro. C. Cambell, W. F. S.;

Sister S. A. Ashwell, W. T.; Bro. J. Barker, W. C.; Bro. C. Bicknell, W. M.; Sister C. Chapman, W. J. G.; Bro. M. F. Gillanders, W. C. G.; Bro. C. W. Gallanders, P. W. C. T.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME VICTORIA.

The annual meeting of this institution was held on 30th January, 1877. Mr. Spencer, Treasurer, read the financial report. The receipts from subscriptions and donations during 1876 were $2,312 20 which, with a balance of $582 82 on hand on the 31st December, 1875, made an aggregate of $2,895 02. During 1876 there was an expenditure of $2,-511 07, leaving a balance on hand of $383 95. The debt on the Orphanage was reduced by $250, leaving a balance still due of $1.000. The original cost of the Orphanage property was $2,700. The number of inmates is 21. During the year six children were provided with comfortable houses outside of the Orphanage. The general and ladies' committee were re-elected. Senator Macdonald was re-elected Chairman; Mr. Robert Wallace, re-elected Secretary; Mr. D. Spencer, re-elected Treasurer. On motion of Mr. Trounce, seconded by Mr. Higgins, the clergymen of the Pandora street and Baptist churches were invited to become members of the Association.

Officers for the year 1877: President, Hon. W. J. Macdonald; Secretary, Robert Wallace; Treasurer, David Spencer.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, VICTORIA.

Dr. Davie, Medical Attendant; E. Grancini, President; James Burns, M. W. T. Drake, T. Alsopp, H. Short, T. Shotbolt, Directors; W. C. Ward, Treasurer; H. L. Jones, Secretary; Alex. McNab, Steward; Edward Price, Nurse.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PIONEER SOCIETY.

President, G. T. Seymour; Vice President, T. Elwyn; Physician, Dr. Trimble; Secretary, C. Kent; Treasurer, P. McQuade.

Directors: W. P. Sayward, A. Astrico, P. J. Leech, D. W. Chancy.

HOSPITALS IN THE PROVINCE.

Royal Hospital, Pandora Avenue, Victoria.
" New Westminster.
" Barkerville.
" Nanaimo.

These are Public Hospitals and are assisted by contributions from the Provincial Government.

Marine Hospital (maintained by the Dominion Government) Victoria West.

Lunatic Assylum (maintained by the Provincial Government) New Westminster.

French Hospital, Collinson street, Victoria.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Collinson street, Victoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1872.]

Patron, Sir James Douglas, K. C. B.

President, Roderick Finlayson; Vice President, Alexander McLean.

Committee: T. Allsop, A. C. Elliott, James Fell, R. Finlayson, A. Fellows, E. Grancini, H. L. Jones, M. T. Johnston, A. McLean, P. McQuade, Edgar Marvin, J. B. Matthews, C. J. Prevost, G. I. Stuart, W. C. Ward.

Chairman of ladies' committee, J. B. Matthews.

Treasurer, E. Grancini; Secretary, Geo. I. Stuart.

Relief Committee, for January, April, July, October: G. I. Stuart, Secretary; J. Fell, W. C. Ward, A. McLean, Vice President.

For February, May, August, November: P. McQuade, Secretary; E. Marvin, A. C. Elliott, A. McLean, Vic President.

For March, June, September, December: H. L. Jones, Secretary; M. T. Johnson, A. Fellows, A. McLean Vice President.

This Society is designed upon the broad principal of practical benevolence, without regard to creed, color, or nationality, and is intended for the relief of such distress or destitution as may appear from time to time to call for succour.

It is generally conceded that indiscriminate generosity almost entirely falls short of its good purpose, and this Society aims in the collection of contributions from the public to organize the distribution of its funds, so that such

contributions may effect as much good as possible, and that cases of imposture may be avoided.

The Relief Committee appointed for each month of the year, will receive and take into consideration, all applications for aid, and will also consider all cases of which they may receive information, with a view to the granting of such help as may appear desirable.

THE VICTORIA JEWISH LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

President, Mrs. G. Oppenheimer; Vice President, Mrs. A. Phillips.

Trustees, Mrs. J. Boscowitz, Mrs. J. Lantz.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. A. Myer.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL SOCIETY.

[FOUNDED IN VICTORIA, V. I., FEB. 24TH, 1860.]

This Institution accepts persons of all nationalities and religions as members, on their agreeing to the rules and regulations, and paying the requisite fees, viz., $1 per month or $100 for a life membership.

The hospital is situated on Collinson street, and any member is entitled to admittance, or to get medicine free of charge; but if attended by the doctor at his or her own residence, the fee is $1 for each visit.

Members of Committee: President, J. B. Mayerau; Vice President, F. Leslouis; Secretary, P. Bocion; Treasurer, M. Camsusa; Medical Attendant, John Ash, M. D.; Steward, R. Thornhill.

Directors: P. Tisset; C. Lombard; L. Lucas.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Benchers: Hon. A. C. Elliott, Attorney-General; J. F. McCreight, Q. C., Treasurer; M. W. T. Drake; A. R. Bobertson, Q. C.; A. E. B. Davie; G. A. Walkem, Q. C.; (retired.) H. B. W. Aikman, Secretary.

Annual meeting March 27th.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, VICTORIA.

James Fell, President; David Leneveu, J. P. Davies, Vice Presidents; J. H. Turner, Treasurer; Thos. Russell, Secretary.

Directors: P. T. Johnson, G. G. Walker, Wm. Gregory, W. F. Tolmie, Geo. Lindsay, W. Turgoose, D. W. Higgins, H. Mitchell, J. H. Todd.

CEMETERY BOARD.

J. H. Turner, Chairman; R. P. Rithet, J. E. McMillan, P. McTiernan, B. W. Pearse, J. R. Hett, Secretary; John Cox, Keeper at Cemetery.

VICTORIA

Is the capital of the Province, the seat of Government, and, generally speaking, the head-quarters of all Dominion and local departments, and public and private Associations and Institutions in British Columbia. The city is beautifully situated, at the south-eastern extremity of Vancouver Island, in Latitude 48° 25' 20" north, Lon. 123° 22 24" west,—distant about 70 miles, or six hours steam travel from New Westminster, on the Fraser; three hours from Port Townsend, the Port of Entry for Puget Sound; about 70 miles from Nanaimo, on the eastern shore of the Island; 65 miles from the ocean, and about 750 miles, or three to four days' voyage of steamer from San Francisco. The position of Victoria, both as a distributing point for the Province at large, and as a nucleus for foreign trade, is extremely favorable—and the fact of its being the first available seaport north of San Francisco confers on it additional importance. The city itself is situted on the narrow inlet of *Camosœ*, which, completely land-locked, gives accommodation to all vessels whose draught of water does not exceed eighteen feet. Larger vessels discharge at Esquimalt, three miles distant—an extensive harbor, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, and destined, apparently, to be, in connection with the projected railway across the continent, the future entrepot of a national commerce, the extent of which it is not easy to forsee. An excellent macadamized road connects the city with Esquimalt.

Victoria can boast of many good streets, extensive sidewalks, and excellent roads for drives leading from it into the country in all directions. Adjoining the city is a public park, known as Beacon Hill. This park borders on the Straits of

Fuca, and, in pleasant weather is one of the most enchanting places on the northern Pacific coast. On the outskirts of the city are many attractive residences; and almost every cottage displays its pretty garden, cultivated frequently with no small degree of horticultural taste. Its healthfulness and salubrity of climate is now getting extensively known, and many persons resort to the city to spend the summer months, and no few to recuperate their health. The thermometer seldom gets as low as zero in winter, and rarely higher than 85° in summer—ranging generally between 55° and 70°.

Though Victoria can so far boast of no edifice of high architectural pretensions, it contains many neat and substantially constructed public buildings and dwelling houses.

The city is well supplied with pure wholesome water—brought from Elk Lake, a distance of seven miles, in iron pipes, at a cost of near one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The works are owned and controlled by the city. Gas was introduced by a company several years since, and many of the streets of the city are illuminated, and its citizens can enjoy these necessary articles of satety and comfort as their resources permit.

There is also a very efficient Fire Brigade, a Chamber of Commerce, an Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and many other institutions and organizations which are more fully referred to in the following tables and returns, or have been alluded to in the preceeding remarks.

There are four Hospitals; one Lunatic Assylum; (temporary); two Iron Foundaries; two Sash and Door, &c., Factories; one Cigar Manufactory; two Tanneries; six Breweries; two Soap Factories; two Boot and Shoe Factories; two Ship Yards; two Lumber Yards; three Waggon, &c., Makers; three Machinists; three Boiler &c. Makers; one Bookbinding & Blank-book Manufactory; one Match Factory; two Brick Yards; three Printing Offices; and several other manufacturing establishments of various kinds, among which may be named the following:

The Albion Iron Works, of which Mr. Joseph Spratt is Proprietor, are situated on Store street, and is the largest establishment of the kind north of San Francisco.

The Works comprise Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Blacksmith Shops, complete with machinery and all appliances, and a commodious wharf attached to the premises, offers unequaled facilities for steamers requiring repairs.

Messrs. Hayward and Jenkinson, Contractors, &c., Langley street, have a large establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of wood work. The machinery is driven by a 25-horse

power engine, and consists of circular and cross-cut saws, planing, moulding, morticing and tenoning machines, lathes, etc. In connection with the boiler is a large drying room for seasoning lumber. The stock of moulding, doors and windows, is large and varied, and the facilities for making up special orders apparently all that could be desired.

Among other features of interest and one worthy of comment, is the establishment of T. N. Hibben & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, Government street, the general appearance of which would do credit to a much larger city. Many who may read these lines will vouch for the truth of the assertion that outside of the city of San Francisco, not its equal in the line can be found upon the Pacific Coast. Many a mariner who in his dilemma has sought a temporary shelter in our beautiful harbor, nonplused at the wonderful Archipelago yet to be traversed upon our northern coast, has found relief in this establishment through the medium of Admiralty Charts, Epitomes and other nautical aids. Many a transient artist or scientist has found unexpected means of replenishing his exhausted supples. The shelves are also lined with choice books, some of which are difficult to be obtained even in larger cities. Connected with the establishment is a Bookbindry, in which modern machinery is used and skilled workmen are employed to execute equally well work which would otherwise have to be sent abroad.

It would seem partial, and almost graceless to pass without a flattering comment the comparative excellence of other branches of business which reflect so creditably to Victoria, the Queen City of the North-west. Tourists almost invariably carry away with them a silk umbrella or a parasol or silk and point laces, heavy silks, kid gloves, and many other articles of wearing apparel, because of their superiority and cheapness.

Messrs. Muirhead and Mann have just started "The Victoria Plaining Mills." This firm have erected a large three story building at Rock Bay for the purpose of carrying on the planing, moulding and sawing business. These works are furnished with the most recently invented wood-working machines, including a 24-inch planer and a large sized circular saw, &c. There is also a large kiln attached to the premises for seasoning lumber. Every care has been taken in the erection and fitting of these works so as to render them equal to any works of their kind north of San Francisco.

R. T. Williams has an extensive Bookbinding and Blank-book Manufactory on Government street, containing the most improved machinery suitable for all classes of work including

the ruling of paper, numbering and perforating of checks, tickets, etc. This is the most complete establishment of the kind north of San Francisco.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

CITY COUNCIL.

M. W. T. Drake, Mayor.

Councillors for Yates street Ward: J. H. Turner, W. J. Jeffree, E. B. Marvin.

Councillors for Johnson street Ward: J. W. Williams, R. Finlayson.

Councillors for James Bay Ward: T. Trounce, C. E. Redfern.

Wm. Leigh, Clerk.

Thomas Russell, Assessor and Collector.

W. F. Green, C. E., City Surveyor, and Waterworks Commissioner and Engineer.

Thos. J. Partridge, Asst. Clerk, Asst. Collector and Messenger.

Joseph Dewsnap, Pound Keeper and Auctioneer.

VICTORIA CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Finance: Finlayson, Redfern, Turner.

Street: Trounce, Williams, Jeffree.

Sanitary: Marvin, Jeffree Redfern.

Firewardens: Finlayson, Johnson street Ward; Marvin, Yates street Ward; Trounce, James Bay Ward.

CITY POLICE COURT.

Henry C. Courtney, Barrister-at-Law, Police Magistrate.

Wm. Leigh, Clerk of the Court.

Victoria City Police Force: William Bowden, Inspector; Charles Bloomfield, Sargeant; Thomas D. Lindsay, Officer; James White, Officer; John Sullivan, Officer.

City Cash Receipts and Disbursements from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1876:

Receipts, $57,810 57.

Disbursements, $57,566 12.

Estimated Revenue, 1877: $58,979 00.

Estimated Expenditure, 1877, $58,979 00.

VICTORIA CENSUS.

Taken by the Corporation (exclusive of Indians and Chinese), January 1st, 1876:
Males, 3,348; females, 1,945. Total, 5,293.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Capital, $200,000.
President, J. J. Southgate. Secretary and Manager, C. W. R. Thomson.

VICTORIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Officers for 1876-7: Henry Rhodes, President; T. L. Stalhschmidt, Vice-President; R. Plummer, Secretary and Treasurer.

Committee of Arbitration: G. J. Findlay, M. T. Johnson, P. McQuade. F. J. Roscoe, A. J. Langley.

CONSULS AT VICTORIA.

United States of America, - -	David Eckstein
" " - -	Vice, David Kurtz
France, - - - -	Eugine Boullet
German Empire, - - -	M. T. Johnson
Sweeden and Norway, - - -	Henry Rhodes
Chili, - - - -	George I. Stuart
Hawaiian, - - - -	Henry Rhodes

VICTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF DELEGATES.

Delegates U. H. & L. Co., No. 1: E. Grancini, C. Hayward, Geo. N. Reynolds.

Delegates Deluge Co. No. 1: Thos. Geiger, Wm. Lohse, Frank Saunders.

Delegates Tiger Co. No. 2: J. W. Griffiths, Louis G. McQuade, T. J. Burns.

E. Grancini, President; Henry Soar, Secretary; Thomas Geiger, Treasurer; P. J. Hall, Steward.

Joseph Wriglesworth, Chief Engineer; John Stevens, Asst Engineer.

OFFICERS.

U. H. & L. Co. No. 1: J. R. McKenzie, Foreman: E. D. Ferris, 1st Asst.; C. Jenkinson, 2nd Asst.; W. H. Dorman, Secretary; E. Grancini, Treasurer.

Deluge Engine Co. No. 1: W. McNiffe, Foreman; Joseph Sears, 1st Asst.; Frederick Carne, 2nd Asst.; Henry Soar, Secretary; Frank Sehl, Treasurer.

Tiger Engine Co. No. 2: Geo. E. Smith, Foreman; A. Borde, 1st Asst.; John Morley, 2nd Asst.; Frank Sylvester, Secretary; John McLane, Treasurer.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA.

Mrs. Fellows, for girls, Rae street.
Mr. Vieusseux, for boys, Dallas Road, James Bay.
Mrs. Vieusseux, for girls, Quebec street, James Bay.
St. Louis College, for boys, Pandora Avenue.
St Ann's Convent, for orphans and girls, Humboldt street.
Collegiate School, for boys, Rev. H. H. Mogg, B. A., Church Hill, Rae street.
Angela College, for girls, Burdett Avenue.
Mrs. Cridge and Miss Dogdson, for girls, and boys under eight years, Kane street.
St. John's Grammar School, Rev. P. Jenns.
Madame Petibeau, girls' boarding and day school, head of Fort street.
Mr. J. Millar, Singing School, Broughton street
Mr. Knight's Evening and Day School, Government street.
Mrs. T. Sidney Wilson, Music and Drawing, Frederick street.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Christ Church, St. John's, St. Andrew's (R. C.), St. Andrew's (Scotch), Reformed Episcopal Church, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Jewish.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., VICTORIA.

Angela College, for girls, Burdett Avenue.
Baptist Church The, Pandora street.
Christ's Church Cathedral, (Church of England) Church Hill, Rae street.
Custom House The, Wharf street.
Dominion Offices, Government street.
French Hospital, Collinson street.
Free Schools, head of View street.
Government Buildings The, James' Bay.

Gaol The, Bastion street.
High School The, head of View street.
Marine Hospital, Victoria west.
Masonic Buildings, Government street.
Methodist Church The, Pandora street.
Mechanics' Institute, Philharmonic Hall, Fort street.
Orphanage The Protestant, Rae street.
Philharmonic Hall The, Fort street.
Presbyterian Church The, Pandora street.
Post Office, Government street.
Royal Hospital The, head of Pandora street.
Reformed Episcopal Church, Humbolt street.
St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Courtney street.
St. Andrew's Roman Chatholic Cathedral, Humboldt street.
St. Ann's Convent and Schools, Humboldt street.
St. John's Church, (Church of England) Douglas street.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Collinson street.
St. Louis R. C. College for boys, Pandora Avenue.
Synagogue The, corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets.
Theatre Royal, Government street.

VICTORIA CITY DIRECTORY.

Abernethy Mrs., Blanchard street.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, T. Allsop & Co., Agents, Government street.
Adams D. F., contractor, Yates street.
Adams Frank W., clerk, Kane street.
Aden Mrs., Johnson street.
Adler Samuel, miner, Amelia street.
Ah Long, Eagle Restaurant, Johnson street.
AH POI and WUNG POW, Johnson street.
Ah Sam, washerman, Johnson street.
Ah Son, bootmaker, Johnson street.
Ah Young, cook, New England Bakery, Government street.
Ah Sing, butcher, Government street.
Aikman H. B. W., Register-General, &c., Pandora street.
Albany Frank, miner, Simcoe street.
Albertstone Reuben, miner, Quadra street.
Alexander F. J., accountant.
Alexander James J., bookkeeper, Fort street.
Allatt T. S., contractor, Broughton street, residence Fort st.
Allatt Frederick Richard, carpenter, Fort street.
Allatt Wm., carpenter, Johnson street.
Allsop Thos., real estate and insurance agent, Government street, residence Moss street.

Aime Paul, Johnson street.
Andean Wm., general dealer, Government street, residence Pandora street.
Anderson John, teamster, Fort street.
Anderson James R., bookkeeper, St. Lawrence street.
Anderson Geo. W., baker and grocer, corner of Fort and Blanchard streets.
Anderson, David, laborer.
Andrew John A., clerk H.B.Co., Broad street.
Andrews Richard, drayman, Yates street.
Andrews James, boot and shoe maker, Oriental Alley.
Archibald W. M., manager W. U. Telegraph Co., North Park street.
Armour James, hackman.
Armstrong James, drayman, View street.
Armstrong W. W., tobacconist, Johnson street.
Arnold Thomas, miner, Yates street.
Arris Thomas, foreman Belmont Factory, Douglas street.
Ash John, M. D., Fort street.
ASTRICO ANDREW, Pacific Telegraph Hotel, Store street
Astrico C., Pacific Telegraph Hotel.
Auger Joseph, David street.
Austin J. J., accountant, Lands and Works Department, Victoria Arm.
Bachelor Job, bookkeeper, Michigan street.
Bagnall John, piano manufacturer, etc., Fort street.
Bailey M. F., plasterer, Mears street.
Bailey Mrs., nurse, Meares street.
Baillie Miss, Fort street.
Baker Richard, & Son, flour and feed dealers, Yates street.
Baker Michael, (B. Richard & Son) Mount Tolmie road.
Baker George H., cerpenter, Pandora Avenue.
Baker Michael, carpenter and contractor, Frederick street.
Baker William, contractor, Douglas street.
Baker John, carpenter, Douglas street.
Baker James, carpenter, Douglas street.
Baker Richard, carpenter, Douglas street.
Baker Mrs. T. J., Quebec street.
Baker Edgar Crowe, accountant, Laurel Point.
Bakes James, laborer, Fort street.
Bales J. C., (Englehardt & Co.) Victoria west.
Ball Charles, blacksmith, Johnson street, residence Menzies street.
Ballson H. G., carpenter, Fort street.
Banefield David, baker's assist., Yates street.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Government street.
W. C. Ward, Manager, residence Highwood, Moss street. C. S. Jones, Accountant, residence Humboldt street. Walter Powell, Cashier, residence Bank, Government street. J. C. Veith, Ledger keeper, residence Yates street, J. D. Gwyther, Clerk, residence Yates street. L. Dickenson, messenger, residence, Bank Government street.

Bank of British North America, Yates street.
John Goodfellow, Manager. A. B. Ritchie, Accountant. A. Maxwell. Teller. M. G. Staples, Assayer. Alex. Munro, Jr., Clerk. John Hart, Messenger.

Barnard F. J., & Co., expressmen, Yates street.
Barnard F. J., (F. J. B. & Co.) Duval Cottage, Gov't. Hill.
Barnard F., Jr., Duval Cottage, Government Hill.
Barnard Dr. C. F., dentist, Douglas street.
Barnes James, carpenter, Simcoe street.
Barrett George, carpenter.
Barnswell James, carpenter, Johnson street.
Barron Dougal F., cabinet maker, Meares street.
Barry John, express driver, Rae street.
Barry Wm., Meares street.
Barry Thomas, drayman, Yates street.
Bartin Alex., blacksmith, Farquhar street.
Bartlett John, barkeeper, Johnson street.
Baskett Rev. Chas. Robt., Quadra street.
Baumann F., confectioner, Yates street.
Baumann L. F., confectioner, Yates street.
Baynes Sound Colliery Co., (limited,) office Langley street.
Beaven Robert, real estate agent, Government street, residence corner Beechy and Vancouver streets.
Beckingham Mrs., North Park street.
Begg John, carpenter, Courtenay street.
Begbie Sir M. B., Knight, Chief Justice of B. C., Labouchere street.
Becker John, (Geiger & B.) hairdresser, res. Johnson street.
Beckwith George, clerk, Dallas road.
Belmont Boot and Shoe factory, Government street.
BELMONT SALOON, COR. HUMBOLDT AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, J. LONGHURST.
Bennallick T., carpenter, Johnson street.
Bennett W., Civil Engineer, Esquimalt district.
Bennett Richard, carpenter, Frederick street.
Bennett John, carpenter, Frederick street.
Bennett Thomas Wesley, carpenter, Frederick street.
Berkeley W. C., Auditor Provincial Gov't, Michigan street.
Beswick Abel, teamster, Pandora street.
Betts Thomas, barkeeper, Prince of Wales Saloon.
Bickford Wm., furniture dealer, Government street.
Billings John A., carpenter, Beechy street.

BILLINGS MRS., & Co., TEMPERANCE HOTEL, cor. Douglas and Fort streets.
Bishop Caleb, storekeeper's asst. at Navy Yard, Work street.
Bissell John, tinsmith, Michigan street.
Black John, night watchman, View street.
Blackall George, Albion Saloon, Yates street.
Blackmore John, barkeeper, cor. Government and Humboldt streets.
Blaicklock Mrs., Birdcage walk.
Blake Charles, barkeeper, Johnson street.
Bland James William, druggist's asst., Work street.
Bland John, bootmaker, Kane street.
Blenkensop George, transport agent, Langley Alley.
Blinkhorne Mrs., Fort street.
Bloomfield Chas. P., Sergt. of Police, John street.
Blossfeldt Hugo, salesman, North Park street.
Blott John, fruiterer and tobacconist, Government street.
Blum L., clothier and outfitter, Johnson street, residence Pandora street.
Blunden Rev. Thos., Pandora Avenue.
Bocion Paul, Yates street.
Bonbright Geo. W., carpenter, Broughton street, residence Quebec street.
Bond George, laborer, Johnson street.
Bond Willis, contractor, View street.
Bone Thomas Sawdry, general dealer, Government street, res. View street.
Bonwick Mrs., Fisguard street.
Booth Samuel, laborer, Yates street.
Booth E. A., miner, Pioneer street.
Booth George, Rock Bay House, Work street.
Borde Auguste, (Cameron & B.) Chatham street.
Borde Hypolite, shoemaker, Chatham street.
Borthwick & Brown Adelphi Saloon, Yates street.
Borthwick Ralph, (B. & Brown) residence Johnson street.
Boscowitz L. & J., furriers, Wharf street.
Boscowitz Joseph, (L. & J. B.) res. Pandora street.
Bossi G., grocer, etc., cor. Johnson and Store streets.
Bossi Archille (B. & Giesselmann) res. Simcoe street.
Bossi & Giesselmann, grocers, etc., Yates street.
Bosworth, Wm., farmer Princess Avenue.
Botterill Matthew, butcher, Lawrence street.
Boullet Eugine, grocer, Yates street.
Boyce James, farmer, Humboldt street.
Boyd John, grocer and spirit merchant, Johnson street.
Boyd James, carpenter, Blanchard street.

Boyles Watson, teamster, Pandora street.
Bowden Wm., Inspector of Police, Pandora street.
Bowles Richard. warehouseman, Fort street.
Bowles Mrs., & Co., Globe Hotel, Fort street.
BOWMAN W. G., LIVERY STABLE KEEPER, Yates street.
Braden John, (Stewart & B.) res. View street.
Bramwell Jacob, British Columbia Engine Works, Cormorant street.
Branch Samuel, miner, David street.
BRAVERMAN I., MONEY BROKER, ETC., cor Broad and Pandora streets.
Briggs Alfred P., miner, Gordon street.
Briggs Thomas L., (Strouss, B. K. & Co.) res. Gordon street.
BRITISH *COLONIST* NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Government street, D. W. Higgins proprietor and Editor, res. Yates street.
Brodie C. R., clerk, Ross Bay.
Brophy Edward, harness maker, Langley street.
BROWN & WHITE, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, Gov't. street.
Brown Henry, (B. & White) Fort street.
Brown G. H, Wilson, farmer, Packington street.
Brown Mrs. Wm., Fort street.
Brown Wm., laborer, View street.
Brown Capt. George M., mariner, View street.
Brown M. C., (Borthwick & B.) Government street.
Brown P., clerk, Vancouver street.
Brown R. A.,-accountant, Vancouver street.
Brown Jesse, & Co., restaurant, Johnson street.
Brown Geo., mariner.
Brown Henry, farmer, Fairfield.
Brown Wm., longshoreman, Store street.
Bryant W. C., farrier, etc., Johnson street, res. Amelia street.
Buckett Wm., drayman, Franklin street.
Buler A., general dealer, Government street.
Bull W. King, newspaper editor, View street.
Bullen Johnathan, bricklayer, Herald street.
Bunster, Hon. A., brewer, etc., Johnson street, res. Queen's Avenue.
Bunte John G., upholster, Courtney street.
Bunting Chas. E., Customs Department, res. corner View and Douglas streets.
Burgess J. P., cerpenter, Broad street.
Burgess Francis, (McKay & B.) Fisguard street.
Burgess Stephen, Yates street.
Burns & Co., traders, cor. Broad and Yates streets.
Burns J., (B. & Co.)

Burns T. J., American Hotel, Yates street.
Burns John, Government street.
Burroughs Wm. G., tailor, Oriental Alley.
Burt S. S., baker and grocer, Government street.
Bush Thomas, bricklayer, store street.
Bushell Mrs. F. S., piano teacher, Kane street.
Butler Horace, cook, Rae street.
Butler Robt., employ Gov't printing office, Michigan street.
Byrn R. S., clerk, Kane street.
California Marine Board of Underwriters, R. Finlayson agent Douglas street.
Cameron & Borde, blacksmiths and farriers, Cormorant street
Cameron Wm., (C. & Borde) Cormorant street.
Cameron Mrs., Cormorant street.
Cameron Duncan, contractor, Michigan street.
Cameron Daniel, plasterer, Dallas road.
Cameron Charles, warehouseman, Michigan street.
Cameron Wm. G., warehouseman, Michigan street.
Cadell Phillip, clerk H.B.Co., View street.
Cæsar, Randle, hairdresser, Yates street.
Caffeire Augin, mariner, Chatham street.
Cain John, caretaker of arms, &c., Drill Shed, James Bay.
Cairn John, laborer, Herald street.
Calder, Dr. J., dentist, Fort street.
Calder Alex., gentleman, Douglas street.
Caldwell Mrs., teacher public school, Mason street.
Camp John, drayman, Mears street.
Campbell Thomas, stone cutter Fort street.
CAMPBELL FRANCIS, TOBACCONIST, cor. Yates and Government streets, res. Johnson street.
Campbell J. blacksmith and farrier, Yates street.
Campbell John Donald, Quadra street.
Campbell John, smith's helper, Herald street.
Camsusa M., (Casamayou & Co.) Yates street.
CANADA GUARANTEE Co., T. Allsop & Co., agents.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, Government street. [See report.]
Carey Joseph W., surveyor, Kane street.
Carmichael John H., Telegraph office, res. McClure street.
Carnarvon Club The, View street.
Carnes Rev. Wm., Pandora street.
Carne Frederick, Angel Hotel, Langley street.
Carne F. Jr., clerk, Langley street.
CARR RICHARD, MERCHANT, Wharf street, res. Simcoe street.
Carrington Thos., (with Wm. Jones) res. Kane street.

Carter Thomas W., farmer, Hillside.
Carter Mrs. Mary A., Meares street.
Carter Paris, expressman, &c., Yates street, res. Pandora street.
CASAMAYOU A., & Co., Liquor and Provision Merchants, Yates street.
Caselton Richard, (with Rueff & Co.) res. Humboldt street.
Cathcart John, machinist, Broad street.
Cathcart Henry, laborer, Pandora Avenue.
Cavin George, ship-carpenter, Chatham street.
Cavin Thomas, carpenter, Fisguard street.
Chadwick Thomas, International Hotel, Yates street.
Chambers Coote M., Accountant at Savings Bank, res. cor. Alfred and Chambers streets.
Chang Kee, cigar manufacturer, Government street.
Charles William, Chief Factor H.B.Co., res. Fort street.
Charles Thomas, gentleman, Dallas road.
Charters W. B., blacksmith, Wharf street.
Chayter Henry, engineer, Fort street.
Chauncey D. W., carpenter Bailey Alley, Johnson street.
Chauveau Auguste, steward St. Joseph's Hospital, Collinson street.
Chilian Consul, G. I. Stuart (Stuart & Keast,) Wharf street.
Ching King, cigar manufacturer, Johnson street.
Christensen James, pilot, Lawrence street.
Christopher Thomas, clerk, Yates street.
Christopher Thomas, North Park street.
Christopher Augustus, express driver, Work street.
CHURTON ARTHUR, Cigar Manufacutrer, Wharf street.
Clanton R. T., laborer, Pioneer street.
Clay Samuel, grocer, cor. Douglas and Johnson street.
Clayton John, nurseryman, Moss street.
Clark Wm., carpenter, Yates street.
Clark Graham James, (Smith & Co.) Dallas road.
Clarke W. R., Auctioneer and Commission merchant, Yates street, res. cor. Quadra and Chatham streets.
Clifford Samuel, mariner, Wharf street.
Clyde Albert, tinsmith, Government street.
Clyde Alexander, blacksmith.
Coigdarippe Jean, (G. & C.) View street.
Cogan C. G., Kingston street.
Collens John, clerk, Quadra street.
Coleman George, Prince of Wales Saloon, Government street, res. Fisguard street.
Coldwill Charles, master moulder, Fort street.
Collins Charles, Johnson street.

Collins John, North Pacific Saloon, cor. Yates and Wharf streets.
Collister Richard, shipcarpenter, Rock Bay.
Combe Robt., clerk H.B.Co., View street.
Compton P. N., clerk, David street.
Constantine Wm., carpenter, View street.
Conway Thomas, tinsmith, Princess street.
Conway Edmund, telegraph operator, Princess street.
Cooness Stacy, teamster, Johnson street.
Cooke A. B., chemist, Douglas street.
Cooke Mrs., nurse, Chatham street.
Cool Dr. W. P., dentist, Government street.
Cooper Thomas, clerk, Bastion street.
Cooper Capt. James, Agent Marine and Fisheries, res. Gonzalo House, Victoria District.
Cope C. A., tinsmith, store street.
Copeland Soloman A., steward, Fort street.
Copeland Richard, bootmaker, Quebec street.
Copeland Richard, engineer, Quebec street.
Cordal Edward, tailor, Fort street.
Courtney H. C., barrister-at-law, Police Magistrate, res. Douglas street.
Couves A. C., Brown Jug Saloon, cor. Government and Fort streets, res. Johnson street.
Cowley J. J., Fort street.
Cowper Jesse, Menzies street.
COWPER H. M., Boot and Shoe Dealer, Government street, res. Menzies street.
Cox Mrs., cor. Cormorant and Blanchard streets.
Cox Emanuel, Lightkeeper, Victoria harbor.
Craft Wm., with Denny & Spencer, res. Fort street.
Craigie Thomas, laborer, Rupert street.
Cranoelli P., grocer, and liquor dealer, Johnson street.
Crease Hon. Mr. Justice, Fort street.
Creighton John Young, clerk.
Cridge Right Rev. E., Bishop Reformed Episcopal Church, res. Toronto street.
Cridge Richard, surveyor, Toronto street.
Crosson James, general dealer, Yates street.
Crossman George, steak, chop and pie house, Fort street.
Crowther R. A., painter and gilder, Broad street.
CROWTHER JOHN, Painter and Glazier, Yates street, res. Quadra street.
Crowther John, Jr., Quadra street.
Cuniffe Thomas, laborer, Herald street.
Curtis J. E., with Drake & Jackson, res. Simcoe street.

Cuvereau Pierre, nurseryman, Cedar Hill road.
Dakin George, miner.
Dake Charles, boatman.
Dalby Wm., manager Belmont Boot and Shoe Co., residence Pandora street.
Dale David, gasmeter inspector, North Park street.
Daly James, steward Oriental Hotel.
Daniels B., warehouseman, Pandora street.
Davey A. W., Carpenter, Fort street.
Davidson Auguste, barkeeper, Yates street.
Davidson Robert, (Smith & D.) Fort street.
Davie J. C., M.D., Langley street, res. Douglas street.
Davie A. E. B., Provincial Secretary, res. Michigan street.
DAVIES J. P., & Co., ADMIRALTY AUCTIONEERS &c., Wharf street.
DAVIES J. P. & Co., CATTLE SALES YARD, Fort street.
Davies J. P., (J. P. D. & Co.) Fisguard street.
Davies Joshua, (J. P. D. & Co.) Fisguard street.
Davies Henry, clerk, Fisguard street.
Davies David B., clerk, Fisguard street.
Davies J. P., Jr., clerk, Fisguard street.
Davies Joseph, foreman *Standard* office, res. Fort street.
Davies Thomas, laborer, Johnson street.
Davis John C. M., teamster, Douglas street.
Davis John, carpenter, Dallas road.
Dawson Henry Locke, laborer, Johnson street.
Dawson C. E., Civil Engineer, Esquimalt Dock.
Dearberg T. J., foreman *Colonist* office, res. Princess street.
Deasey Daniel, Government messenger, Government Build'gs.
Deasey Thomas, asst. messenger, Government Buildings.
DeCosmos Hon. Amor, M. P., Rae street.
Deeks George, express driver, Alfred street.
Deighton Capt. Thomas M., mariner, Pandora street.
Deluge Engine Co. house, Yates street.
Denegri G. B ,, fruiterer and fishmonger, Johnson street.
Denny and Spencer, drygoods dealers, &c., Victoria House Government street.
Denny Wm., (D. & Spencer) Pandora street.
Devereaux Capt. J. M., mariner, Douglas street.
Dewdney Walter, clerk, Dallas road.
DEWIEDERHOLD & Co., COAL AND WOOD DEALERS, Wharf street.
Dewsnap Joseph, pound keeper, Chatham street.
Dexter Robt., mariner, Victoria.
Dickenson L., messenger Bank B. C., res. Bank Gov't street.
Dicker Louis, tinsmith, Yates street.

Diebel Wm. F., baker, View street.
Dickson, Campbell & Co., merchants, Store street.
Dietrich Joseph, teamster, Wharf street.
Dillon Miles, bootmaker, Government street.
Dillon Wm., painter, Dallas road.
Dodgson Miss, Mrs. Cridge's school, Kane street.
Donald Edwin, Menzies street.
Dooley John, (Goodacre & D.) Johnson street.
Dooling Bart., laborer, Herald street.
Dorman John, carpenter, Michigan street.
Dorman Wm., asst. Superintendent Money Order Branch, P. O., res. Michigan street.
Donally J., night watchman Lunatic Assylum.
Doscher H. W., laundryman, cor. Pembroke and Quadra streets.
Dougal John, str. engineer, Chatham street.
Dougal John, proprietor Atlas Foundry, cor. Pembroke and Government streets, res. Blanchard street.
Doughty George, brushmaker, Fort street.
Doughty James, Fort street.
Douglas Sir James, K.C.B., James Bay.
Douglas James W., M.P.P., law student, James Bay.
Douglas Adam, machinist, store street.
Downes Richard, miner, North Park street.
Downey J. J., Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.
Drake & Jackson, barristers and notaries &c., cor. Langley and Bastion streets.
Drake M. W. T., (D & Jackson) Rock Bay.
Draney Robt. blacksmith, Kane street.
Driard House, L. S. Lucas, proprietor, View street.
Driscoll D., tide-waiter, View street.
Drout John, baker and grocer, Johnson street.
DRUMMOND J. S., Tinsmith, Stove Dealer, &c., Yates street, res. Rae street.
Duck Simeon, carriage manufacturer, &c., Johnson street, res. Herald street.
DUNLOP JOHN T., Prince of Wales Stables, Broad street.
Dupont C. T., Collector of Inland Revenue, Fort street.
Dutnall John, drayman, Quadra street.
Duval John M., wood turner, Telegraph Hotel.
Dwyer Joseph, (sargt.-at-arms.) Cormorant street.
Earle Thos., (J. Rueff & Co.) Quadra street.
Eckstein David, U. S. Consul, Government.
Ede John, miner, Cormorant street.
Edmunds John, laborer, View street.
Eliot John, laborer, Beacon Hill.

Ellery George, butcher, Pandora street.
Elliott Hon. A. C., Attorney General, cor. Beechy and Vancouver streets.
Elliott Thomas, carpenter, Cormorant street.
Elliott Alfred Wm., engineer, Quebec street.
Ellis David, moulder, Herald street.
Elford Robt., carpenter, Fort street.
Elford J. P., carpenter, Fort street.
Ella Mrs., Fort street.
Ella Thomas, Jr., clerk, Fort street.
Ellerson James, barkeeper, Oriental Alley.
Elphinstone Rodger, joiner, Michigan street.
Elwyn Thos. J. P., acting Deputy Provincial Secretary, Johnson street.
Ennor Thomas, miner, Chatham street.
Englehardt J. (E. & Co.) cor. Cooke and Richardson streets.
ENGELHARDT J., & Co., coal and wood dealers, and agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Wharf street.
Erb L. E., (Lowen & E.) Government street.
Estes Andrew J., laborer, Douglas street.
Eustace Edward, mariner, Humboldt street.
Fairbairn Wm., mechinist, Farquhar street.
Falshaw Robt., carpenter, Pandora Avenue.
Farrell Patrick, night wathman, Beechy street.
Farron & Fiterre, dressmakers, Yates street.
Farwell A. S., Surveyor-General, Fort street.
Fawcett Edgar, upholsterer, Franklin street.
Fawcett Roland, upholsterer, Kane street.
Fawcett & Co., upholsterers and paperhangers, Gov't street.
Fee David, engineer, Herald street.
Feillet J., locksmith and blacksmith, Johnson street.
Felix L., employ H.B.Co.
Fell James, & Co., grocers, &c., Fort street.
Fell James, View street.
Fell Thornton, clerk, View street.
FELLOWS & ROSCOE, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Yates street
Fellows Alfred, (F. & Roscoe) Rae street.
Ferrand B., grocer, &c., cor. Johnson and Broad streets, res. View street.
Fery Capt. Jules, Yates street.
Ferris Edward, teamster, Blanchard street.
Field Wm., carpenter, Blanchard Avenue.
Field Wm., Quadra street.
Field Edwin, draper's asst., Quadra street.
Field Samuel, cabinet maker, Yates street.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE, Merchants, Wharf street.
Findlay Geo. J., (F. D. & B.) Quadra street.
Finlaison Charles S., Chief Clerk Customs, Michigan street.
Finlayson John, grocer, Fort street.
Finlayson Roderick, Loyds Agent, and agent for the California Marine Board of Underwriters, Douglas street.
Fish Wm., Douglas street.
Fisher Auguste, blacksmith, Baillie Alley, Johnson street.
Flett Thomas, carpenter, Simcoe street.
Fletcher E., asst. Post Office Inspector, res. Rae street.
Fletcher T. W., electro silver plater, &c., Fort street, res. View street.
Flewin Thomas, warehouseman, South Park street.
Ford Mrs. S., dressmaker, Pandora Avenue.
Forester's Hall The, Bastion street.
Foster Robt., marble and stone cutter, Work street.
Foster Robt., Jr., machinist, Johnson street.
Fox Mrs. & H. A., cutlery, lamp and fancy goods dealers, Government street, res. Amelia street.
Fox Henry, laborer, Herald street.
Francis Allen, Ex-U. S. Consul, Pandora Avenue.
Francis George, livery stable keeper, Trounce Alley.
Fraser Peter, barkeeper, Chatham street.
Fraser Andrew, Chatham street.
Fraser Mrs., Chatham street.
Fraser Louis, the Snug Tavern, Douglas street.
Franklin W. A., expressman, Superior street.
Franklyn Mrs., Pioneer street.
Frances Mrs. A. H., Quadra street.
Fritters John, grocer, &c., Store street.
Frye George, landing waiter in Customs, res. Princess street.
Fulcher Frederick, baker, Fort street.
Galer George, carpenter, Kane street.
Galley Wm., contractor and builder, Topaz Avenue.
Galley Wm., Jr., clerk, Topaz Avenue.
Gant Mrs., dressmaker, Pioneer street.
Garesche, Green & Co., bankers, etc., Government street.
Garesche Mrs., Michigan street.
Gardner Capt., Parkington street.
Garnier & Coigdarippe, Colonial Exchange Hotel and Restaurant, Johnson street.
Garnier Joseph, (G. & C.) Johnson street.
Gastineau John, surveyor, Humboldt street.
Gas Works The Victoria, Store street.
Gaston Herbert, gentleman, Douglas street.

Geiger Thos., (G. & Becker) View street.
Geiger & Becker, San Francisco Baths, and hairdressers, Government street.
Geiger Louis, bootmaker, Yates street.
Gerke Henry, & Co., merchants, Wharf street.
Gerow Gideon Carey, carriage maker, Yates street.
Gerow Mrs., Dominion House, Yates street.
Gerritson John, grocer and baker, Humboldt street.
Gerritson Albert, carpenter, Humboldt street.
German Consulate, M. T. Johnson, Consul, at Findlay, Durham & Brodie's, Wharf street.
Gibbon Mrs., Fort street.
Gibson James, brewer, Pandora street, res. Cormorant street.
Giesselmann Chas., (Bossie & G.) Vancouver street.
Griffin Terrence Hamilton, Police Barracks.
Gillespie Mrs. Fort street.
Gillighan Patrick laborer, Pandora street.
GILMORE ALEX., TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, Gov't street, res. Store street.
Gin Wau, washerman, Government street.
Girodon Edward, Broad street.
Glide Henry, laborer, Dallas road.
Glover S. H., clothier and outfitter, Johnson street, res. Store street.
Godding Robert, carpenter, Collinson street.
Golding Barnard, fruiterer and confectioner, Yates street.
Gong Wong, wood dealer, Store street.
Good Templar's Hall The, Yates street.
Good Charles, Deputy Provincial Secretary, Labouchere st.
Good H. B., collector of Inland Revenue.
Goode M. J., keeper Lunatic Asylum.
GOODACRE & DOOLEY, BUTCHERS, QUEEN'S MARKET, cor. Government and Johnson streets.
Goodacre L., (G. & Dooley) Pandora street.
Goodacre John, bookkeeper, Pandora street.
Goodfellow John, manager Bank B. N. A., Labouchere street.
Goodhue J. P., agent Oregon Steamship Co., Vancouver street
Goodridge Frank, hackdriver, Fort street.
Goodwin Samuel, accountant, View street.
Goodwin O. H., piano tuner, etc., res. Chatham street.
Gore Wm. S., civil engineer, Meares street.
Gorrie Thomas, toy dealer, etc., Fort street.
Gosnell Joseph, grocer, etc., cor. Douglas and Cormorant streets.
Gowdie James, sawsharpner, Fort street.
Gowdy Wm., laborer, Yates street.

Gowdy Wm., laborer, Rock Bay Avenue.
Gowen Charles, Phœnix Brewery, cor. Yates and Blanchard streets, res. View street.
Gowen N., with C. Gowen, res. View street.
Gowen Thomas, mechanical engineer, Kane street.
Graham B. J., blacksmith, Kane street.
Graham John, manager Savings Bank and Dominion Auditor, Simcoe street.
Grancini E., hardware and crockery importer, Government street, res. Cormorant street.
Gray A. B., & Co., drygoods merchants, Albion House, Government street.
Gray A. B., (A. B. G. & Co.) Blanchard Avenue.
Gray John, coppersmith, Broughton street.
Gray Hon. Mr. Justice, Fort street.
Gray James, barkeeper London Hotel, cor. Broad and Johnson streets.
Gray Andrew, patternmaker and draughtsman, (Spratt's foundry) Fort street.
Grant T., engineer, Pandora etreet.
Grant John, contractor, Douglas street.
Green David, clothier and outfitter, Government street.
Green F. W., city surveyor and water works commissioner and engineer, Beechy street.
Green R. E., clerk Savings Bank, Douglas street.
Green Frank, Douglas street.
Green R. A., accountant, Blanchard street.
Green A. A., (Garesche, Green & Co.) Birdcage walk.
Gregory Wm., messenger to Departments, Custom House Buildings.
Greenwood & Morley, soda water manufacturers, Yates street.
Greenwood I. K., (G. & Morley) Pandora street.
Greffin B. P., Boomerang Inn, Langley Alley.
GRIBBLE, HENRY, Toy and Fancy Goods Dealer, Government street, res. Pioneer street.
Griffiths Robt., mariner, Couts street.
Griffiths J. W., clerk Spratt's foundry, res. Pandora street.
Griffiths Mrs., Pandora street.
Guimont John, Omineca Saloon, Government street.
Gutmaun David, clerk with Neufelder & Co., res. James Bay.
Gwyther J. D., clerk, Yates street.
Haggarty Richard, general dealer, Store street.
Hall Phillip J., steward Fire Department, res. Broad street.
Hall Richard John, clerk, Chatham street.
HALPENNY MRS., Dressmaker, etc., Yates street.
Halpenny Horace, painter, Yates street.

Hamilton John, Pioneer street.
Hamilton Mrs., nurse, View street.
Hamilton Mrs., dressmaker, Fort street.
Hamley Hon. W., Collector of Customs, Burdett Avenue.
Hammond Wm., surveyor, Fort street.
Hammond Wm., ropemaker, Menzies street.
Hardisty Geo., purser steamer Enterprise.
Harding Selina, matron Orphan's Home, Rae street.
Harewood coal depot, J. A. Raymur agent, Store street.
Harman Thomas, submarine diver.
Harris James, fireman, Fisguard street.
Harris Thomas, Sheriff, Broad street.
Harrison Wm., bookeeper, View street.
Harrison Eli, painter and glazier, Yates street, res. Fort street.
Harrison Eli, Jr., barrister and notary, Government street, res. Fort street.
HARRISON WM., Bookseller and Stationer, and News Agent, Government street, res. View street.
Harrison Wm., painter, Spring Ridge.
Harrison J. B., laborer, Dallas road.
Hart John, employ Bank B. N. A., Yates street.
Hart Michael, night watchman, Farquhar street.
Hart Oakley, shoemaker, Johnson street.
Hartnagel Otto, cook, res. View street.
Hartnell Henry John, clerk, Yates street.
Harvey Rout, salesman, res. South Park street.
Harvey Henry, clerk, South Park street.
Hastings Oregon C., photographer, res. View street.
Hauck Gustav, clerk, Blanchard street.
Hawkes Joseph, laborer, Langley street.
Hawkins John, poultery and fruit dealer, Fort street.
Hays Mrs., Johnson street.
HAYWARD & JENKINSON, Sash and Door Factory, Contractors and Undertakers, cor. Broughton and Langley streets.
Hayward Charles, (H. & Jenkinson) cor. Vancouver and Mears streets.
Hazleton J. H., soap maker, Fisguard.
Heal John, tailor, Fort street.
Heal David, tinsmith, Yates street, res. Fort street.
Hearle James, teamster, Pandora street.
Heathfield Mrs., Pandora street.
HEATHORNE, WM., Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Government street, res. Vancouver street.
Hedin John, grocer, corner Johnson and Douglas streets.

Hee Gee, washerman, Yates streets.
HEISTERMAN H. F. Real Estate Agent, Langley street, res. Douglas street.
Helmcken J. S., M.D., Fort street, res. James Bay.
Henderson John, teamster, Fort street.
Hendry Alex., pattern maker, View street.
Henley Henry, Clover Point Hotel, Beacon Hill.
Hendry Thos., (Manson & H.) Store street.
Henry Thomas, ship carpenter, Store street.
Hepworth James, tailor, Pandora street.
Heron Robert, (Mann & H.) Fort street.
Hett Roland J., barrister and notary, Clerk of Legislative Assembly, Bastion street, res. Rae street.
Hewitt H., barkeeper, Bastion street.
Hewlings J. Q., librarian Mechanic's Institute, res. Gordon street.
Heywood J., butcher, Yates street, res. Fort street.
HIBBEN T. N., & Co., Booksellers, Stationers and News Agents, Masonic Buildings, Government street.
Hibben T. N., (T. N. H. & Co.) Pandora street.
Hick William, contractor, Pioneer street.
Hicken George, butcher.
Hickey Patrick, engineer, Pioneer street.
Hicks Robert, pilot, Pembroke street.
HIE LEE, Variety Store, Cormorant street.
Higgins David W., proprietor *British Colonist*, res. Yates street.
High Kay, Chinese doctor, Store street.
Hildebrand Mrs., tailor and clothes cleaner, Fort street.
Hilliard Joseph, barkeeper, Broad street.
Hills George, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Columbia, Burdett Avenue.
Hodges Mrs., baker and grocer, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets.
Hogg James, boilermaker, res. Yates street.
Holems Alex., butcher, View street.
Holloway Robt., reporter for *Standard* office, res. Meares street.
Holman John, Union Saloon, Johnson street.
Holmes Peter, captain of Cariboo Fly, res. James Bay.
Holmes Arthur, salesman, Broad street.
Holness James, butcher, Spring Ridge.
Holroyd Ward, (Mansell & H.) res. Temperance Hotel, Fort street.
Homfray Robert, C.E. and surveyor, Quebec street.
Hooper D. G., bootmaker, Fort street.

Horton Robert, furrier H.B.Co., res. cor. Michigan and Oswego streets.
Horsley Samuel, plasterer, Johnson street.
Hon Gee, restaurant, Store street.
Horth Rufus, Fort street.
Houghton Lt.-Col. C. F., D. A. G., Dominion Militia, res. Drill Shed, James Bay.
Howerth Henry, tinsmith, Yates street.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

William Charles, Chief Factor, in charge of Western Department.

DEPOT.—Robert Williams, Factor. C. Thorne and Robt. Combe, clerks. H. Sullivan, warehouseman. Harry Simpson and Chin, packers. Robert Horton, furrier.

STORE.—W. T. Livock, Chief Trader. David Work, Donald McKay, J. P. Kennedy and Charles Spring, salesmen.

VICTORIA OFFICE.—A. Munro, Chief Factor, accountant. James H. Lawson, Chief Trader, cashier. John A. Andrew, Arthur Jones, H. Tolmie and P. Cadell, clerks.

WHARF.—James Jack, Gordon Lockerby and G. Bond.

STATIONS.—Fort Langley, Heny Wark. Fort Hope, Wm. Yates. Fort Yale, Wm. Harvey snd Oliver Harvey, clerks. Thompson's River, Kamloops, John Tait, Factor. Cariboo District—Barkerville, Hugh Ross, Factor. Quesnelle, R. J. Skinner, clerk. New Caledonia District—Stuart's Lake, Gavin Hamilton, Factor; H. Bullock; H. B. Webster, clerk, Fraser's Lake, J. M. Alexander, Chief Trader. Fort George, Chas. Ogden, clerk. McLeod's Lake, Ferdinand McKenzie, clerk. Connolly's Lake, Thomas Hamilton, clerk. Babine Post. Alfred Sampare. Comox, A. G. Horne. Fort Rupert, Robert Hunt. Port Essington, M. Feak. Fort Simpson, Robert Hall, clerk. Massett, H. M. Offutt. Stekine District, J. W. McKay, Factor. Bella Coola, John Clayton Bella Bella, Frederick Kennedy.

STEAMERS.—Enterprise, H. G. Lewis, Master; G. Hardisty, Purser. Otter, Wm. McCulloch, Master.

Humber Maurice, contractor, Courtney street.
Humphreys Hon. T. B , M.P.P., Pandora Avenue.
Humphrey Wm., saloon keeper, Chatham street.
Hunter Joseph ., C.E., View street.
Huntington John, plasterer, View street.
Hurrell Henry, clerk, Quadra street.
Huston Mrs., View street.
Hutchison John W., asst. gaoler, Mason street.
Hutchinson J. P. H. carpenter, South Park street.
Huxtable Wm. Henry, grocer, Fort street.
Ibbotson James, butcher, Fort street.
Imbert Charles A., carpenter, Fairfield road.
Immigration Commissioner, J. E. McMillan, Gov't street.
Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Welsh, Rithet & Co., agents, Wharf street.
Inge Thomas, drayman, Herald street.

Ingham Ralph, stone cutter, Yates street.
Innes Thomas, Yates street.
Investment and Loan Society, C. W. R. Thomson Secretary and Treasurer, Bastion street.
Irving James, employ Supreme Court, res. Superior street.
Irvine Peter, Beechy street.
Jack Alexander, contractor, Michigan street.
Jack James, Wharfinger, H.B.Co., res. Superior street.
Jackson & Bates, confectioners, &c., Government street.
Jackson T. H., (Mrs. Rolls & Co.) Johnson street.
Jackson R. E., (Drake & J.) Richardson street.
Jackson Kirk, cook, Yates street.
Jackson James, barkeeper, Oriental Hotel.
JACKSON WM., M.R.C.S., Government street, res. Michigan street.
Jackson Wm. Jr., Michigan street.
Jackson Richard, butcher, Simcoe street.
Jackson John, cattle dealer, Kane street.
Jacobs John J., proprietor St. George Hotel, Gov't street.
James P., M.D., Broughton street.
James David, wagon maker, res. Princess street.
James George, miner, North Park street.
Jamieson Neil, employ Wm. Wilson, res. Broad street.
Jamieson Mrs., milliner, &c., Broad street.
Jamieson Michael, carpenter, Broad street.
Jamieson Robt., clerk, P. O., res. North Park street.
Janion R. W., (H. R. & Co.,) res. Chatham srreet.
Jaques George, watchmaker, Fort street.
Jaques Josiah, machinist, Store street.
Jay George, nursery and seedsman, Yates street, nursery, Cook street.
Jay George, Jr., clerk, res. Cook street.
Jeffrey Richard, stone mason, Cormorant street.
Jeffree Wm. Joseph, clothier, cor. Goverment and Yates residence Fort street.
Jeffrey Wm., stone mason, Quadra street.
Jeffery Edward, contractor, Johnson street.
Jelfs Thomas, laborer, Superior street.
Jenkinson George, grocer, &c., Fort street.
Jenkinson Henry, gardner, Kane street.
Jenkinson Robt., (Hayward & J.) Vancouver street.
Jenkinson Charles, with Hayward & Jenkinson.
Jenkinson Wm. Henry, watchmaker, res. Fort street.
Jenns Rev. P., St. John's Rectory, Douglas street.
Jenner Herbert Lascelles, clerk, Fort street.
Jesse Robt., accountant, Langley street, res. Scoresby street.

Jessop John, Supt. of Education, Yates street.
Jewell Henry, furniture dealer, Fort street, res. Johnson street.
Jonckau Rev. James, principal St. Louis College, Pandora Avenue.
Johnson I. B., Trounce Alley.
Johnson D. A., hairdresser, Yates street.
Johnson E. C., tanner, Rock Bay Tannery.
Johnson Edwin, barrister and notary, Langley street, res. Dallas road.
Johnson Adam, miner, Pioneer street.
Johnson Aaron, carpenter, Chatham street.
Johnston John, mail contractor, Blanchard Avenue.
Johnston Wm., miner, Simcoe street.
Johnston P. T. & Co., nurserymen and florists, Fort street.
Johnston M. T., merchant, Moss street.
Johnston James, night watchman, Meares street.
Jones J. B., Angel Hotel, Langley street.
Jones Stephen, Orleans House, Cormorant street.
Jones Capt. James, schr. Industry, Quadra street.
Jones Richard, carpenter, Douglas street.
Jones Robt., carpenter, John street.
Jones Mrs., Birdcage walk.
Jones Columbus, laborer, Johnson street.
Jones H. L., (Langley & Co.) Pandora street.
Jones Thomas, boat builder, Government street.
Jones C. S., Accountant Bank B. C., res. Humboldt street.
Jones A. W., clerk, H. B. Co., Humboldt street.
Jones Mrs. McNaughton, Fort street.
Jones Wm., London Bazaar, Government street, res. Herald street.
Jones Charles, bar-keeper, Government street.
Jordon John, labourer, Fort street.
Kammerer C. W., (T. N. H. & Co.) Government street.
Kaye James, 3rd Master Boys School.
Keast Arthur, (Stuart & K.) Rock Bay Avenue.
KEAYS G. C., TINSMITH AND STOVE DEALER, Yates street, res. Blanchard street.
Keeler Richard, warehouseman, Johnson street.
Kehoe Henry, Johnson street.
Keith J. C., ledger keeper Bank B. C., Yates street.
Keithley George, blacksmith, Johnson street.
Kelley Mrs., McClure street.
KELLY SAMUEL L., TINSMITH AND COPPERSMITH, Yates street, res. Rae street.
Kent Charles, book-keeper, res. Yates street.

Kennedy James P., salesman H. B. Co., res. Kane street.
Keohan Wm., carriage painter, Douglas street.
Kittmann Hermann, miner, Government street.
Kim Wim, washerman, Yates street.
King Thomas, upholsterer, Kane street.
King Jabez H., dairyman, Fort street.
King Christopher, res. Blanchard street.
King Joseph, Mousquetaires Saloon, Johnson and Government streets, res. Fisguard street.
KINSMAN & STYLES, BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS, Amelia street.
Kinsman John, (K. & Styles,) Princess avenue.
Kirley Rev. Patrick, Assistant Priest, Collinson street.
Kirsop George, stone-cutter, Fort street.
Knight Charles, Evening and Day School, Pandora street.
Knight John W., blacksmith, Cormorant street.
Knight Henry, gardener, North Park street.
Kolp Augustus, Rock Bay House, Rock Bay.
KONG TIONG SING, BUTCHER, Cormorant street.
Koester Herman, clerk, Fort street.
Kong Tiong Sing, butcher and general dealer, Cormorant street.
Kriemler Conrad, book-keeper, Bay street.
Kuna Joseph, boilermaker, Rae street.
Kurtz David, (Strouss, Briggs, K. & Co.) U. S. Vice Consul, Dallas road.
Kwong Sam Lee, washerman, Johnson street.
Kwong Lee & Co., wholesale merchants, Cormorant street.
Lafrenier Geo., Phœnix Saloon, Yates street.
Laing David, mariner, Coutts street.
Laing Robt., shipbuilder, Dallas road.
Lakin Francis, farmer, Niagara street.
LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Rhodes & Co., agents, Store street.
Land Registery Office, H. B. W. Aikman Registrar, Government Buildings, James Bay.
Lane Col. C. C., mining engineer, Frederick street.
Lane Vernon, carpenter, Johnson street.
LANGLEY A. J., & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Yates street.
Langley A. J., (L. & Co.) Fairfield road.
Lange G. W. A., watchmaker and jeweller, Government street.
Lange W. G., watchmaker and jeweller, Government street.
Larboune Mrs., Pandora street.
Larman James, bootmaker, res. Johnson street.

Lascelles James, barkeeper, res. Broad street.
Latrate John, baker, Johnson street.
Laughton Thomas, Indian trader, Johnson street.
Launder Mathew, miner, Johnson street.
Layton Capt. G. R., Provincial aide de camp to the Governor-General, Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor.
Lay Sing, washerman, Store street.
Law Robert, pattern maker, Johnson street.
Lawson Robt., Custom House Officer, Humboldt street.
Lawson Wm. Geo., painter, Humboldt street.
Lawson Edmond Wm., painter, Humboldt street.
Lawson Charles, engineer, Amelia street.
Lawson James H., cashier H. B. Co., Bastion street.
Leaky John, brewer, Store street.
Leach J., carpenter, Yates street.
Lee Pong, cigar dealer, Government street.
Leeman Ralph, labourer, Fort street.
Leigh Wm., Town clerk, etc., Dallas road.
Leigh Mrs., dressmaker, Fort street.
Leggatt C. J., attorney and notary, Bastion street.
Leggett Edward, teamster, Johnson street.
Leiser Gustav, clerk, Pandora avenue.
Leiser Simon, (H. Gerke & Co.) Pandora avenue.
LeLievre Lyndon, clerk, Pembroke street.
Lemberger J. F., tinsmith, Johnson street.
Leneveu David, corn merchant, Wharf street, res. Store street.
Lenz Moses, salesman, Pandora avenue.
Lenz Jacob, Pandora avenue.
LOEWEN & ERB, Victoria Brewery, Government and Discovery streets.
Loewen Joseph, (L. & Erb,) Pandora avenue.
Leroy Rev. Joseph, assistant priest, Collinson street.
Lesk James Charles, labourer, Fort street.
Leslouis Felix, cooper, (H. B. Co.) Humboldt street.
Lessett James, painter, Fort street.
Lester Peter, Vancouver street.
Lester Peter, Jr., painter, Vancouver street.
Lester Frederick, contractor and builder, Yates street.
Lettice Robert, painter, Kane street.
Lettice & Mitchell, painters and glaziers, Broad street.
Levy Brothers, Arcade Oyster Saloon, Government street.
Levy Mrs. E., fruiterer and confectioner, Government street.
Lewis W. H., job printer, Yates street.
Lewis Frank, carpenter, Fort street.
Lewis Mrs. R., Government street.
Lewis Lewis, clothier, Yates street.

Lewis John, whitewasher, Yates street.
Lewis Willes, stableman, Fort street.
Lewis Capt. Herbert G., mariner, Dallas road.
Llewellyn W. H., book-keeper, Douglas street.
Ley J. D., barber, Government street.
Liddell Robt., boot maker, res. Quadra street.
Lilly George Alfred, moulder, Fort street.
Lince Edward, carpenter, Simcoe street.
Lindsay Frederick, laborer, Alfred street.
Lindsay D., Deputy Collector Inland Rev., res. Birdcage walk.
Lindsay Thos. D., police constable, res. City Barracks.
Lineker Mrs, dressmaker, Yates street.
Linton J. R., general dealer, Store street.
Liggins John, groom, Fort street.
Lipsett Robert, purser steamer Beaver.
Lissett James, painter, Fort street.
Livock Wm. J., Chief Trader H.B.Co., res. Menzies street.
Lockerby Gordon, clerk, H.B.Co.'s wharf.
Loez Jacob, (Lohse & Co.) res. Fisguard street.
Loewenberg S., Rae street.
Loewenberg Leopold, real estate agent, Government street, res. Rae street.
Logan George.
Lohse Wm., & Co., Bank Exchange Saloon, Yates street.
Lomax John, carriage driver, View street.
Lombard Charles, clerk, Collinson street.
Long Thos. H., gentleman, Bellott street.
LONGHURST JARVES, Belmont Saloon cor. Government and Humboldt streets.
Lovett Joseph, Cold Tea Saloon, Gov't street, res. Blanchard street.
Lowe James, wharfinger, Spratt's wharf, Store street.
Llodys' Agent, Roderick Finlayson, Douglas street.
Lubbe T., furrier, Yates street, res. Douglas street.
Lucas Louis S., Driad House, View street.
Luxford Frederick, nurseryman, Queen's Avenue.
Luxford Mrs., dressmaker, Government street.
Lyne Henry, newspaper agent, Frederick street.
Lyons Michael J., Park Hotel, Beacon Hill.
Lyall George, Fort street.
Ma Choo Tsung, surgeon and physician, Cormorant street.
Macbroom Alex., grocer's asst., Pioneer street.
MacConnell J. Wm., warehouseman, Michigan street.
Macdonald James F., carpenter, res. Temperance Hotel,
Macdonald Hon. W. J., cor. Montreal street and Dallas road.
Macdonald Mrs., Fort street.

Macdonald Duncan A., contractor, Fort street.
Macdougall T., laborer, Humboldt street.
Mackay John, boatbuilder, Dallas road.
Mackie John, gardener, Oriental Alley.
Macsauley Henry, steward, Blanchard street.
Madden Jeremiah, machinist, Princess Avenue.
Madigan, B., engineer, Work street.
Mahood James A., C.E., Mason street.
Mann & Heron, saddlers, etc., Fort street.
Mann H. T., (M. & Heron) Fort street.
Mann Wm., bricklayer, Rae street.
Mann James, (Muirhead & M.) Rae street.
MANSELL HENRY, Bootmaker, Government street, res. Pandora street.
MANSELL & HOLROYD, Furniture Dealers, Yates street.
Mansell George, (M. & Holroyd) res. Douglas street.
Manson Wm., (of M. & Hendry) Fort street.
Manson John D., farmer, North Park street.
MANSON & HENDRY, Columbia Match Factory, cor. Fort and Blanchard streets.
Marine & Fishery Department, James Cooper, agent, Custom House Building, Wharf street.
Marion Francis, carpenter, Pembroke street.
Marks Frederick, emply Edgar Marvin, res. Vancouver street.
Marks Louis, boilermaker, Vancouver street.
Marshall Wm., barkeeper, Wilcox Alley.
Marshall Frederick C., clerk.
Martin Felix, Billiard Saloon, Fort street, res. Coutts street.
Marvin Edgar, hardware merchant, Wharf street, res. South Park street.
Marvin Edgar, Jr., clerk, South Park street.
Marvin E. B., shipchandler, Wharf street, res. Douglas street.
Marwick James W., laborer, View street.
Marwick David, watchman, Discovery street.
Maslin W. K., brewer, res. Chatham street.
Mason Jesse, brickmaker, Douglas street.
Mason George, brickmaker, res. Fort street.
Mason Mrs. G., boarding house keeper. Fort street.
Mason Henry S., Deputy Register Supreme Court, res. Birdcage walk.
MASSA M., Fishmunger, Government street.
Mathers Henry, Johnson street.
Matthews J., M. R. C. S., and L. S. A., Langley street.
MATTHEWS, RICHARDS & TYE, Iron, Steel and Hardware Merchants, Yates street.
Matthews John W., (Smith & M.) Rae street.

Matthews J. D., express driver, Quadra street.
Matthews John, miner, Montreal street.
Maxwell A., teller, Bank B.N.A., Bank house, Yates street.
Mayerau J. B. (Casamayou & Co.) Yates street.
Maynard G. H., boot and shoe maker, Fort street, res. Fisguard street.
Maynard Richard, boot and shoe maker, cor. Johnson and Douglas streets.
Maynard Mrs., photographer, Douglas street.
Mayer Rev. A., Jewish Rabbi, head of Johnson street,
Maynard Joseph, express driver, Chatham street.
Mebins Charles, cooper, Rae street.
Medana Mrs., Simcoe street.
Medana Paul, Simcoe street.
Mee Hing, washerman, Fort street.
Mee Wah, washerman, Yates street.
Meiss Henry, general dealer, Store street, res. Johnson street.
Meldrum John H., shipcarpenter, Herald street.
Melmer Phillip, hairdresser, Johnson street.
Mellor Frederick, tailor, Johnson street.
Menagh James, carpenter, Herald street.
Meston John, (M. & McKenzie) Fort street.
Metcalfe Edward, butcher, Douglas street.
Meyer J. E., hairdresser and wig maker Yates street.
Michell Thomas, engineeer, Herald street.
Middleton Robert, miner, Quebec street.
Milby Nathaniel, cor. Rae and Blanchard streets.
Miles Thomas, butcher, Douglas street.
Miles Mrs,, school, Fort street.
MILLER JAMES, BLACKSMITH, ETC., cor. Pandora and Government streets.
Miller John A. S., jeweller, Government street.
Miller Edward, blacksmith, Fort street.
Miller Mrs., Cooke street.
Mellington Henry, butcher, Johnson street.
Mills Thos., carpenter, Fisguard street.
Milne John D., boilermaker, res. Herald street.
Milne Alex. R., clerk in Customs, res Douglas street.
Mitchell Thos. R., painter, McClure street.
Mitchell Henry, nursery and seedsman, Menzies street.
MITCHELL GEO., GROCER, ETC., cor. Fort and Douglas streets, res. Quadra street.
Mitchell Robt., clerk, Government street.
Mohun Edward, C.E., Victoria.
Monck John gasfitter, Princess street, James Bay.
Mogg Rev. Herbert, parsonage Humboldt street.

Moffatt Hamilton, Dallas road.
Monro Robt. Ross, clerk, Fisguard street.
Monro Mary, teacher, Protes ant orphans, Rae street.
Montobio G., dry goods dealer and grocer, Store street.
Monteith Wm., accountant, res. Yates street.
Montaro Joseph, cook, Fort street.
Moody T. G., Pandora street.
Moore & Co., chemists and druggists, Yates street.
Moore Capt., Wm., Johnson street.
Moore Wm., Jr., Johnson street.
Moore James, apothecary, Government street.
Morris H., express driver, Constance street.
Morby F. W., baker, Yates street.
Mordant Alfred E., engineer's assistant, Vancouver street.
Morton Charles, gentleman, Langley street.
Morrison Fred., wharfinger, Langley street.
MORRISON GEORGE, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, cor. Fort and Government streets, res. Langley street.
Morley John, blacksmith, View street.
Morley Christopher, (Greenwood & M.) Commercial street.
Morrison Niel, ship carpenter, Store street.
Moss James, gardner and florist, nursery Birdcage walk, res. Broad street.
Moss Mrs., dressmaker, Broad street.
Moss Charles, iron moulder, Fort street.
MUIRHEAD & MANN, CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS, Constance street.
Muirhead James, (M. & Mann) res. Fisguard street.
MULDOON WM., LONDON HOTEL, cor. Broad and Johnson streets.
Munro Alex., Chief Factor H.B.Co., res. Michigan street.
Munro Alex., Jr. clerk Bank B.N.A., res. Michigan street.
Munro John, painter, Quadra street.
Munro Mrs. M , Pandora street.
Murchison Findlay, carpenter, Dallas road.
Murphy Patrick, cooper, Yates street, res. Broad street.
Murray John, engineer, Johnson street.
Murray John, pressman *Colonist* office, res. Pandora street.
Murray John H., employ Government printing office, res. Pandora street.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, H. F. Heisterman agent, Langley street.
McAllister, John, steamboat owner, res Douglas street.
McAllister Bros., owners str. Alexander.
McCarthy John, brass finisher, Douglas street.
McCandlish James, The Hall Saloon, Fort street.

McCreight J. F., Q.C., Gov't street, res. Michigan street.
McCloud A., laborer, Fort street.
McCord W. C., miner.
McCondock, shipwright.
McCully John, blacksmith, Fort street.
McCulloch Capt. W., mariner, res. Michigan street.
McDowell John B., contractor and builder, res. Herald street.
McDowell Wm., printer, *Colonist*, res. Herald street.
McDowell M., printer, res. Herald street.
McDowell John J., boilermaker, Herald street.
McDowell Wm., drayman, Menzies street.
McDowell J., drayman, Yates street.
McDonald Peter, tobacconist, Yates street.
McDonald Capt. R. J., storekeeper, Drill Shed.
McDonnell Anthony James, tailor, Government street.
McElmen A. T. D., barrister and notary, Langley street.
McGregor Rev. S., the Manse, Douglas street.
McHugh Henry, Fisguard street.
McIntosh Capt. James, pilot, Fort street.
McKay & Burgess, plasterers, Blanchard street.
McKay Mrs., Rae street.
McKay Donald, salesman H.B.Co., res. Quebec street.
McKay W., (McKay & Burgess) Farquhar street.
McKee Samuel, California Saloon, Johnson street.
McKenzie Collin C., principal boy's school, Fort street.
McKenzie Hugh, express driver, Wharf street.
McKenzie Wm. B., clerk, Wharf street.
McKENZIE & MESTON, Blacksmith and Wagon Makers, Government street.
McKenzie Jas. R. (M. & Meston) wheelwright, Herald street.
MKeon Wm., Oriental Hotel, Yates street, res. Douglas street.
McKillican Wm. D., contractor, Fort street.
McKinley John, wharfinger, Store street.
McKinnon A., mariner, Princess Avenue.
McLellan Alex., contractor, Discovery street.
McLean John, blacksmith, Broad street.
McLean A., & Co., clothiers, etc., Fort street.
McMicking R. B., supt. B. C. Telegraph, res. North Park street.
McMillan Robt., laborer, Yates street.
McMillan D., carpenter, Blanchard street.
McMillan James E., Provincial Assessor, res. Cormorant
McMillan Richard H., printer, res. Cormorant street.
McNab A., supt. Royal Hospital, Pandora street.
McNIFFE WM., Grotto Saloon, Trounce Alley, res. View street.

McQuade Peter, & Son, shipchandlers, Wharf street, res. Humboldt street.
McQuade Edward, (McQuade & Son) res. Humboldt street.
McQuade Louis, clerk, Humboldt street.
McQuarrie John, T., drayman, Rae street.
McRae Hugh, mail carrier, Johnson street.
McTaggart, Joseph, engineer, Herald street.
McTavish Mrs. D. A., Humboldt street.
McTeigh, John, drayman, Chatham street.
McTiernan Patrick, general dealer, Store street, res. Blanchard street.
McTiernan Michael, Pandora street.
McNearney John, laborer, Store street.
Naef Christian Cook, View street.
Nagle Capt. J., harbour master, Bastion street, res. Courtney street.
Nage Simon, tanner, Rock Bay Tannery.
Neaves Charles, labourer, Michigan street.
Neil Henry, fireman, Kane street.
Nelson Uriah, merchant, North Park street.
Nelson S. M., store and saloon-keeper at Cook's Ferry.
Nesbitt Samuel, biscuit baker, Yates street, res. Erin Hall, Fort street.
NEUFELDER F. & CO., MERCHANTS, cor. Wharf and Yates streets.
Neufelder F., (F. N. & Co.) Michigan street.
Newbury Wm., saddler, etc., Government street, res. Michigan street.
Newell Robt., drayman, Johnson street.
Nicholles Mrs., Fort street.
Nicholles John, with Garesche, Green & Co., res. Fort street.
Nichols George, fruiterer and confectioner, Johnson street.
Nicholson Thomas, grocer, etc., Johnson street, res. North Park street.
Nicholson Alex. N., bookkeeper, View street.
Noble Henry, cor. Douglas and Yates streets.
North Western Commercial Co,, office, Wharf street, W. M. Neill, President.
Northern Assurance Co. for fire, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Agents, Wharf street.
Norris W. G., furniture and general dealer, Johnson street, res. Cormorant street.
NORRIS FREDERICK, SADDLER, ETC., Government street, res. Douglas street.
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., T. ALLSOP & Co. Agents.

NUTTALL T. C., Agent Phœnix Insurance Co., Government street, res. Quebec street.
Odd Fellows Hall The, cor. Fort and Wharf streets.
Ofner Albert, (Rickman & O.) Pandora avenue.
Ogilvy D. A. N., surveyor's assist., David street, Rock Bay.
Ogilvie James, master mariner.
Ohlson Anders, gardener at Johnston's nursery, Fort street.
Oldenberg Aaron, pawnbroker, Government street.
Olsen O. A., cooper, Broad street.
On Hing, clothier, Johnson street.
OPPENHEIMER BROS., Merchants and Importers, Fort street.
Oppenheimer Godfrey, (O. Bros.) Cormorant street.
Oppenheimer David, (O. Bros.) Cormorant street and Yale.
Oppenheimer Isaac, (O. Bros.) Pandora avenue.
Oregon Steamship Co., J. P. Goodhue agent, Wharf street.
O'Reilly Peter, J. P. and County Court Judge, Rock Bay.
Orr James, clerk, Victoria.
O'Sullivan H., warehouseman H. B. Co., res. Quebec street.
Otto Chas., bookbinder, Government street, res. View street.
Oasterhout P., general dealer, Johnson street, res. Fisguard.
Ouderkick Hiram G., carpenter, Yates street.
Owen Michael, shipcarpenter, Humboldt street.
Owens William, butcher, Temperance Hotel, Fort street.
Owens Thomas, labourer, Chatham street.
Own Shing, washerman, Humboldt street.
Paine Fred., hairdresser, Johnson street.
Palmer Digby, professor of music, etc., Fort street.
Pamphlet Thos., pilot, Chatham street.
Pappenberger George, furrier, Pandora avenue.
Pardoe Chas., gunsmith, Yates street, res. Fort street.
Parker John, butcher, cor. Government and Fort streets.
Parsons James, miner, Pandora avenue.
Partridge John, with J. H. Turner & Co., res. Quadra street.
Partridge T. J., assistant clerk and assistant collector at City Council, res. Quadra street.
Partridge F., printer, *Colonist*, res. Quadra street.
Partridge A R., barkeeper, Government street.
Patterson W. D., land surveyor, Government street.
Paque Wm., butcher, Fisguard street.
Pears Mrs., Chatham street.
Pearse B. W., engineer-in-charge Dominion Public Works Department, res. Fort street.
Pelletier John, Yates street.
Pemberton Hon. A. F., County Court Judge, res. Foul Bay road.

Pendray & Co., soap manufacturers, Humboldt street.
Pendray Wm. Joseph, (P. & Co.) Humboldt street.
Penny Daniel, labourer, South Park street.
Perpino Henry, cook, Pioneer street.
Percival Miss, Principal Angela College, Burdett avenue.
Petchzler George A., Kingston street.
Peterson Frederick, engineer, Cormorant street.
Peterson John, mariner, Johnson street.
Petrie David, shipcarpenter, Courtney street.
Petrie Mrs., Blanchard street.
Pettibeau Madame, boarding school, Fort street.
Pettingell Benj., proprietor Skating Rink, Fort street.
Phelps Edward, contractor, View street.
Phelps & Wadleigh, butchers, cor. Yates and Broad streets.
Phillips James, farmer, cor. Niagara and Menzies streets.
Phillips James, assistant keeper L. A., res. Bird Cage Walk.
Phillips Alexander, res. Kane street.
Phillips & Bocion, soda water and cider manufactures, Yates street.
PHILLIPS CHS. J., Terminus Saloon, Johnson street.
Phœnix Insurance Co., T. C. Nuttall agent, Government street.
Piaggio Giulio, general dealer, Store street.
Pierce Samuel P., coppersmith, Yates street.
Pierre Thomas W., tailor and dyer, Yates street, res. Pioneer street.
Pinder Wm. Geo., surveyor, Fort street.
Pinder, A., clerk, Fort street.
Pioneer Hall, corner Langley and Fort streets.
PITTS, S. J., Merchant, Yates street, res. Pandora street.
Pleace John, second master Boys Public school, Beechy street.
Pleace J. H., tinsmith.
PLUMMER ROBERT, Mining Engineer and Public Accountant, Bastion street, res. Michigan street.
Pointer Nathan, land owner, View street.
Pollard Wm., attorney and notary, Langley street, res. Rosedale.
Pollock James, tailor, Pandora avenue.
Pool Robert, miner, Pioneer street.
Pope Stephen, Master, High School, Fort street.
Pope C. E.
Porter Arthur, brickmaker, Store street.
Pottinger Wm., gardener, Hillside.
Pottinger James, labourer, Hillside.
Pottinger James, printer, Superior street.
Pound The City, J. Dewsnap keeper, Yates street.

Powell I. W., Lieut.-Col., M. D., Superintendent Indian Affairs, etc., res. Douglas street.
Powell Walter, cashier, Bank B. C., res. Bank, Government street.
Powers Ephriam, carpenter, Kane street.
Preece Thomas, plumber and gasfitter, Cook street.
Prevost John, labourer, Fort street.
Prevost Chas. Jas., Registrar County Court, res. Cook street.
Price J., U. S. Customs Inspector, res. Douglas street.
Price Thos., tailor, Government street, res. Humboldt street.
Price Ralph, M. D., Government street.
Price Edward, nurse at Royal Hospital, Pandora avenue.
Pridmore Wm., stonecutter, Constance street.
Pritchard Capt. Thos., corner Meares and Cook streets.
Provincial Assessor and Collector, J. E. McMillan, Government street.
Quagliotti John, Johnson street.
Quong Hang, washerman, Store street.
Quong Sing, Sacramento Restaurant, Waddington Alley.
Ragazzoni I. & Son, Metropolitan Restaurant, Government street.
Ragazzoni Innocent, (R. & Son) Douglas street.
Ragazzoni Cassimar, (R. & Son) Government street.
Ralph Wm., civil engineer and surveyor, Victoria.
Ramsay J., pilot, Store street.
Randolph John, painter, Fort street.
Raymur J. A., Manager Hastings Saw-mill Co., Point Pleasant, Dallas road.
Raymur James, clerk, Dallas road.
Read John M., bootmaker, Johnson street.
Randell, Robert, labourer, Yates street.
Redfern C. E., jeweller, watchmaker and goldsmith, Government street, res. Dallas road.
Redgrave Mrs., Fort street.
Reid Wm., White Horse Hotel, Humboldt street.
Reid Thomas, farmer, Dallas road.
Reid Rev. John, minister, First Presbyterian Church, res. Fort street.
Reid Wm. Thos., steward, Fort street.
Reiss Auguste, Herald street.
Revely Capt. Frederick, pilot, Fort street.
Reynolds C. H., carpenter, Fort street.
Reynolds Wm., clerk, Post Office, res. Bay street.
Reynolds Fred., butcher, corner Yates and Douglas and cor. Government and Johnson streets, res. Michigan street.
Reynolds George N., butcher, cor. Yates and Broad streets.

Roals & Co. Mrs., restaurant, Johnson street.
Roarke Michael, labourer, Johnson street.
Roberts Richard, tailor, Government street, res. Johnson

Rhoder Joseph, baker and grocer, Store street.
RHODES HENRY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Store street.
Rhodes Henry (H. R. & Co.), res. Blanchard Avenue.
Rhodes G., with H. R. & Co., res. Blanchard Avenue.
Rich John, miner, Store street.
Richards F. G., Gordon street.
Richards F. G. jr., Asst. Draughtsman Lands and Works Department, res. Gordon street.
Richards John N., Salesman, Yates street.
Richardson George, farmer, Rae street.
Richardson Henry, miner, Johnson street.
Ridley Robert, miner.
RICKMAN & OFNER, GROCERS, Government street.
Rickman Augustus, (R. & Ofner), Langley street.
Ritchie A. B., Accountant, Bank B. N. A., Fort street.
Rithet R. P., (Welch, R. & Co.) Humboldt street.

Rodgers Mrs. A., milliner, Fort street.
Rogers Alfred, convict guard, Fort street.
Roesch Jacob, baker, Johnson street.
Rome A. & Co., commission merchants, Wharf street.
Rome Andrew, (A. R. & Co.) Moss street.
ROMANO JOHN QUAGLIOTTI, CLOTHIER, &C., Johnson street.
Roscoe Francis J., (Fellows & R.) M.P., Captain and Brevet Major, Canadian militia, res. Ross Bay road.
ROSE ALEX., JOB PRINTER, Fort street.
Rosenberg John, clerk, Store street.
Roskamp John H. W., carpenter, Meares street.
Ross Dixi H., clerk at Rueff & Co.'s, res. Pioneer street.
Ross William, clerk C. P. R. R. survey, res. Fisguard street.
Ross John, with R. Carr, Wharf street.
Ross Mrs. Flora, matron Lunatic Asylum.
Rosson John P., barkeeper, Trounce alley.
Rowbotham Arthur J., grocer's assistant, Douglas street.
Rowe Joseph, machinist, Pioneer street.
Rowe George, labourer, Pioneer street.
Royal Insurance Co., Sproat & Co. agents, Wharf street.

Rubenstein Frederick, sail maker, Humboldt street.
Rudlin Captain Geo., mariner, res. Pandora avenue.
Rudolph Henry, jeweller and watchmaker, Government street.
RUEFF & CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Etc., Government street.
Russ Rev. A. E., pastor Weslyan Methodist Church, Parsonage Broad street.
Russell John, livery stable keeper, Trounce alley.
Russell D. W., saw sharpner, Wharf street.
Russell Thomas, City Assessor, Treasurer and Water Works Collector, residence Michigan street.
Russell W. W., civil enginer, Kingston street.
Rutherford Archibald, carpenter, Superior street.
Rutland Miss, milliner, Fort street.
Ryan Edward, market gardener, Humboldt street.
Salmon E. J., restaurant keeper, Government street.
Sam Chong, washerman, Douglas street.
Sam Chung, washerman, Blanchard street.
SAM KEE, Merchant Tailor, Yates street.
Sam Yik & Co., Canton restaurant, Johnson street.
Sargison James J., agent Barnard's express, Yates street, res. Fairfield road.
Sargison G. A., accountant Barnard's express, res. Fairfield road.
Sauley Charles, clerk, Government street.
Saunders Frank, Market Exchange, Fort street.
SAUNDERS HENRY, Grocer and Provision Dealer, Johnson street.
Saunders H. D., Amelia street.
Savage Robert, expressman, Johnson street.
SAYWARD, W. P., Lumber Merchant, Constance street, residence Collinson street.
Schaffer Charles, professor of music, Kane street.
Schaffer Albert, cigar manufacturer, Wharf street, residence Kane street.
Schultz Herman, bootmaker, Johnson street.
Schultz Albert, waiter, Cassiar Saloon, Store street.
Schwartz Frederick, steward, Chatham street.
Scott Wm., pilot, Princess avenue.
Scott John H., steward "Cariboo-Fly," res. Pioneer street.
Scottish Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Glasgow, Stahlschmidt & Co. agents.
SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, T. Allsop & Co. Agents.
Scottish Widows Fund Life Insurance Company, W. R. Clarke, agent.

Sea Samuel, ship builder; Princess Avenue.
Seabrook Roads, clerk, Douglas street.
SEARS JOSEPH, House Painter, Government street, res. Quadra street.
Seacord B. J. T., dressmaker, Fort street.
Seeley W. C. S., Australian Hotel, cor. Government and Humboldt streets.
Seeley James, butcher's asst., Government street.
Seghers Charles John, Rt. Rev. Bishop, Roman Catholic Church, Collinson street.
SEHL JACOB, Cabinet Maker and Furniture Dealer, Government street, res. Broughton street.
Sehl Frank, Teutonia Saloon, Government street, res. Pandora street.
Sewell James, baker, Fort street.
Seymour, G. T., furniture dealer, Broad street.
Seymour Charles Theobald, clerk, Langley Alley.
Shade David, carpenter, Fort street, res. Broughton street.
Shakespeare Noah, photographer,, Government street, res. Fort street.
Shakespeare Mrs., fancy and Berlin wool store, Fort street.
Shakespeare F., employ M. W. Waitt, & Co., res. Fort street.
Sharp Charles H., ship caulker and carpenter, Pandora street.
Shaw Thomas, boilermaker, Collinson street.
Shaw Mrs., View street.
Shaw & Kuna, boilermakers, Cormorant street.
Shears Walter, clerk, Dallas road.
Sheriff's office, T. Harris Sheriff, Bastion street.
Sherman Harold, laborer, Douglas street.
Shields James, night watchman, Putnam street.
Short Henry, gunmaker &c., Fort street, residence Pandora Avenue.
SHOTBOLT THOMAS, Chemist and Druggist, Johnson street.
Siffken W. C., accountant and collector, Government street, residence Moss street.
Simple Robert, machinist, St. Mary's street, Victoria West.
Simpson George, John street.
Simpson Henry, clerk, H.B.Co., View street.
Simpson Donald, tailor, Collinson street.
Sims Walter, butcher, Pandora street.
Sing Chong, washerman, Trounce Alley.
Sing Hee Chan, importer, Store street.
Sing Lee, washerman, Fort street.
Sleightholm Wm., carpenter, Chatham street.
Slowman Mrs., Broad street.

Smallbone Charles Rooke, florist, Rae street.
Smallbone Charles, laborer, Collinson street.
Swethurst, Wm., laborer, Douglas street.
Smith Phillip, employ Hibben & Co., res. Douglas street.
Smith Mrs., dressmaker, cor. Douglas and Herald streets.
Smith Edward, King's Head Saloon, Johnson street, res. Government street.
Smith James, carpenter, Chatham street.
Smith John, miner, Humboldt street.
Smith Moses Rowe, Fort street.
Smith Mrs. W., Fort street.
Smith J. F., clerk, Fort street.
Smith John, emply Dominion Offices, Government street, residence Gordon street.
Smith S., employ Turner, Beeton & Tunstall, res. Fort street.
Smith M. R., barker, Fort street.
Smith James McB., bookkeeper, Fort street.
Smith Mrs. J. E., Meares street.
Smith George H., tinsmith, Johnson street.
Smith Franz, butcher, res. Temperance Hotel, Fort street.
Smith John F., (S. & Matthews) Cook street.
Smith Andrew J., (S. & Clarke) Superior street.
Smith H., dairyman, Moss street.
Smith Lockhart, Fort street.
Smith Charles McK., proprietor Daily *Standard*, Gov't street.
Smith & Clark, carpenters and contractors, Fort street.
Smith & Matthews, boot and shoe makers, Yates street.
Smith Samuel Geo., painter, Blanchard street.
Smithe Hon. Wm., Minister of Finance and Agriculture, res. Quebec street.
Smith James Sansbury, engineer str. Grappler.
Soar Henry, Secretary Fire Department, Fort street.
SON ON LUNG & Co., General Merchants and Tailors, Store street.
Spence Wm., tailor, View street.
Spence Thomas, contractor, res. Driard House.
Spencer S. A., photographer, Fort street.
Spencer David, (Denny & S.) Birdcage walk.
Spofford Wm., carpenter, Fort street.
SPRATT JOSEPH, Albion Iron Works, Store street res. Blanchard Avenue.
Spring Capt. Wm., shipowner, Superior street.
Spring Charles, clerk, H.B.Co., res. Superior street.
SPROAT & Co., Commission Merchants and Insurance Agents, Wharf street.
Sproat Gilbert M., (S. & Co.) Pandora street.

Sproat Thomas, Fort street.
Stafford Mrs., Pandora street.
STAHLSCHMIDT & WARD, Commission Merchants and Insurance Agents, Wharf street.
Stahlschmidt T. L., (S & Ward) The Winds, Gov't Hill.
Standard Life Insurance Co., Stahlschmidt & Ward agents, Wharf street.
STANDARD The Victoria Daily, Printing and Job Offices, Government street, C. McK. Smith, proprietor.
Stannard John S., draper, Cormorant street.
Staples W. G., Assayor, Bank B.N.A., res. Fisguard street.
Stark James, moulder, Pioneer street.
Starr Capt. Lewis M., steamboat owner, Dallas road.
Stephens Edward, C.E. and surveyor, Buckley's Orchard, Craigflower road.
Steinberger Wm., distiller, Johnson street.
Steitz Bros., bakery and restaurant, Yates street.
Steitz George, (S. Bros.) Kane street.
Steitz Frederick, (S. Bros.) Kane street.
Steele Wm. A., engineer and machinist, Johnson street.
Steele Peter, saloon keeper, Bastion street.
Stemmler Louis, Victoria Steam Coffee and Spice Works, Wharf street.
Stephen David, engineer, Johnson street.
Stelly George, contractor, Yates street.
Stell Ezekiel, gardner, Fairfield road.
Stewart James, miner, View street.
STEWART & BRADDEN, Plummers and Gasfitters, Yates street.
Stewart John, (S. & Bradden) Yates street.
Stevens S. H., drayman, Cook street.
Stevens George, carpenter, View street.
Stevens John, & Co., Omineca Saloon, Government street, res. Herald street.
Stevens John, cook, Blanchard Avenue.
Stokes Richard, livery stable keeper, Kane street.
Stockham Frederick, Victoria.
Stockand James, carpenter, North Park street.
Storey Thomas, contractor, builder and undertaker, Government street, res. Pioneer street.
Strachan James, The Ship Inn, Wharf street, res. Rae street.
Strachan Alexander, shipwright, View street.
Stronach A. V., Cassiar Saloon, cor. Johnson and Store streets.
Strong Arthur, scavenger, Discovery sreet.

Strouss, Briggs, Kurtz & Co., wholesale drygoods merchants, Wharf street.
Strouss Charles John, (S., B., K. & Co.) Blanchard street.
Stuart & Keast, Lion Brewery, Queen's Avenue, office Wharf street.
Stuart G. I., (S. & Keast) Quadra street.
Styles S. T., (Kinsman & S.) Bledlow Cottage, Amelia street.
Sullivan Benjamin, miner, Chatham street.
Sullivan Michael, miner, Humboldt street.
Sullivan John, police officer, Collinson street.
Swanson Charles L., assistant, Government printing office.
Sylvester Frank, bookkeeper at J. P. Davies & Co., res. Pandora street.
SYME JAMES, ARCHITECT, Masonic Building, Government street, res. Simcoe street.
Tai Soon & Co., importers, Cormorant street.
TAI YUNE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, corner Government and Cormorant streets.
Tapson Wm., carpenter, Store street.
TAYLOR CHARLES, TIN AND COPPERSMITH, Johnson street.
Taylor John George, gentleman, Quadra street.
Taylor C., Lion Brewery Tap, Queen's avenue.
Taylor T. W., Bottled Beer Saloon, View street.
Taylor Crispin, labourer, Yates street.
Taylor, J. L., saloon, cor. Johnson and Wharf streets.
TEAGUE JOHN, ARCHITECT, Government street, residence Chatham street.
Telegraph Office, Trounce alley.
Thain J. N., clerk, Broughton street.
Thain H., clerk, Engelhardt & Co.
Thain Captain John, Fisguard street.
Thibert Mitchell, miner, Cormorant street.
Thistle W. H., San Francisco Saloon, corner Yates and Government streets, residence Johnson street.
Thistleton Mrs., dressmaker, Government street.
Thistleton James, Government street.
THOMPSON R. B., DENTIST, corner Government and Fort streets.
THOMSON GEORGE, BAKER, Fort street.
Thomson C. W. R., Secretary Gas works, Store street.
Thorne C., clerk H. B. Co., residence Meares street.
Thornhill Richard, French Hospital, Collinson street.
Thornhill George, farmer, Superior street.
Tiedemann H. O., surveyor, Menzies street.
Tierney William, contractor, North Park street.
Tiger Engine Company, No. 2, Johnson street.

Tinson William, drayman, Princess avenue.
Tiong Sing, washerman, Fort street.
Tippins William, carpenter, Chatham street.
Tisset Peter, Johnson street.
Todd Charles, residence Broughton street.
Todd J. H., merchant, Yates street, res. Johnson street.
Todd Charles F., clerk, Johnson street.
Todd Robert, clerk, Broad street.
Todd Miss, infant school, Frederick street.
Todd R. L., clerk, Yates street.
Toleson Brothers, tailors, Government street.
Tompkins Gilbert, blacksmith, Johnson street.
Toomey John, horse trainer, Broad street.
Towey Michael, assistant Lunatic Asylum.
Townsend A. A., Fisguard street.
Travis Mrs., Yates street.
TREHART CHAS. H., St. Nicholas Hotel, Government street.
Trevittick Joseph, miner, Cormorant street.
Trimble Hon. James, M. D., Speaker Legislative Assembly, residence Broad street.
TROUNCE THOS., Architect, res. Tregew House, Menzies street.
Truran Edward, Superintendent of convicts, Michigan street.
Trutch John, civil engineer, Fairfield House.
Turner Archibald, bootmaker, Quadra street.
Turner J. H., (T. B. & T.) residence Rock Bay.
Turner R., miner, Discovery street.
TURNER, BEETON & TUNSTALL, Importers of Dry Goods, Liquors, Etc., Wharf street.
TYE CHONG YUEN, Butchers and Grocers, Cormorant st.
Tye Thomas, (Matthews, Richards & T.) res. Douglas street.
Tyndall John, miner, Humboldt street.
Tynon E., clerk, McClure street.
Union Hook and Ladder Co., Government street.
Union Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco, Stahlschmidt & Ward agents, Wharf street.
Ure James, carpenter, Alfred street.
Valois Alphonse, steward American Hotel, Yates street.
Van Volkenburgh Benjamin, residence Pandora avenue.
Vaughan John, butcher, residence Herald street.
Venner F. J., turner, Fort street.
Vernon Hon. F. G., Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, residence Pandora avenue.
Vieusseux Charles Edward, James' Bay, boys' school, corner Menzies and Dallas streets, res. Quebec street.

Vieusseux Mrs., James' Bay girls' school, Quebec street.
Vigelius Bros., hairdressers, St. Nicholas bath house, Government street.
Vigelius Louis, (V. Bros.) Yates street.
Vigelius Anton, (V. Bros.) Government street.
Vine Edward, North Park street.
Vine Henry, mariner, North Park street.
Vinter James G., clerk of Records Lands and Works Department, residence Pandora street.
Vipond Arthur, gunsmith, etc., Yates street, res. Esquimalt road.
Wa Lee, restaurant, Johnson street.
Wagner John, brewer, Yates street.
Wait John, laborer, Dallas road.
Waitt M. W., bookseller, etc., Gov't street, res. Quadra street.
Wakefield Mrs., Fort street.
Walkem Hon. G. A., Q. C., residence Pandora street.
Walker George G., shipbuilder, Yates street.
Walker Walter, ship carpenter, Herald street.
Walker George, ship carpenter, Herald street.
Wall Edmund, grocer's assistant, Chatham street.
Wall John, tailor, Yates street, residence Chatham street.
Wallace Robert, P. O. Inspector, Park road.
Wallace C. W., assistant collector Provincial taxes, Vancouver street.
Wallace James, engineer, Johnson street.
Wallace Mrs. M., Fisguard street.
Wallenstein L. F., upholsterer, res. Blanchard street.
Waller Henry, confectioner, Fort street, res. Douglas street.
Walsch Isaac, drayman, Pembroke street.
Walsh John, miner.
Walther Henry, & Co., Bavaria Brewery, Fort street.
WAN YUNG LUN & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, Yates street.
Ward James, farmer, Fairfield farm.
Ward Mrs. Charles, matron Angela College, Burdett avenue.
Ward W. C., Manager Bank B. C., res. Highwood House, Moss street.
Ward Robert, (Stahlschmidt & W.) Oak Cottage, Belcher street.
Warin Wm., (Saunders & W.) Trounce alley.
Wark John, gentleman, Dallas road.
Warner Henry, Star Restaurant, Government street, residence Langley street.
Warner Olander, ship carpenter, Douglas street.
Warnes John C., shoe maker, View street.
Williams Robt. T., (T. N. H. & Co.) Government street.

Warren James D., mariner, Fort street.
Waters H., tinsmith, Johnson street.
Watkins Charles R., bookkeeper, View street.
Watson James, tinsmith, Chatham street.
Watson Adam, blacksmith, Johnson street.
Watson Wm. M., Cormorant street.
Watson Alexander, shipwright, Montreal street.
Webb Eustace, clerk, Rae street.
WEBSTER & CO., BOOT AND SHOE STORE, Government street, residence Kane street.
Weiche C., laborer, Johnson street.
WEILER JOHN, FURNITURE DEALER, ETC., Fort street.
We Lee, boot maker. Government street.
Welch George, carpenter, Cormorant street.
Wells Michael, teamster, Collinson street.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Government street, Garesche, Green & Co. agents.
WELCH, RITHET & CO., MERCHANTS, Wharf street.
Welton J. F., janitor, Theatre Royal, residence Fort street.
West Christopher, Merchants Exchange Saloon, Fort street.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE, Trounce alley.

William F. Archibald, Manager, residence North Park street.
J. H. Carmichael, Assistant, residence McClure street.

Westgarth Thomas, steamboat inspector, res. View street.
Wheeler Wm., miner, Frederick.
White Samuel C., painter, Rae street.
White Edward, (Brown & W.) Fort street.
White Eden, Douglas street.
White Mrs., Johnson street.
White George, laborer, Johnson street.
White William, barkeeper, Alfred street.
White W. C., expressman, Pandora avenue.
White James, police officer, Douglas street.
White Captain G. H., North Park street.
White George, drayman, Johnson street.
Whitley Stephen, Quadra street.
Whitley Samuel, (I. Brown & Co.) Chatham street.
Wilby Edward, harness maker, Yates street.
Wilkinson Richard, residence Burnside road.
Williams John, plasterer.
Williams John, bricklayer, Fisguard street.
Williams George, employ Government printing office.
Williams T. H., with Drake & Jackson, Bastion street.
Williams Wm., stone mason, Yates street.

Williams Robt., factor H.B.Co., res. Cormorant street.
Williams Robt., M. A., View street.
Williams Thomas, carpenter, North Park street.
WILLIAMS J. W., Livery Stable Keeper, cor. Johnson and Gov't streets, res. cor. Kane and Blanchard streets.
Williams Edmund A., brewer, Fort street.
Willis James, Victoria Saloon, Government street.
Williamson Robert, clerk, Kane street.
Wilmot H. C., feed and livery stables, Broad street.
Wilson John, baker, Fort street, res. Quadra street.
Wilson Joseph, carpenter, Kane street.
Wilson Thomas, cabinet maker, Fort street, res. Frederick street.
Wilson A. & W., plumbers, gasfitters, etc., Fort street.
Wilson John, Garrick's Head Saloon; Bastion street.
Wilson Alex., (A. & W. W.) Fort street.
Wilson Wm. (A. & W. W.) Quebec street.
Wilson Thomas, Quebec street.
Wilson Mrs., Johnson street.
Wilson Thomas, butcher, Johnson street.
Wilson W. & J., clothiers and outfitters, Government street.
Wilson Wm., (W. & J. W.) Pemberton street.
Wilson Joseph, (W. & J. W.) Ellice Point.
WILSON THOS., & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, Masonic Building, Government street.
Wilson Wm,. (Thos. Wilson & Co.) Broad street.
Wilson Robert Henry, commission agent, Fort street.
Wilson Mrs. T. Sidney, music teacher, Frederick street.
Wilton Louis H., sailmaker, Johnson street.
Wippy Samuel, laborer, Humboldt street.
Wing Chong & Co., tailors and grocers, cor. Store and Cormorant streets.
WING LEE & Co., Cigar Merchants, Johnson street.
Winger John, butcher, South Park street.
Wolfenden Richard, Superintendent Government printing office, res. Superior street.
Wonacott Henry, gardner, Chatham street.
Woo Sing, washerman, Yates street.
Wood Edward, Victoria House Saloon, cor. Pandora and Douglas streets.
Woods Thomas, in charge Marine Hospital.
Woods John, employ at Gas Works, res. Store street
Woodcock W. H., miner.
Woolacott Phillip, gaoler.
Wootton Mrs., Rae street.
Wootton Stephen, clerk, Rae street.

Work David, clerk, H.B.Co., res. Hillside.
Work Mrs. S., Hillside.
Workman Aaron, gardner, Fort street.
Wright, Ven. Archdeacon.
Wright Miss, asst. teacher, Angela College.
Wriglesworth Joseph, Retreat Saloon, Government street, res. Blanchard Avenue.
Wylde C. E., revenue officer, Fort street.
Wylly C. G., average adjuster, Birdcage walk.
Wynne George, Johnson street.
Wynne George W., clerk, Johnson street.
York Joseph, carpenter, Quadra street.
Young Henry, New England Bakery, Government street, res. Michigan street.
Young George, New England Bakery, Government street, res. Michigan street.
Young Louis, New England Bakery, Government street, res. Michigan street.
Young Robert Henry, clerk, Fort street.
Young Alex., Dufferin House, cor. Yates and Douglas streets.
Young C., saloon keeper, Yates street.
Young J. Judson, Provincial Treasurer, res. Menzies street.
Zinke Mrs., dressmaker, Yates street.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Victoria District occupies the peninsula, at the base of which is the town of Victoria. It embraces many fine and valuable farms, and includes the settlements of Lake and Saanich. The latter, especially, forming the extremity of the peninsula, is a fertile and beautiful tract. (See page 57.)

Anderson A., jr., N. Saanich.
Anderson R., Lochend farm.
Anderson A. C., Saanich.
Anderson J., Lochend farm.
Ankers Thomas.
Alexander C., South Saanich.
Avons W., S. Saanich.
Brethour S., N. Saanich.
Brethour Julius, N. Saanich.
Brethour John, N. Saanich.
Brethour J. W., N. Saanich.
Brown Robert, N. Saanich.
Bennet A. R., N. Saanich.
Burry David, Lake District.
Brown A. J., Doe Ridge.
Brown G., Doe Ridge.
Bartleman Peter, Forge.
Bryant J. D., Rosedale farm.
Butler G. S., Berry farm.
Bryden J., North Saanich.
Bosworth W., Oakley farm.
Burrows J., Twin Oak farm.
Bradbury J. W., N. Saanich.
Brackman H., N. Saanich.
Bowker John S., Oak Bay.
Cook W., Lachine cottage.

Copeland A., N. Saanich.
Coulter David, N. Saanich.
Crarey R., Lake District.
Cluett J., Burnside farm.
Conley D., Saanich Road
Cox W. H., South Saanich.
Claverie A., Cadboro Bay road.
Dean S., South Saanich.
Dodd Martin, Gorge Retreat
Duval Louis, Rosehill farm.
Deans George, Sunnyside.
Durance John, Lake District.
Dickson J. W., S. Saanich.
Folley Wm., Colquitz farm
Ferguson T., N. Saanich.
Fitzallen John, Old Park.
Fraser W., Cedar Hill road.
Furze John, South Saanich.
Frances J., Lake District.
Finnerty M., Mt Tolmie C. R.
Foot Wm., Northwood farm.
Greig John, Burness.
Greig John, jr., S. Saanich.
Glenndening A., Cedar Hill.
Holden John, S. Saanich.
Harrison Geo., S. Saanich.
Hutchings W., N. Saanich.
Harrison J. T., S. Saanich.
Horrie John, Mountain Cove.
Hagan James, S. Saanich.
Haslam A., Beaver Lake.
Hillier Wm., Lake District.
Hawkins A., Oakland farm.
Harris John, Victoria District.
Higgs Geo., North Saanich.
Heal John, Mount Pleasant.
Haynes W., The Willows.
Henly Henry, Clover Point.
Henderson John, S. Saanich.
Hillier Thos., Lake District.
Hamilton John, S. Saanich.
Irvine John, Rosebank.
Irvine Robert, Oakland farm.
Irvine William, Cedar Hill.
Instant John, Lake Hill.
Imrie John, Lake Hill.
Imrie Peter, N. Saanich.
Johnson A., Lake District.
John R. F., S. Saanich.
John Edwin, S. Saanich.
Johnson Wm., Lake District.
Johnston Wm., Vic. District.
John Richard, N. Saanich.
John J., N. Saanich.
King H. A., Church farm.
King S. E. B., Tolmie's farm.
Ker Robert, Fernyherst.
Lineker E. H., Collinwood.
Lesh C. C., Lake District.
Lindsay G., Millstream farm.
Lewis L. P., Evergreen.
Lee T., Cadboro Bay road.
Lidgate Wm., S. Saanich.
McDonald D., N. Saanich.
McIlmoyl J. T., N. Saanich.
McKenzie K., Lake Hill.
McKenzie A. C., Lake Hill.
McKenzie D., Craigley.
McHugh W., Elk Park farm.
McHugh H., Elk Park farm.
McMillan J., S. Saanich.
Moroney E., Lake District.
Munro Hugh, James' Island.
Mitchell T., S. Saanich.
Marcottee Xavier, Rose Farm.
Melrose R., Victoria Arm.
Matatall J., Cadboro Bay.
Moses D. D., N. Saanich.
Matatall S., Cadboro Bay.
Merriman W., Cedar Hill.
Mellor W., Crofters Farm.
Mills George, N. Saanich.
McDerby T., N. Saanich.
Norn Samuel, Cedar Hill.
Nicholson J., Victoria Dist.
Nicholson G. Victoria Dist.
Nicholson Jos., Saanich Road.
Osbon G., Burnside farm.
Otto John, N. Saanich.
Page Sophia, Topaze avenue.
Page W., N. Saanich.
Porter T. R., Lake Dist

Pollok C., Cedar Hill.
Porter R., Lake Dist.
Pearce John, N. Saanich
Pengelly W., N. Saanich.
Pemberton J.D., Vic. Dist.
Potter Thomas, S. Saanich.
Pottinger G., Craigflower.
Reay C.H., N. Saanich.
Reay W., N. Saanich.
Ricketts Samuel, Lake Dist.
Reid W. McD., N. Saanich.
Richard F., Topaze avenue.
Rowden M., Elk Lake.
Rowland M., Burnside farm.
Roberts S., N. Saanich.
Ryan C., N. Saanich.
Ross Alex., Ross Bay.
Reid D B., N. Saanich.
Sadler Edmund, N. Saanich.
Sandover S., N. Saanich.
Simpson H., S. Saanich
Spotts F., S. Saanich.
Smith J., Mt. Tolmie cross-road.
Snider W. H., Lake Dist.
Sulcomb J., Colquitz farm.
Simpson J. M., Lake Dist.
Sinclair Wm., Oakland.
Speed T W., Saanich road.
Smith Wm., Swan Lake.
Snider John, Rosehill farm.
Stevens J., Half-way House.
Sinclair J., Cadboro Bay
Spence John, Cedar Hill.
Smith Henry, Victoria Dist.
Smith G.H., Northwood farm.
Skitch Thomas, S. Saanich.
Sampson Wm., N. Saanich.
Sere J. B , Richmond Hotel.
Tolmie W. F., Cloverdale.
Tolmie W.F., Jr., Cloverdale.
Thomson Wm., S. Saanich.
Tolmie J., Cloverdale.
Tod John, Oak Bay.
Tod James, Springbank.
Tod John, Jr., Oak Bay.
Thomas G., Tandridge Hall.
Teadly D., Half-way House.
Temple W., Strawberry Vale.
Turgoose W., S. Saanich.
Towner Wm., N. Saanich.
Thomas C., Lake Dist.
Temple W., Lake Dist.
Veitch W., Victoria Arm.
VanAllman W., Saanich R.
VanAllman A., Saanich R.
VanAllman J. C., Saanich R.
Verdier A., Lake Dist.
Wilson J., Lake Hill.
Wagner J., Burnside farm.
Webber J., Colquitz farm.
Williams W., N. Saanich.
Wale W., west Saanich R.
Wales C., N. Saanich.
Wain Henry, N. Saanich.
Wilson Ira, Cadboro Bay.
Wims Hiram, S. Saanich.
Walter Markus, Lake Dist.
White T., Lake Dist.
Young Henry, S. Saanich.

ESQUIMALT TOWN AND DISTRICT.

Esquimalt harbour, distant eight and a half miles from the Race Rocks, is distinguished by the white tower of the Fisgard Light, which marks the western point of the entrance. This is a safe and excellent anchorage for ships of any size, and with the aid of the "light," may be entered at any time with great facility; the holding ground is good—a tenacious blue clay. The extent of this fine harbour is about three

miles by two, with an average depth of six to eight fathoms, and round the whole of the irregular circle described, numerous rocky promontories with outlying islands and gently sloping sandy bays, form the chief feature of the scene. Great natural advantages and facilities exist for the extension of townships and formation of docks, and there is no doubt but that this favoured spot will become the established headquarters of the Royal Naval Force in the Pacific. An Hospital, Storehouse, and Navy Yard, for the service afloat, already give an official appearance to the Port.

The town of Esquimalt, prettily situated in one of the numerous coves of the excellent harbour from which it takes its name, derives its support from the presence of Her Majesty's ships, and from the mail steamers which here land their mails and passengers.

Argyle Thos., Race Rocks.
Armstrong R. A., Belmont.
Arthur John, Esquimalt.
Arthur Wm , Esquimalt.
Baker —, Sooke.
Ballantine D. L., Esqu't Dist.
Barney Donald, Sooke.
Bevis W. H., Fisguard light.
Blaguire M. E., Victoria West.
Bland Jas., Esquimalt road.
Booth Wm., Esqu't Old road.
Boughner W., Bush Tavern.
Bowling John, Esquimalt.
Bradbury H. C., Constance C.
Brafield Charles, Esquimalt.
Brown A. L., Happy Valley.
Brule John, Sooke.
Calvert P., Parsons' Bridge.
Cartwright Wm., Sooke.
Charters W. B., Sooke.
Charters John, Sooke.
Chevers J., Esquimalt.
Cogan H., Sooke road.
Cole George, Metchosin.
Condell R., Constance Cove.
Cook G. C. S., Metchosin.
Cormack John, Metchosin.
Cridge J. A , Esquimalt.
Cruickshank Geo., Belmont.
Davis James, Esquimalt.
Dane Joseph, Esquimalt.
Dechant John, Sooke.
Demeulle E. M., Esquimalt.
Dodds T., Esquimalt.
Dorn J., New Inn, Esqu't road.
Dunn J., Seymour farm.
Dunston W., Esquimalt.
Dunston J., Esquimalt.
Dutnall G., Albert Head.
Elwin G., Victoria west.
Everett P., Esquimalt road.
Everett P., Jr., Esquimalt R.
Fraser D., Metchosin.
Farrell W., Esquimalt.
Fisher W., Metchosin.
Fisher W., M.P.P., Esqu't.
Fisher W., Jr., Esquimalt.
Foster N. F., The Woods.
Francis M., Colwood.
Gilmore J., Goldstream.
Gleed Thos., Metchosin.
Goar C , Belmont.
Gray J., Esquimalt
Harman J., Esquimalt.
Hawkins G. F., Highland Dis.
Helgesen H., Metchosin.
Henton J., Constance Cove.
Howard J. T., Esquimalt.
House A. R , Esquimalt R.
Hunt W., Happy Valley.

Isbister J., Foster's wharf.
Johnson J. D., Gorge.
Jollibois J., Sooke.
Keill Jas., Sooke.
Keen W. H., Mission Ranch.
Lavender Jas., Happy Valley.
Lawrence J., Glen Lake.
Leech Peter J., Esquimalt.
Lowe Jacob, Sooke.
Lowe Abram, Sooke.
Mack Wm., Sooke.
Maltby Richard, Colwood.
Maltby T., Maltby's farm.
Martin T., Esquimalt road.
May John, Esquimalt.
Millington W., Glen Lake.
Moll I., Happy Valley
Morais J., 4-mile House.
Morrow S., Metchosin.
Muir J., J.P., Sooke.
Muir Robert, Sooke.
Muir J., Jr., Sooke.
Muir M., Sooke.
Muller E., Parson's Bridge.
McKintosh S. F., Belmont.
McGin Wm., Esquimalt.
McCarthy J., Esquimalt.
McKenzie D., Parson's B.
McKenzie D., Rose Creek farm.
McMillan D., Sooke.
McMillan J. W., Sooke.
McMillan A. F., Sooke.
McKenzie G., Rose Creek farm.
McAusland J., Esquimalt.
Oldershaw A., Craigflower R.
Olsen Peter, Craigflower.
Parker John, Craigflower.
Parker T., Rocky Point.
Pears G., Metchosin.
Pears W. E., Crofter's farm.
Peat Arthur, Colwood.
Peat Arthur jr., Esquimalt.
Peat Alfred, Esquimalt.
Pfluger Henry, Belmont.
Phillips Wm., Sooke.
Phillips R., Esquimalt.
Poirres Josh, Sooke.
Pooley C. E., Esquimalt R.
Porter John, Esquimalt.
Porter Jas., Colwood.
Roberts Geo., Esquimalt.
Roberts W. W., Esquimalt.
Rosman E. J., Albert Head.
Rothwell Wm., Esquimalt.
Roundy F. R., Sooke.
Russel J., Esquimalt road.
Salmon M., Esquimalt.
Sanborn W., Sooke.
Sandford B. H., Sangster's Plains.
Saunders F. J., Craigflower.
Scape T. H., Highland.
Scary G., Esquimalt.
Scheuk S., Belmont Lagoon.
Scott L., Happy Valley.
Selleck W., Esquimalt.
Sheppard J., Craigflower.
Simpson J., Millstream.
Singleton Col. M., Parson's Bridge.
Smith Wm., Happy Valley.
Steel J., Sooke.
Stewart J., Highland.
Stewart J., Esquimalt Dist.
Stephens E., C.E., Craigflower road.
Switzer John, Sooke.
Thomas Almond, Esquimalt.
Through Jonas, Sooke.
Trenchard Geo., Sooke.
Trickey Wm., Esquimalt.
Tugwell Thomas, Sooke.
Turner Fred., Sooke.
Tyler Wm., Yew Tree farm.
Valpe Wm., Sooke.
Vine Edward, Pedder Inlet.
Waterhouse T., Esquimalt.
Westmoreland R., Cape Beale.
Weir Robert, Metchosin.
Weir John, Metchosin.

Weir Adam, Metchosin.
Welsh Jas., Sooke.
Whitmarsh W. J., Navy Yard.
Whitly Mrs. J., Metchosin.
Wilby H. E., Esquimalt.
Williams F., M.P.P., Esq't.
Williams C. A., Happy Valley.
Wilson Peter, Metchosin.
Yardley Thos., Esquimalt.
Young Wm., Esquimalt.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, B. C.

Naval and Victualling Storekeeper and Accountant, James Henry Innes, J. P. Senior Clerk, Thomas Sydney Dobbin. Clerks, Kenneth McKenzie, William Henry Brooks, William Rhode Lewis. Storehouseman Naval Store Branch, Caleb Bishop. Assistant Storehouseman, Richard Phillips. Hired Assistant Storehouseman, John Matson. Hired Assistant Storehouseman, John May. Storehouseman Victualling Branch, Charles Barry. Cooper Victualling Branch, Thomas Dodds. Hired Assisiant Storehouseman, John Bray. Hired Assistant Storehouseman, Richard Bell. Foreman of Naval Ordinance Stores, Richard Downer. Engineer in charge of Steam Factory, Mark Lambert, R. N. Boatswain of the Yard, Thomas Reynolds, R. N.

Royal Naval Hospital, Esquimalt, B. C.

Staff Surgeon in charge, Matthew Coates, R. N. Steward, James Andrews, R. N. Cook, Elizabeth Roberts. Nurse, William Roberts.

COWICHAN AND SALT SPRING ISLAND.

Cowichan, situated between Nanaimo and Victoria, upon a river of the same name, is a flourishing agricultural settlement.

This most important district of Cowichan, with those of Comiaken, Quamichan, Somenos and Shawnigan, require a special and detailed notice, the importance to the colony in an agricultural point of view being very great besides affording an excellent example, comprising as they do, the general characteristics of the fertile valleys and prairies which fringe the Eastern coast.

The Cowichan valley is about fifteen miles wide upon the the sea coast, narrowing rapidly in a westerly direction to the width of about six miles. Bounded by high ranges of mountains composed of calcareous sandstones, these ranges form almost impassable barriers to the valley, north and south. To the disintegration and decomposition of these rocks, all highly charged with the carbonate of lime, is due the distinctive character of the soils throughout the Cowichan Valley. In their nature they are essentially calcareous, for while the other principles occur in different degrees in this locality carbonate of lime almost invariably predominates, and of this soil there is usually a good depth of from two to three feet, resting on a sufficiently retentive subsoil of blue clay or gravel.

The earths, chiefly light, very porous, and composed of due

proportions of clay, sand, carbonate of lime and humus are well constituted for absorbing and retaining moisture, and the general color from brown to black, with the entire absence of chalky or white earths, would likewise indicate a favorable soil for receiving and retaining heat. Samples taken from the Somenos plains were found by experiment to absorb water sufficient to increase the volume of soil from one-fifth to one-eighth of its whole bulk. Much of the soil along the river bottom is a clay loam of a brown color, and is an excellent soil for wheat, beans, turnips and red clover. The alluvial deposit of the valley is, however, far from being all of a clayey nature, in many parts, chiefly on the southern side, the mould rests upon a gravelly and even a sandy deposit. This is likewise a rich soil, as may be seen from the abundant crops of potatoes, one of the most exhausting of plants, raised by the natives on the same patches of land for a series of years.

The soils on the prairie lands are either gravelly or sandy and gravelly loams, eligible for barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, beans, peas, the root and leaf, crops, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and the usual garden vegetables. Wheat may be successfully raised upon most of the soils, and, with proper tillage, upon all.

Under a judicious system of farming there can be no doubt but that as good returns can be obtained from these lands as from any part of the continent of America—the climate being especially adapted to the pursuits of agriculture—free from either the excessive heat and drought of the Californian summer, or severity of continental American winters.

The loamy soils, everywhere possessing a depth of two to three feet, and containing a large proportion of the calcareous principle, are especially eligible for fruit culture.

Lying off this fertile region, the districts of which have been comprised in the foregoing general description, is Admiral or Salt Spring Island.

"This Island is for the most part thickly wooded, but there is a considerable extent of partially cleared land, both at the northern end and at the head of Fulford harbour."

Of the same geological formation as the district off which it lies, there is an abundance of excellent building stone, and a fertile sandy loam gives scope for the labor of the agriculturist. The brine springs have been ascertained by analysis to contain 4994 grains of salt per imperial gallon. The returns from the numerous small farms into which the district is divided, have been most satisfactory, and give great encouragement to the energetic settler, who, putting his own hand to the plough, can cultivate his land independently of hired labor.

Alexander D., Quamichan.
Allard N., Comiaken.
Allard E., Comiaken.
Askew G. T., Chemainus.
Alexander D. jr., Quamichan.
Barry John, Shawnigan.
Boal James Cowichan.
Beaumont W., Comiaken.
Bednall S., Comiaken.
Bell Neil, Somenos.
Bonsall Henry, Comiaken.
Brenton John Chemainus.
Burke S. G., Chemainus.
Blyth Al., Quamichan.
Blyth Andrew, Shawnigan.
Buckly N., Pender Island.
Bush H., Chemainus.
Blayney C., Chemainus.
Campbell T. C., Mayne Isl'd.
Clagshaw H., Galiano Isl'd.
Collinson W. T., Mayne Isl'd.
Charley J., Maple Bay.
Chisholm Wm., Cowichan.
Crate A., Comiaken.
Cregan Francis, Cowichan.
Comera Edward, Shawnigan.
Campbell N., Chemainus.
Davie Wm., Somenos.
Davie S. H., Semenos.
Deucide Francois, Cowichan.
Dobson B., Shawnigan.
Dods A , Cowichan.
Dougan J., Shawnigan.
Dougan Joseph, Shawnigan.
Dring Wm., Comiakan.
Drinkwater Joseph, Somenos.
Drinkwater Wm., Somenos.
Drummond Hugh, Comiakan.
Duncan W. C., Quamichan.
Davie J. B., Cowichan.
Evans James, Quamichan.
Edgson Milton, Comiaken.
Evans David, Semenos.
Evans J. N , Somenos.
Evans H. E., Somenos.
Fleming J., Quamichan.
Flett John, Comiaken.
Flett J. jr., Comiaken.
Flett John, Mayne Isl'd.
Flett James, Comiaken.
French W. J., Comiaken.
Fry Henry, Chemainus.
Fuller Henry, Chemainus.
Groth Charles, Pender Isl'd.
Georgeson H., Plumper Pass.
Gabborie J., Shawnigan.
Gilmour Wm., Cowichan.
Green A. H., Somenos Lake.
Hall L., Saanich Arm
Hall F., Saanich Arm.
Habart J., Chemainus.
Hales J. Comiaken.
Harris Samuel, Cowichan.
Hemming J., Shawnigan.
Hopkins R. T., Shawnigan.
Humphry J., Quamichan.
Holmes D., Quamichan.
Handy S. W., Shawnigan.
Heck Jacob, Mayne Isl'd.
Hope David, Pender Island.
Inwood Frederick, Somenos.
Jordon Charles, Somenos.
Kinnear James, Cowichan.
Kier James, Somenos.
Kier Archibald, Semenos.
Kier Joseph, Somenos.
Kier George, Somenos.
Lemon John, Cowichan.
Lewis Lewis, Somenos.
Loat Christopher, Chemainus.
Lomas W. H., Quamichan.
Love James Quamichan.
Lomas Thomas, Cowichan.
Mahoney John, Cowichan.
Marriner Henry, Cowichan.
Marriner Edward, Cowichan.
Mainguy Daniel, Chemainus.
Marshall Thomas, Cowichan.
Marshall Matthew, Cowichan.
Mearns James, Quamichan
Miller James, Comiaken.
Miller Robert, Comiaken.

Morley John, Comiaken.
Miller W. A., Somenos.
McEwen C., Chemainus.
McLay Robt., Quamichan.
McKinnon Wm., Cowichan.
Moore Joseph, Chemainus
Munro G., Galiano Island.
Morris H., Galiano Island.
Page David. Chemainus.
Peterson H. P., Shawnigan.
Puety John, Mayne Island.
Richards Joseph, Comiaken.
Richardson F., Chemainus.
Richardson R. R., Cowichan.
Robertson Wm., Quamichan.
Richardson Wm., Shawnigan.
Robson F., Mayne Island.
Smith M., Comiaken.
Silva John, Mayne Island.
Shaw T. B., Cowichan.
Shearing W. T., Shawnigan.
Skinner Ambrose, Somenos.
Skinner T. T., Quamichan.
Skinner Ernest, Quamichan.
Smith Thomas, Cowichan.
Stonier Wm., Comiaken.
Symonds R. D., Comiaken.
Sexsmith Rev. V., Cowichan.
Todd Arthur, Quamichan.
Thomas Wm., Chemainus.
Voutrait Xavier, Shawnigan.
Voutrait B. T., Shawnigan.
Weston Wm., Mayne Island.
Wich John, Mayne Island.
Weir John, Mayne Island.
Weir James, Quamichan.
Williams T., Cowichan.
Williams J., Comiaken.
Windsor T. P., Comiaken.
White Robert, Cowichan.
Wood John, Chemainus.

Salt Spring Island.

Ackerman J.
Booth J. P.
Buckner A.
Bitancurt D.
Bitancurt M. A.
Crane J. C.
Copeland A.
Cairns J.
Foord Frederick.
Fredison Daniel.
Griffiths T. N.
Gyves Michael.
Harrison W. H.
Hutson W. A.
Haamea Wm.
Hollins W A.
Hollins G. A
Joseph Emanuel.
Lunney James.
Maxwell John.
Mitchell George.
McDonald Charles.
McFadden James.
Meinerstorf H.
Norton John.
Nanana.
Nankana.
Parry T. C.
Purser George.
Palua.
Pimbury J. G.
Pimbury A.
Pimbury P.
Ruckle Henry.
Robinson H. W.
Sampson Henry.
Spikerman Heinrick.
Smith W. H.
Shore Henry.
Sheppard H. J.
Sparrow J. C.
Tragge T.
Walsh Wm.
Weston Wm.
Whimms Wm.

NANAIMO.

About seventy miles from Victoria, on the eastern or inner shore of Vancouver Island, is Nanaimo, a rising town of much importance, originally established in connection with the coal mines wrought in that vicinity, and around which other interests have sprung up

The climate very nearly resembles that of Victoria, the general character of the summer being warm with little or no rain but heavy dews, and that of the winter mild, with an average of perhaps ten days snow; the frosts, though not severe, are of longer continuance. Rain falls in considerable quantities in the spring of the year, and it is generally thought that the average fall exceeds that of England."

Measures are being taken to open a road and telegraph line direct to Victoria, which, when completed, will prove of the greatest value to both places, and to the intermediate districts. Owing to the great range of tide, which is sometimes as much as sixteen feet, the harbour of Nanaimo presents peculiar facilities for the construction of docks

Newcastle Island, which lies close to Nanaimo, produces large quantities of coal, and the mines there are being extensively worked.

The Nanaimo and east coast coal is far superior to any that has yet been discovered or worked in this country, and there can be little doubt but that it exists in sufficient quantities to supply the whole Pacific coast for an indefinite period

As already stated this coal field, composed of coarse grits, sandstones, shades, and seams of coal is shown, by the associated fossils, to be of the cretaceous age.

The specific gravity of the coal found at Nanaimo is 1.24; its chemical composition—carbon, 66.93; hydrogen, 5 32; nitrogen, 1.02; sulphur, 2.20; oxygen, 8.70; ash, 15.83. (For full reports on the coal fields see pages 97 to 109.)

Since Nanaimo has been incorporated it is matter of no little interest to note the rapid progress she has already made, the number of new buildings erected, the work accomplished on the streets, the number of new enterprises started and carried out, and the aditional impetus and vigor that seems to prevade all her industries.

The population of the town January, 1877, was 1,150 adults and 300 Chinese

The revenue for 1876 was \$5,009 81½, being an increase of \$655 26½ over the previous year.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF NANAIMO FOR 1877.—Mayor, M. Bate. Councillors, J. Bryden, Wm. Reid, R. Nightingale, R. Brinn, John Hirst. Wm. Pringle, John Sabiston. City Clerk, C. N. Young.

AKENHEAD & METCALFE, Nanaimo, Butchers.

Akenhead Walter,	Nanaimo,	What Cheer House.
Akenhead J.,	"	butcher.
Akenhead Thos.,	"	miner.
Allen J. B.,	"	"
Allen James,	"	"
ABRAMS J. A.,	"	boot and shoe store.
Argall Francis,	"	miner.
Aitken R , Newcastle, miner.		
Andrews Samuel, Welligton, laborer.		
Abbott J., Oyster Harbour, farmer.		
Beauchamp Robert, Wellington, laborer.		
Bone W. H., (now in Victoria) bookseller.		
Bryant Wm R.,	Nanaimo.	
Bate Mark,	"	Manager Vancouver Coal Co.
Bate Mark, Jr.,	"	Office V. C. Co.
Baker George,	"	butcher.
Barker Nicholas,	"	miner.
Bevilockway Joseph,	"	"
Ball Richard,	"	butcher.
Bakes Samuel,	"	laborer.
Beckensell Thos.,	"	"
BECK JAMES,	"	Nanaimo Hotel.
Biggs John,	"	miner.
Bishop Thomas,	"	stage driver.
Brinn Richard,	"	miner.
Bryden John,	"	colliery manager.
Brown James,	"	merchant tailor.
Brown J. C.,	"	carpenter.
Brown Robert.	"	miner.
Brown William,	"	laborer.
Brown Isaac, Vic. road,	"	miner.
Browne O. W.,	"	barber.
Brunton J. W.,	"	Black Diamond Saloon.
Bulkley T. A.,	"	Owner Harewood Mine.
Bolton Henry,	"	miner.
Bryant Rev. C.,	"	Pastor Methodist Church.
Blundell J.,	"	miner.
Bossie Joseph,	"	laborer.
Bowen D.,	"	
Bell G.,	"	

Burns James, Nanaimo.
Bradley Thomas, Nanaimo, Peck's Hotel.
Beck R. O., Victoria road, carpenter.
Baker William, Wellington, teamster.
Baker, W. O., " miner.
Baker John, " engine-man.
Bailey William, " miner.
Beck R. G., " "
Brannen John, " farmer
Brannen Peter, " "
Bonell H. W., Nanoose Bay, "
Brook C. S., Gabriola Island, "
Brown C. B., Mountain District, hotel keeper.
Campbell Ronald, Nanaimo, miner.
Crossin J., "
Cameron John, " laborer.
Caufield John, " miner.
Chellew J. R., " "
COHEN L. S., " watchmaker.
Cluness Daniel, " physician.
Cooper Harry, " engineer.
Cornish Thos., " miner.
Curry Joseph, " engine driver.
Clyde Rev. J., " Pastor Presbyterian Church.
Campbell A., "
Clabburn W E., (Pagden & C.) Nanaimo.
Cairns Thomas, Wellington, Superintendent.
Carstairs J. A., " carpenter.
Corlett Thomas, " miner.
Chantrell C. W., " hotel keeper
Clark John, " carpenter.
Claughton A. M., Oyster Harbour, farmer.
Coudon James, Newcastle, miner.
Crawford G., Cedar District, farmer.
Christie John, Departure Bay, "
Chapple R., Gabriola Island, "
Clandenning James, Nanoose Bay, laborer.
Dupuy Theophilus, Nanoose, farmer.
Dunsmuir Alexander, Departure Bay, clerk.
Drummond Charles, Nanaimo, lumberman.
Dunsmuir Robert, " colliery proprietor.
Dunsmuir James, "
Davies B. H., " clerk.
Dick John, " miner.
Dixon Alfred J., " carpenter.
Drew Richard, " teamster.

Davis David, Nanaimo, boot maker.
Drake Samuel, " musician.
Diggle W. N., Departure Bay, Lieutenant Royal Navy.
Dougherty Geo., Wellington, miner.
Dixon John D., Wellington District, farmer
Dolholt John, Nanaimo District, farmer.
Dore J., Wellington.
Degman T., Gabriola Island, farmer.
Davis John E., Newcastle Island, blacksmith.
DAVIE THEO., Nanaimo and Cassiar, barrister-at-law.
Emerick Conrad, Nanaimo, carpenter.
Earl William, " postmaster.
Evans Ebenezer, " miner.
Eckstein L., " merchant.
Easson Alexander, Wellington, engine man.
Edgar Magnus, Gabriola Island, farmer.
Enos J. R., Nanoose Bay, farmer.
Finlay Christopher, Nanaimo, carpenter.
Fletcher, Beck & Thames, " contractors and undertakers.
Fiddick Samuel, " miner.
Fisher George, " "
Fletcher Joseph, " carpenter.
Fenney Arthur J., " builder.
Flewett William M., " engineer.
Franklyn S. T., " farmer.
Franklyn Harold, " "
Fawcett Thomas L., " Government Agent.
Fraser J., "
Fear John, Wellington District, farmer.
Francis Samuel, Mountain District, farmer.
Ferguson J., Cedar District, farmer.
Frew David, Nanaimo District, farmer.
Fletcher Charles, Wellington, blacksmith.
Furness George, " miner.
Fox George Rodney, Oyster Harbour, farmer.
Gordon James, Cedar District, farmer.
Ganner Elijah, sr., Nanaimo, miner
Galloway Alexander, " miner.
Gordon D. W., M.P.P. " contractor.
Gardner W., " miner.
Ganner Joseph, " teamster.
Gough Samuel, " miner.
Gibbs Benjamin, " laborer.
Gullion Wm., " miner.
Glaholm Thomas W., " teamster.
Gribble John, " miner.

Glaholm John W., Nanaimo, teamster.
Gill Alfred Samuel, Harewood, miner.
Gibson Richard, " trader.
Gullion Charles F., " miner.
Gordon & Co., " wharfingers.
Gilbert Mrs. J. K., " Temperance House.
Grandham John, " shipwright.
Griffiths Walter, " miner.
George Richard, "
Gemmel John, " miner
Ganner Elijah, jr.. " teamster.
Gibson William, " clerk.
Gray John, " miner.
Goepel W. J., " clerk Vancouver Coal Company.
Gillispie J., Newcastle Island, miner.
Gray Robert, Gabriola Island, farmer.
Green Rev. A. E., Wellington, Pastor Methodist Church.
Grimes William, " laborer.
Harvey George D., Nanaimo, clerk.
Hopkins David, " miner.
HARVEY JAMES, " merchant and importer.
Haggerty J., "
Hamilton Stylie B., " miner.
Holden John, " blacksmith.
Hirst John, " merchant, wharfinger, etc.
Harris Samuel, " miner.
Harris James, " miner.
Hall Robert, " teamster.
Hassard William, "
Harper Joseph, Departure Bay, carpenter.
Hawkes Thomas, Wellington, miner.
Hawkes J. H., " miner.
Hick William, " miner.
Hoer Francis, " miner.
Hooper C. J., " miner.
Hoggan William, " miner.
Harrower Samuel, " miner
Horne W. A., " blacksmith.
Hendry & McNair, Nanaimo, sash and door manufacturers.
Hoggan David, " farmer.
Hiscocks E. H., " druggist.
Head W., "
Horth Charles, " livery stables.
Harrison W., "
House George, " miner.
Hilbert John, " carpenter.

Hume John M., Nanaimo, blacksmith.
Hilton George, " miner.
Hunter John, " engine driver.
Hunter Andrew, " engineer.
Hunter William, " engine driver.
Hill James, " servant.
Herre W. F., " accountant and collector.
Harold James, " attorney-at-law.
Halkyard Uriah, " miner.
Hodges William, " baker.
Hodson William, " miner.
Hunter Wm. B., Wellington, miner.
Hughes R., Oyster Harbour, farmer.
Heath H. E., Gabriola Island, farmer.
Isbister William, Nanaimo, mason.
Jack William, Wellington, carpenter.
Jones Albert, " weighman.
James James, Departure Bay, engineer.
Jenkins John E., Nanaimo, "Old Flag" Inn.
Jones Wm., Gabriola Island.
Jones Elias, Nanaimo, miner.
Jones Thomas D., " collier.
Jones Thomas C., " laborer.
Jackson John, " shoe maker.
Jenner Herbert L., " clerk.
Kearney Patrick, " laborer.
Knight James M., " miner.
Knight James, Wellington, miner.
Kemp John, Gabriola Island, farmer.
Landale John J., Nanaimo, civil and mining engineer.
Linn J., "
Lemons Rev. Father, " Roman Catholic Priest.
Levi S. D., " butcher.
Lorimer Wm., " carpenter.
Lewis James, " miner.
Lewis John, " lumberman.
Lemon John, Departure Bay, gardener.
LeBouef T., Gabriola Island, farmer.
Lockhart, W. O., Cedar District, farmer.
Lockhart C., Nanaimo, drug store.
Leask James, Nanaimo, miner.
Lowrie Charles, " baker.
Lawless Joseph, " carpenter.
Mahrer & Karst, " Cosmopolitan Restaurant.
Machin Charles, " miner.
Malpass John, " miner

Mechanics' Institute, Nanaimo.

President, Wm. Raybould; Vice-President, A. Meyer; Treasurer, Thomas Morgan; Secretary and Librarian, S. Gough.

McTeigh Edward, Nanaimo, harness maker, etc.
Manson M., " "
Morton W., " "
Miller Thomas, " "
McInnes L. R., M.D., Nanaimo, physician.
Maguire Henry, Nanaimo, miner.
Michael E. H., " laborer
Malcolm John, Wellington, teamster.
May William D., " miner.
Martin William, " miner.
Merrifield Peter, " miner.
Mills Geo., Newcastle Island. laborer
Milburn Thomas C., Nanaimo, saloon keeper.
Morgan John, " brakesman on railway.
Morgan Samuel, " miner.
Morgan William, " miner.
McKennell James, " miner.
Mason Rev. George, M.A., St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
McDONALD JAMES A., Nanaimo, saloon keeper.
McGuffie Thomas, " miner.
Muir Archibald, " miner.
Morgan Thomas, " miner.
Meaken John Nanaimo, miner
Mills James, " blacksmith,
McNeil John, " miner.
Martin Jonathan, Gabriola Island, farmer.
Mead George, Nanaimo, barber.
McLay James, Gabriola Island, farmer.
Marwick John, Nanaimo, carrier.
Morgan Timothy, " miner.
Meaking F. C, " printer.
McDonald Angus, " barkeeper.
McDonald Alex, " carpenter.
Muir A. C., " engineer.
Martin Aaron, Wellington, miner.
McIntosh James, Nanaimo, carpenter.
McMillan Charles Lamont, Oyster Harbor, farmer.
Meyer A., Nanaimo, general merchant.
Mutual Life Insurance Co., James Harvey, agent.
Nightingale Richard, Nanaimo
Norris George, " printer and publisher.
Nixon George " clerk.
Norris Richard Pickering, Wellington, teamster.

Nicholas Thomas, Mountain District, farmer.
O'Sullivan Timothy, Nanaimo, machinist.
Overton David, Cranberry District, farmer.
Ollier Peter, Nanaimo, laborer.
Orwin William, Englishman's river, farmer.
Phillips James, Wellington, miner.
Papley Peter, Departure Bay, blacksmith.
Pringle William, Nanaimo, carpenter.
Peck Thomas, " Collector of Customs.
Paton A., " laborer.
Prior E. G., " mining engineer.
Prothero Joseph, " cabinet maker.
Papley Alex., " laborer.
Pawson John " gentleman.
Parsons Phillip, " farmer.
Perry Thomas, " miner.
Price Samuel, " miner.
Phillips James, " miner.
Peterson H., M.D., "
Pagden & Clabburn, Nanaimo, brewers.
Pleace J. H., " tinsmith.
Parkins Wm, " general dealer.
Pearse C. E., Capt. R.N., Lasquette Island, farmer.
Pimbury Edwin, M.P.P., Nanaimo, bookseller, etc.
Penberthy John W., Gabrolia Island, farmer.
Parry Wm., Newcastle, laborer.
Patterson James, Newcastle Island, miner.
Patterson W., Nanaimo, shoemaker.
Planta J. P., Vancouver Coal Co.'s office.
Quennell Edward, Nanaimo, butcher.
Reece Jonathan, " butcher.
Randle Joseph, sr., " miner.
Richardson Richard, " miner.
Raybould William, " storekeeper.
Rees Griffith, " miner
Raper Alfred, " stationer, etc.
Reid D., Wellington, engineer.
Raper Benjamin, Cranberry District, farmer.
Richardson Abraham J., Cranberry District, farmer.
Reid James, Newcastle, miner.
Rogers Thomas, Gabriola Island, farmer.
Ritch William, Nanaimo, laborer.
Randle William, " miner.
Rollings Edward, " boot maker.
Reid William, " engineer.
Roberts James, " engineer.

Raybould Mrs., Nanaimo, milliner.
Romano J. Q., " general dealer.
Reynolds William, " cook.
Randle Joseph, "
Robinson Chas,, H., (Q. & R.) Nanaimo, butcher.
Royal Fire Insurance Co., Nanaimo, James Harvey Agent.
Reamer Frederick, Wellington, miner.
Rowe Josiah, Wellington, miner.
Roberts William, " miner.
Shiel Robert, " teamster.
Stepney Adam, " laborer.
Shearing William J., Nanaimo, mill owner.
Sabiston John Flett, " pilot
Sabiston Peter, " hotel keeper.
Sage Jesse, " miner.
Sewell Joseph, " miner.
Sampson William, " miner.
Smith Hendry Pemble, " Newcastle House.
Scott D., "
Stark Louis, Cranberry District, farmer.
Sage William, Wellington, miner.
Stubbins Robert, Gabriola Island, farmer
Smith Donald, Nanaimo, Identical Hotel.
Steele Wm., " hotel keeper.
Sterton J. W. " carpenter.
Sage Isaac, " laborer.
Sage George, " miner.
Stewart Wm., " constable.
Sulley George, "
Sharoun F., "
Smith J., "
Summerhayes A., " bricklayer.
Shillito George, Newcastle Island, engine driver.
Shotter George Ray, Oyster Harbor, farmer.
Smithurst Elijah, Newcastle Island.
Surles W. P., Nanaimo, asst. dispenser.
Tennant John, Wellington, miner.
Thompson John, " miner.
Thomas Wm., " miner.
Throup Alfred, North-west Bay, farmer.
Tregoning W. N., Wellington, miner.
Tranfield George, Nanaimo, farmer.
Thomas Price, " miner.
Taylor Peter, " miner.
Thompson James, Wellington, miner.
Treleas Edwin, Harewood, miner.

Thomson George, Wellington, clerk.
Tretheway Samuel, " miner.
Thomas Richard, Newcastle Island, miner.
Thomas James, Cedar District, shingle maker.
Uren John Batrel, Nanaimo, photographer.
VANCOUVER COAL CO., Nanaimo, M. Bate, Manager.
Voigh Alexander Theodore Julius, Nanaimo Dist., fisherman.
Veale Francis, Cedar District, farmer.
Verlin William Charles, Nanaimo, labourer.
Whitfield R., Nanaimo, shoemaker.
Westwood David Handel, Mountain District, farmer.
Westwood C. N., Nanaimo, farmer.
Warren C. F., Nanaimo, storekeeper.
Webb William Edmond, Nanaimo, baker.
Wilcox J., Nanaimo.
Wark G., Nanaimo.
WALL THOMAS, Nanaimo, Britannia Hotel.
Williams Thomas H , " miner.
Williams T., " miner.
Waddington Samuel, " farmer.
Wenborne Frederick, " laborer
Wall Edward, " laborer.
Wilks William, " miner.
Wilks Thomas, " miner.
Wilks James, Wellington, miner.
Walker Edward, " miner.
Wild Frederick, Nanaimo, miner.
Wilson Walter, " tinsmith.
Wiles Emanuel, " laborer.
Westwood Joseph, " blacksmith.
Wiliiams John, " miner.
Watson George Yeaman, Wellington, timber contractor.
Webb Moses, Wellington, miner.
Williams W. M., " miner.
Work James L., " carpenter.
Webb J., Nanaimo, Miners' Hotel.
Wyatt Edwin, Nanoose, farmer.
Warren Charles T., Nanaimo, storekeeper.
WREN JOHN, " boot maker.
Watkins Richard, " Peck's Hotel.
Wellwood & Ryder, " contractors.
Whitfield John, " boot maker.
York Charles, Cedar District, farmer.
YOUNG CHAS. N., Nanaimo, City Clerk and Notary Public.
Yee Kee & Co., " general dealers.
Young John, Newcastle Island, engine driver.

COMOX.

Comox and Nelson Districts, some forty miles above Nanaimo on the eastern shore, is an agricultural settlement, prosperous and contented. It is situated at the mouth of the Puntledge river, and possesses a very productive soil. There are extensive coal fields here and elsewhere in the vicinity. (See report of Baynes Sound Coal Co.)

It is estimated to contain 300,000 acres of arable land, as yet only partially surveyed and explored. No further special account of its capabilities can be given than that, in its general characters it closely resembles the Cowichan valley.

There is a regular fortnightly communication by steamer with Victoria, *via* Nanaimo.

Beach Wm.
Berry P.
Beckinsell T.
Berkeley J.
Bridges C.
Brown A.
Brown C.
Brown J. C.
Carwithen R. T.
Casey L.
Clark J.
Crawford S. F.
Crawford B.
Donahue M.
Drabble G. F.
Duncan W.
Duncan O.
Edwards G.
Findlay T.
Fitzgerald J.
Fitzpatrick J. M.
Ford G.
Garnett E.
Gartley G.
Gœpel P.
Grant A.
Greave H.
Greave G.
Greave W.
Greave Jno.
Green C.
Guillod H.
Hardy J.
Hetherbell G.
Higgins G.
Horne A. G.
H.B. Company.
Jaques J.
Jones A.
Jones R.
Kemper H.
Linburg P.
Machin Wm.
Mathieson Wm.
McFee J.
McFee T.
McKelvy A.
Milligan A.
Moore P.
Musters W. C.,
Payne C.
Piercy M.
Piercy M., jr.
Piercy T.
Piercy, Samuel.
Piercy J.
Pidcock R. H.,
Playfair Wm.
Rabson T.
Rabson S.
Reece J.
Renison Wm.

Ritchie R.
Robb W.
Robb J.
Rodello J.
Rosborough T.
Ross H. W.
Scott R.
Shields James.
Smith P.
Thomas R.
Thomson W. H.
Union Coal Co.
Watson E.
Williams D.
Willemer Rev. J. X.
Wellwood J.
Watt M.
Watt M., jr.
Yates Robt.

BAYNES SOUND.

Ah Jim.
Armstrong D.
Bailey T.
Berkeley T.
Berry P.
Craker S.
Curry W.
Dick Archibald,
Dingwall M. W.
Evans G.
Galvy W.
Ganner E.
Gillis J.
Gerin A.
Gerin R.
Graham T.
Hall J.
Haynes & Cole.
Henry J.
Holmes J.
House G.
Huteby E.
Jantim L.
Jerry R.
Jones N
Mallery W. H.
Matalatt J.,
Matalatt S.
Maude H. H.
McCloy n.
McCutcheon C.
McDonald A.
McFarlen G.
McFarlen C.
McMen H.
McMillan A.
McMillan J. W.
McMillan D.
Metcalf J.
Monroe T.
Montigney M.
Moore W.
Murell L.
Murray D.
Old J.
Oliver J.
Pickle D.
Piper A.
Ring J.
Ritchard T.
Rumel C.
Sullivan D.
Thomson P.
Urquhart A.
Urquhart J.

NEW WESTMINSTER

Is situated on the north or right bank of the Fraser river, just above the junction of the north fork, and fifteen miles in a general north-easterly direction from the entrance proper; it occupies a commanding and well chosen position, being within

an easy distance of the entrance, and having great facilities for wharfage, and along its water front a good depth of water and excellent anchorage.

The river bank in some places is somewhat steep, and the country at the back is like all the lower parts of the Fraser river (unless in the immediate vicinity of the entrance, where it is swampy grass land, subject to inundation during the freshets of summer) covered with a dense growth of magnificent pine and cedar; the soil, however is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and considerable clearings have already been made in the vicinity of the city. There are, also, some large tracts of open grass land on Pitt River, five miles east of New Westminster.

The city is admirably fitted by its situation to command the trade of the Fraser river. This river in point of magnitude and present commercial importance is second to none on the north-west coast of America. In its entire freedom from risk of life and shipwreck, it possesses infinite advantages over any other river on the coast; and the causes of this immunity from the dangers and inconveniences to which all great rivers emptying themselves on an exposed coast are subject, are sufficiently obvious; a sheltered strait, scarcely fifteen miles across, receives its waters, and the neighboring Island of Vancouver serves as a natural breakwater, preventing the possibility of any sea arising which would prove dangerous to vessels even of the smallest class. To the same causes may be attributed in a great measure the fixed and unvarying character of the shoals, through which this magnificent stream pursues its undevious course into the Straits of Georgia.; and there can be little doubt that at no distant period it is destined to fulfil to the utmost the purposes for which nature ordained it—the outlet for the products of a great country, whose riches in mineral and agricultural wealth are daily being more fully discovered and developed.

The canning of salmon and other fishing industries of the district are extending, and afford employment to a large number of men. (See page 12.)

There are two newspapers published in the city—*The Mainland Guardian* and *The Dominion Pacific Herald.*

Mail communication (by steamer) with Victoria, twice a week; and with Yale—head of navigation on Fraser river—once a week.

New Westminster City Corporation for 1877.—Mayor, Dr. J. R. McInness. Councillors: J A. Webster, J. C. Armstrong, Wm. Johnson, J. S. Clute, W. D. Ferris, H. Elliott, Jas. Wise. City Clerk, Jas. Morrison.

The Revenue is about $6,000.

Royal Hospital, New Westminster.—W. J. Armstrong, President; R. Dickinson, Vice President and Treasurer; A. Peele, Secretary. Board of Directors: E. Brown, R. Dickinson, J. C. Brown, G. C. Major, Jas Morrison. Medical Attendants: C. N Trew, Thos. R. McInnes, M.D. Adam Jackson, Steward.

New Westminster Fire Department.—Chief engineer, A. Peele, Asst. Engineer, Thos Walsh. Hyack Fire Co., New Westminster: Captain, Wm. Moresby; 1st Lieutenant, W. H. Keary; 2nd Lieutenant, Joseph Maynard; Secretary, J. McMurphy; Treasurer, J. A. Webster; Hall Steward, Jonathan Morey; Refreshment Steward, Wm. Harvey; 1st Branch, Wm. Vianen; 2nd Branch John Walsh; 3rd Branch, J. Kelley

(For Societies and religious information, see pages 267 to 276)

Armstrong W. J., merchant.
Armstrong J. C., Insurance agent.
Armstrong G. H., gentleman.
Andrews R., carpenter.
Anderson R., tinsmith.
Allison J., carpenter.
Arnaud P., Colonial Hotel.
Budlong F.
Blackie W., blacksmith.
Brown E., M.P.P., merchant.
Bonson L. F , road Super'nt.
Burr Joseph.
Bruce Henry, carpenter.
Beer James, cooper.
Brown John C., printer.
Bole W. N., attorney.
Bennett G. T., butcher.
Burr H. H., fireman.
Barnston J G., barrister.
Clarke James A., engineer.
Cook Thomas, waiter.
Cunningham J., M.P., merch't
Clarkson W., nurseryman.
Cummings A., blacksmith.
Crawford J., merchant.
Chown F. R., merchant.
Crawford G. C., laborer.
Clute J. S., merchant.
Chisholm D., saloon keeper.
Clarence H., teamster.
Campbell Peter.
Digby C., bricklayer
Deane R. W., merchant.
Dickinson R., M.P.P.
Devoy John, shoe maker.
DeBeck W., teamster.
DeBeck G. W., lumberman.
Dodgson H., workman.
Davis J., photographer.
Dickinson E., Gov't agent.
Doben H., general dealer.
DeBeck C. H., teamster.
Dudgeon James, butcher.
Ewen & Wise, fish canners.
Ewen A., fishmonger.
Edwards W., policeman.
Ellard James, merchant.
Elliott R. E., carpenter.
Elliott Henry, teamster.
Edmonds H. V., land agent.
Eickhoff H., hotel and store.
Eickhoff F., general dealer.
Fraser James, watchmaker.
Fisher W., Insurance agent.
Flux James, servant.
Foster John, teamster.
Forrest F. G., laborer.
French W. J., butcher.
Fick Fred.

Gottfriedson F.H., rigger.
Gray M., farmer.
Gray T. W., carpenter.
Grimmer Lanncelot.
Gleadowe H. T. S.,
Howell Robert, laborer.
Holbrook Henry, merchant.
Henesey Jeremiah, boatman.
Howay Wm., carpenter.
Halliday J. A., school teacher.
Handcock W. A., carpenter.
Hogan H , liquor dealer.
Harvey Wm , baker.
Hughes J. C., assessor.
Holbrook & Cunningham, salmon canners.
Hoison J. W., general dealer.
HERRING S W., fish curer and fish and game dealer.
Holoran James, laborer.
Hughes Henry W., printer.
Hall James, stonemason.
HOMER J. A. R., wharfinger and commission agent.
Hogan Henry, liquor dealer.
Hazleton J. H., manufacturer.
Hoy Henry, carpenter.
Ibbotson John, fisherman.
Jemmett Capt.
Johns Isaac, clerk.
Johnson William, cordwainer.
Jackson Oliver, tinsmith.
Jenner Matthew, lumberman.
Jaques James G , clerk.
Jackson Philip, gardener.
Jamieson Robt., Presbyterian minister.
Jaques John, saloon keeper.
Kennedy James. mechanic.
Kirkland John, contractor.
Kearey Mrs., boarding and lodging house keeper.
Kearey W. H.
Lee Christopher, engineer.
Litster William, laborer.
Lowe W. H., Customs officer.
Loggie Alex., fish factor.
Lambly Thos. M , bookseller.
Little David, fireman.
Lord J. E., furniture dealer.
Lewis W. R., hotel keeper.
Murray George B.
Masters Stephen Henry.
Murray John, shoemaker.
Major Charles G , merchant.
Manson Phineas, cooper.
Michie Alexander, laborer.
Morrison James, agent.
Maynard Joseph, carpenter.
Melody & Sirr, Pioneer saloon.
McMillan Charles, miner.
McRoberts Hugh, farmer.
McMurphy J., sr., clerk, bailiff and deputy sheriff
McMurphy J., jr., shoemaker.
McInnis T. R., physician and surgeon.
McWilliams Thomas, cook.
McDonough Charles, trader.
McLeod George, cook.
McMulty James, fireman.
Miller Mrs., school teacher.
Mathers Joseph, laborer.
Morey Jonathan, constable.
McColl Wm., clerk.
Nickles W., Poney saloon.
Ovens Thos., machinist.
Odin G., Capt. str. "Glenora,"
Peele Adolphus, chemist.
Pennistone William, tailor.
Powers Wm., boarding house keeper.
Page George, laborer.
Paffard F. W., merchant.
Powers R , boarding house keeper.
Robinson J., steamboat owner.
Sutherland Hugh, gentleman.
Suter J. K., proprietor Mainland *Guardian*.
Saur C. F., steamboat hand
Scott John T., contractor.

Sirr Thomas, laborer.
Speire James, blacksmith.
Sam Sing Kee.
Trew Chas. N., physician and surgeon.
Turnbull James, carpenter.
Townsend W. B., butcher.
Tait V. B., post master.
Townsend Mrs., milliner.
THOMAS ROBERT, boot and shoe store.
Vianen William Henry.
WALSH THOS., tailor.
Webster John A., merchant.
Wintermute J., carpenter.
Welsh J. R., bookkeeper.
WITHROW DAVID, dealer in furniture, paint, glass, etc.
Willie Lewis, baker.
Watson John, tinsmith.
Woodcock F. W., liveryman.
Wise James, fish factor.
Woods Very Rev. Archdeacon.
Young Henry, saloon keeper.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

The reader is referred to the introductory remarks for general information as to the above, and following districts, on the mainland of British Columbia.

At Messrs. Moody, Nelson & Co.'s saw mills, at Burrard Inlet, 23 ships were loaded in 1876 with 14,095,412 feet of lumber, and 1,000,000 feet of spars. The mills employ 91 men, 30 Indians, 20 longshoremen, and 80 at the logging camps.

Hastings saw mill is situated on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, on a bay called Coal Harbor, (which affords good anchorage) and accessible by road from New Westminster. This mill in 1876 dispatched 27 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 18,276 registered tons. The output of lumber being 15,000,000 feet. About 100 men are employed at the mill exclusive of those engaged in the various logging camps. A Reading Room and well stocked library is supported here by supscription, wherein may be found the leading journals and periodicals of the day. Messrs. Dickson, DeWolf & Co., are the agents in San Francisco.

NOTES REGARDING THE QUALITY OF THE TIMBER YIELDED BY THE DOUGLAS FIR.

The Flexibility, Resistance, and Density of Masts from British Columbia compared with masts from Riga:

The principal quality of these woods is a flexibility and a tenacity of fibre rarely met with in trees so aged; they may be bent and twisted several times in contrary directions without breaking.

Several poles of the greateast length having the end at the

foot, and the top of the tree cut off, were tried comparatively with poles of the same dimensions cut from a Riga spar of first-class, and the following result was found:

	British Columbia Pine.	Riga Pine.
Maximum degree of bending before rupture at the foot.	0m 025	0m 028
At the head	0 019	0 016
Mean	0 022	0 022
Charge of rupture (per centimeters Squared at the foot	23k 75	21k 00
At the head	16 11	19 68
	19 93	20 23
Density of wood at the foot of the tree	0 636	0 726
Density at the head	0 478	0 532
	0 555	0 629

These experiments give a mean almost identical, for the bending and breaking of the two kinds of wood, while the density differs notably to the advantage of the British Columbia wood.

The only question still undecided is that of durability. The masts and spars of British Columbia are woods rare and exceptional for dimensions and superior qualities, strength, lightness, absence of knots and other grave vices.—*Anderson.*

Ashwell G. R., Chilliwhack.
Arthur James, Centreville.
Arthur James H., Centreville.
Anderson Peter L., Sumass.
Anderson J., Langley Prairie.
Aitkins James, Langley.
Anderson A. G., Maple Ridge.
Anderson H.
Barker Henry, Sumas.
Barker William H., Sumass.
Barker John, Chilliwhack.
Blanchard John A., "
Banford George, "
Bell William, "
Bell John, "
Beary John, "
Bicknell Charles, "
Bakeson H., Harrison River.
Burr Joseph, jr.
Bremridge William.
Brough John, Keatzie.
Brewer William J., Mud Bay.
Brown George, Pitt River.
Boyd Hugh, North Arm.
Betts Elijah J., "
Browne E. S., "
Booth J. W., South Arm.
Benton H. D., "
Byron George, "
Bales H. P., Matsqui.
Barnes John, "
Burton Ralph, "
Baker Peter, Langley.
Boake Benj. "
Burr W. H., "
Boake W. E, "
Barnes M. P., Boundary Bay.
Barnes S. W., "
Bell James.
Burr J. B., Crescent Creek.
Boothroyd George, Mud Bay.
Blanchard J. A., Chilliwhack.
Brown Robert A.
Bicknell David, Matsqui.

Best James.
Craswell John, Chilliwhack.
Cotton James W., "
Chadsey G. W., Sumass.
Chadsey William, "
Chadsey James L., "
Chadsey Chester, "
Campbell Ronald, "
Campbell Wm. M., "
Clark Samuel J., Chilliwhack.
Clark George, "
Coulbeck Thomas, "
Chapman Emanuel, "
Challinger W. J., Harrison R.
Chantrell J. B., Mud Bay.
Campbell James Charles.
Campbell Robert.
Connor Grange.
Cromarty William.
Cromarty David.
Chapuy F., St. Mary's Mission.
Couch John, Matsqui.
Coulthard J. H., Langley.
Cromarty James, "
Campbell John, "
Carroll B., "
Clark Wm., "
Connor Richard, "
Cox Marcus, "
Chantrell H. D., Mud Bay.
Cooper H., Harrison River.
Culverwell C. R., Boundary B.
Deroche Joseph, Sumas.
Disbrew W., Harrison River.
Dunville T., Chilliwhack.
DeBeck Howard L.
Dawson Henry, Maple Ridge.
Deas John S., Deas' Island.
Daiche Joseph, Matsqui.
Douglas Adam, "
Daniels John, North Arm.
Daniels Wm., "
Daniels Daniel, "
Davis Henry, South Arm.
Donnelly Chas. P.
English John, Sumass.
Emptage William, Langley.
Elkines J., "
Errington Thos., North Arm.
Evans J. D., Matsqui.
Fisher James, Chilliwhack.
Forsyth John, "
Farr Joseph, Farr's Landing.
Foster W. P., Annacis Island.
Ferris W. D., sr., North Arm.
Ferris W. D., jr., "
Fraser Thomas, "
Freeman Alfred, Langley.
Falerdo Noel, "
Ferguson John.
Grizelle Edward, Chilliwhack.
Gillanders W. L., "
Gillanders Donald, "
Gillanders C. W., "
Garner Robert C., "
Greer Samuel, "
Gibson George, "
Gilpin William, Mud Bay.
Gossett William Ira.
Graf on Charles William.
Grenham Thomas.
Grimmer Lancelot, Mud Bay.
Godfrey John.
Garripie G. F., North Arm.
Green Charles F., South Arm.
Green A. R., South Arm.
Gillon G., Burton's Prairie.
Grose William, Langley.
Gibbs W. W., "
Gray James, Serpentine Flat.
Hall Matthew, Sumass.
Hall Edward, "
Hall William, Chilliwhack.
Hardison John, "
Henderson T., Maple Ridge.
Hill Edward.
Hammond John, Maple Ridge.
Harris W., Pitt River.
Holmes William.
Howison George Henry.
Howison Justin William.
Hunt Charles, Boundary Bay.

Hawkins Albert, Matsqui.
Hoskin Richard, South Arm.
Hoskin Joseph, "
Hinch John, Maple Ridge.
Hinch David, "
Hume Robert.
Harper A., Chilliwhack.
Harper Wm., "
Halliday J. A.
Holding Richard H., Langley.
Houston James "
Hunter C. H., South Arm.
Hunter J. H. "
Herring A. M., Langley.
Innes Wm., "
Innes Adam, "
Irving Adam, Maple Ridge.
Isaacson Isaac, Langley.
Johnson T., Harrison River.
Jackson Adam.
Jenkins William.
Johnson N. C, Kanaka Prairie
James James, Langley.
Jolly John, Langley.
Johnston P., Mud Bay.
Johnston J., "
Johnston I. S., "
Johnston John, "
Johnston Wm., "
Jolly Capt. J., Lightship.
Jennet Wm.
Johnson Robert.
Kennedy James.
Kipp Henry, Chilliwhack.
Kipp Isaac, "
Kennedy Robert, Sumass.
Kells Henry, Serpentine River
Knowles James.
Kilgower A., North Arm.
Kirkland Herbert John.
Kidd Thomas, South Arm.
Kent Wm., "
Kelcher C., St. Mary Mission.
Lewis Thomas, Sumass.
Laidlaw J. A., Jarvis Inlet.
Lane William, Sumass.
Lee Walter, South Arm.
Ladner W. H., "
Ladner T. E., "
Leman Isaac, Matsqui.
Leahman S. W., "
Larmon L., Langley.
Melville Henry, Sumass.
Miller D. W., "
Musselwhite J., "
Munro James, Chilliwhack.
Munro W. H., "
Munro Gilbert, "
Murchison F., Langley.
Martin S. J., Boundary Bay.
Main G. B., South Arm.
Mitchell N., "
Miller Charles, Matsqui.
Morrison Kenneth, Langley.
Mayo, Derby.
Maxwell John, Langley.
Murchison A., "
Murray John, "
Murray Paul, "
Mackie James, "
Mackie Robert, "
Mole Henry, North Arm.
McCutcheon J., Chilliwhack.
McGillivray D., Sumass.
McConnell J., Chilliwhack.
McLean D., Harrison River.
McKay Godfrey, "
McDonald Wm., Chilliwhack.
McKenney J., Pitt Meadows.
McDougall A., Mud Bay.
McIver John, Maple Ridge.
McKee John, Boundary Bay.
McKee S. J., "
McLean Alex., Pitt River.
McLean Alex., jr., "
Morris J., Harrison River.
McKee Robt., Boundry Bay.
McDonald H., South Arm.
McClure John, Matsqui.
McColl Wm., "
McKee James, "
McKee Robert, Langley.

McInnes James, Langley.
McDonald C., "
McKenzie J., "
McKee R., Boundary Bay.
McKee Wm., "
McKee J., jr., "
McArthur Angus, North Arm.
McCleery Samuel, "
McCee Hugh, "
McCleery F., "
Malton H.
McGee S., Point Garry.
McDonald G., Langley.
McPhail Alex
McDougal W. C., Mud Bay.
McLean D. H., Langley.
McKenzie G., South Arm.
McGee G. E., North Arm.
Mason A., "
Murray Wm., Langley.
Newlove George, Sumass.
Nelems D. T., Chilliwhack.
Newton George.
Nelson Wm., Maple Ridge.
Nelson J., Sumass.
Nicholson Malcolm, Matsqui.
Nickles Wm., Maple Ridge.
Nowell R., Chilliwhack.
O'Brien M., Mud Bay.
Peers A., Chilliwhack.
Pittendrigh G., Pitt River.
Pike Wm., Mud Bay.
Parmiter T., South Arm.
Passmore Samuel
Perkins Wm., Mission.
Peterson John Sumass.
Pickles Wm., Harris' Slough.
Pickard E., Langley.
Pike Caleb, Mud Bay.
Reece J., Chilliwhack.
Reeves A. "
Richards C. M., Sumas.
Ryder J. F, Chilliwhack.
Ryder C. S., "
Rodick T., Pitt River road.
Rowling W. H., North Arm.
Richards C. K., North Arm.
Robson D J., "
Row Wm., Sumass.
Robertson R., Maple Ridge.
Robertson S., "
Robinson J., Serpentine River.
Robertson J., Harrison River.
Reynolds John.
Reynolds Martin.
Robertson Thomas, Langley.
Ross Lawley, "
Shelford J., Chilliwhack.
Shannon S., "
Shannon J., "
Shannon Wm., "
Stinson T., Boundary Bay.
Shephard E., Maple Ridge.
Smith Robert, "
Slaven John.
Sipon James, Maple Ridge.
Scratchley W. J., North Arm.
Smith J. G., "
Sapplien J., "
Smith Wm., South Arm.
Sanders A. W., "
Sutherby J. R., "
Shewell W., "
Shannon Thomas, Sumass.
Sword C. B., Matsqui.
Sullivan J. T., Boundary Bay.
Sullivan T. P., "
Sharp E. A., South Arm.
Stewart J, Harrison River.
Shaves M. S., Langley.
Strout T., Harrison River.
Thompson R., Chilliwhack.
Thomas R.
Thomson A., Chilliwhack.
Thompson J. W., "
Thompson T., Harrison River.
Toop Hector, Sumass.
Toop Sampson "
Todd J. C., Langley.
Tasper Wm., South Arm.
Turner George, Matsqui.
Thorn James, Maple Ridge.

Taylor James, Langley.
Todd James, Mud Bay.
Towle W., Langley.
Turner John J., Mud Bay.
Vedder Volkart, Sumass.
Vedder A. S., "
Vanetta W. H., Langley.
Viccari Robert, "
Wells A. C., Chilliwhack.
Wells J., "
Wells D., "
Wilder D. S., "
Williams L. D., Sumass.
Wilson C., "
Webb H., Chilliwhack.
Whitchurch A. Harrison river.
Webster G., "
Whitfield J., Chilliwhack.
Whitfield R., "
Woodward C., "
Woodward, Wm., Mud Bay.
Woods C., North Arm.
Woods R., "
Wade Francis Edward.
Wells J. W., Mission.
Wark H , Langley.
Williams A., Derby.
York Thomas, Sumas.
Young C., Harrison River.

Burrard Inlet.

Alexander Richard Henry.
Alexander J. J.
Ashton Thomas, Moodyville.
Atkins E. A., "
Baker John.
Baker R., Moodyville.
Beaty John, English Bay.
Beard Robert.
Black Thomas.
BLACK GEORGE.
Bone James
Brew Tomkins.
Brew G., Granville.
Bransfield T., Howe Sound.
Burr Hugh.
Buie John.
Cadwallader E., Moodyville.
Camp James, Moodyville.
Champagne Gilbert.
Cudlip & Clark, Granville.
Chick James Henry.
Clinton T , Jervis Inlet.
Cordiner P., Hastings Mill.
Cota Francis
Cole W. G., Moodyville.
Cottrell John A., "
Coldwell Charles.
Cunningham J., Howe Sound.
Davidson J., Granville.
Dempsey J., Moodyville.
Dinen W.,
Donnelly P., Granville.
Deitz George, Moodyville.
Eaton G., Jervis Inlet.
Eaton Wm., Howe Sound.
Ettershank W., Moodyville.
Fannin J., Hastings.
Farres Wm., Jervis Inlet.
Fisher T., Granville.
Foster W. C.
Ford Charles.
Frost W. F.
Frost Henry Thomas.
Furry & Daggett.
Fraser J. S., Howe Sound.
Gagnon Francis.
Gibson Joseph, Moodyville.
Godden Henry, "
Griffin Joseph.
Griffiths J., Ganville.
Gold L., "
Hackett Daniel W., Jevis Inlet
Harvey Henry.
Hendry William.
Hertnon M., Moodyville
Hall John, North Arm.
Halpenny J., Howe Sound.
Handcock J., North Arm.

Hamilton George.
Hanlin Thomas.
Henderson W., Hasting Mill.
Hodgson R., Moodyville.
Hookway T., "
Hutton George.
Haywood Thos.
Jones Thomas W.
Jones Humphrey O.
Jones Hugh, Howe Sound.
Johnston John, Moodyville.
Johnston John, "
Johnston A., Granville.
Johns T.
Langsford J. B., Granville.
Laing Charles L.
Law A., Howe Sound.
Lewis C., Moodyville.
Lenahan J., Jervis Inlet.
Lockhart J. K., Moodyville.
Mackie William.
Mannion Joseph, Granville.
Mathews S., Moodyville,
Mayers Christian.
Merchant George, Moodyville.
Marwick James.
May Anthony.
Maynard J.
McKenzie Edward, Granville.
Michaud M., Hastings.
Millman Robert, Moodyville.
Milligan David S., "
Montgomery, James.
McArthur Peter A.
McArthur James.
McCallum John.
McCord Benj C., North Arm.
McCrimmon Alex., Granville.
McDonald John, Moodyville.
McDonald D., English Bay.
McEachern J. D., South Arm
McEwan William.
McGillale M. S., Howe Sound.
MGregor D., Jervis Inlet.
McNeilly Thomas
McNaughton D., Granville.
Mallers T. H., Moodyville.
Nelson Hugh.
Neiland Benjamin.
Olsen Charles.
Oliver Joseph, Moodyville.
Prevett J. M.
Patterson Joseph.
Pirkins H. A., North Arm.
Plant Peter.
Phibbs John.
Powers William, Moodyville.
Proctor S., Howe Sound.
Preston Robt., English Bay.
Pritchard T. H., Granville.
Patterson J., Moodyville.
Reid David C., Granville.
Rivers Peters, Moodyville.
Royal William.
Rogers Jeremiah, English Bay.
Smallbone C. R., Granville.
Smith Henry, Moodyville.
Soule W. H., Granville.
Springer B., Moodyville.
Stalker Hugh, "
Stevens Robert.
Sutherland Daniel.
Smith Robert, Hastings.
Sweet P. W.
Smith Captain Henry.
Thompson William
Thompson John, Hastings.
Thain Murray W., Moodyville.
Trim Harry, Jervis Inlet.
Thompson William.
Turner William.
VanBramer J., Moodyville.
WILSON BENJAMIN H.,
Hastings Hotel.
Wilson Thomas, Moodyville.
Walkem W. Wymond, M.D.

YALE AND HOPE.

Yale is a small town, so-called after one of the Hudson Bay Company's officers. It is situated at the head of navigation on the Fraser River, making it important as a forwarding point, large quantities of merchandise being yearly shipped by semi-weekly steamers from New Westminster, thence the freight is forwarded for the consumption of the Cariboo miners and to other parts of the interior on mules' backs and by large mule teams, the freight ranging from 7½ to 10 cents per lb.

The streams in the neighborhood abound with trout during the months of August and September, affording good opportunities for anglers. The district is central, and is one of the richest agricultural districts in the Province, and as a range for cattle and sheep cannot be surpassed. The rich and nutritious bunch grass for fattening cattle is excellent, producing fine quality of beef with a delicious flavor. Most of the lands under cultivation are very productive, grains, fruit, and vegetables of all kinds maturing readily and yielding large returns (on some farms without irrigating.) Rich veins of iron, silver, copper and other metals, with beds of coal and slate are known to exist in the district, which will eventually be of great value when the proper time comes for the development of these vast resources. [For more about Yale and description of Hope, see pages 68 and 95.]

Agassiz L. A., Fernycoombe.
Agassiz L. N., "
Airth David, Popkum.
Allison J. F., Princeton.
Alway John, Yale.
Allison & Hayes, Hope.
Bailey B., Yale.
Bailey W., "
Bailey Miss, "
Bakewell James, Yale.
Barnard F. J., "
Burdan S., "
Bowes J. A., Hope.
Bristol Willliam, Yale.
Burr Josh., "
Campell Allan, "
Clair Peter, "
Clair Mrs. M. "
Chuck Ah, "
Chase W., "
Deighton R., Yale.
Delatre Madame, "
Dewdney Edgar, M.P., Hope.
Ditchem Rev. Geo., Yale.
Dodd William, "
Douglas & Deighton, "
Douglas Benjamin, "
English John, "
Fallis Henry, "
Galloway Chas., Hope.
Gannon Patrick, Yale.
Gordon George, "
Grant Alex., "
Gray Wm., Hope.
Guteriez F., Yale.
Hudson Bay Company, Yale.
Hamilton John, "
Hart D., "
Harvey William, "
Harvey Oliver, "

Hayes Charles, Yale.
He Tie & Co., "
Hem Ah, "
Hewling Chas., Popkum.
Hunter Henry, Hope.
Hare G. A., Yale.
Irving Robert, Yale.
Jeffery Andrew "
Ki Kee & Co., "
Kimball & Gladwin, Yale.
Kwong Lee & Co., "
Kyle W. B, "
Kimball D. H., "
Landvoigt George, Hope.
Lane George, Yale.
Lee On, "
Lawrence & Maharry, Yale.
Lorenzetti Andrew.
Lawrence & Bailey, Yale.
Macartney Samuel, "
Mayes W. C., "
Michaud Marcelli, Hope.
Mon Ah, Yale.
Murphy James, Hope.
Murphy Charles, "
McAnden Arthur, Yale.
McDonald Dougal, "
McDonald Donald, "
McMillan R., Popkum.
McQuarrie Daniel, Yale.
Neil Samuel, "
Nelson Uriah, Yale.
Nelson A. M., "
Oppenheimer Bros., Yale.
Oppenheimer Louis, "
Pearson James, "
Peck Edwin, "
Pleace Alfred, "
Pool William, "
Price Barrington, Keremos.
Rich Alex., Hope.
Riddle James, Yale.
Robinson Jas., "
Rush Marvin, "
Stephenson G., "
Stott James, (S. & Co.) Yale.
Treneman Miss, Hope.
Teague William, Yale.
Tingley S., "
Tuttle Guy, "
Walker & Bowes, Hope.
Walker Guintin, "
Ward J. W., "
Wilson Wellington, "
Wolfe Marcus, Yale.
Woodward John, Hope.
Wirth J. G., "
Wardle Jas., "
Yates William, "
Yung Charley, Yale.
Yung Quong, "

YALE DISTRICT.

(For description see pages 68 to 74.)

Adup P., 88-mile post.
Alexander W. L., 14 miles.
Anderson J., Venables Valley.
Allard L., Kanaka Bar.
Black N., 13 miles.
Barrick John, Nicomen.
Bleigh C., Spence's Bridge.
Boels A., Venables Valley.
Boucherat J., Lytton.
Buie A. L., "
Blackford H., Lytton.
Carl Thomas, "
Curnow R., 84-mile post.
Coutlee A., Boston Bar.
Conor M. "
Chase W., Duck & Pringle's.
Cornwall C., Senator, Ashcroft
Cornwall H., "
Campbell J., Cache Creek.
Clarke W., Kanaka Bar.

Coxon G., Lytton.
Chapman J., "
Dowling J., 96-mile post.
DeFlores J., Butcher's Flat.
Dunne T., Cache Creek.
Dart H. B., Boston Bar 25 m.
Ellice J., Spence's Bridge.
Ellard —, Kanaka Bar.
Earl T. G., Lytton.
Fullerton J., Spence's Bridge.
Fink P., Boston Bar.
Guerero A., Foster's Bar.
Good Rev. G. B., Lytton.
Gordon A , Cache Creek.
Graham W., 14 miles.
Hautier L., Lytton.
Kirkpatrick J. G., 89-mile H.
Kirkpatrick W., Venables V.
Kilroy P., Lytton.
Jones J., Cache Creek.
Jearxson A., Cache Creek.
Jamieson W., 34-mile post.
Leon P., 84-mile post.
Lewis J., Ashcroft.
Leighton J. B., Cache Creek.
Leighton W., Lytton.
Lewis C. W., Cache Creek.
Lemmie A., Nicomen.
McPhillips P., "
Maciel J., Boston Bar 25 m.
Murray J., Spence's Bridge.
Mondot A., 84-mile post.
Mennerbret A., 96-mile post.
McKitrick P., 42-mile post.
McIntre J., Lytton.
McKay J., "
McWha W., "
Nelson M., Spence's Bridge.
O'Hare R , 42-mile post.
Orr J., Cache Creek.
Peterson P., "
Prolingears J. B., 50 miles.
Puckett W., 62-mile post.
Parmer J., "
Place J., Nicomen.
Parmer J., 45-mile post.
Pocock T., Lytton.
Prater G., Foster's Bar.
Perry E. G., Cache Creek.
Parke Phillip, "
Rishley G., Lytton.
Roberts J , Foster's Bar.
Roberts W., Mud Slide.
Randall H., Ashcroft.
Rombrot C. E., 16-mile House.
Stevenson A., 42-mile House.
Sandford W., Cache Creek.
Semlin Charles, "
Sproat R., Lytton.
Seaward T., "
Stuart G., Cache Creek.
Stwart J , "
Stevenson A., Lytton.
Taylor J., 62-mile post.
Thompson W., Mud Slide.
Trapp S., Cache Creek.
Tinline W., 42-mile House.
Thornhill J., Cache Creek.
Urin Miss, Savana Ferry.
Urwin A., Cache Creek.
Victor W., Siska Flat.
Wilson J., Rocky Point.
Watkinson J., Foster's Bar.
Ward J., Cache Creek.
Williard R., 89-mile House.
Young Chee, 11-mile House.

KAMLOOPS.

Anderson Andrew.
Barnes J. Thompson River.
Brown A., North Thompson.
Boaley A.
Bouchet Joseph.
Burk John.
Baptiste —.
Brink E., Thompson River.
Cooney C., Tranquille.
Campbell L., South Thomp'n.
Campbell J., "
Chase W., Bonaparte.
Chong Key, Kamloops.
Canagher John.

Comming John.
Duprat J., Thompson River.
Duck J., "
Duffy P., Cherry Creek.
Edwards J.T., North Thomp'n.
Edward John.
Fortune W., Kamloops Mills.
Fraser P., Stump Lake.
Foster Charles.
Filadore Louis.
Fully J. H.
Graves J., Thompson River.
Gotah P., Kamloops Lake.
Graham T., Tranquille.
Guerin J.F.
Guillome V., South Thomp'n
Grandidier Rev. R. C
Guichon L., Marmot Creek.
Guichon J., "
Guichon P., "
Glassy John.
Griffin Fred.
Hardy A., Copper Creek.
Hare N., Cherry Creek.
Hull William.
Hull John.
Ingram H., Grand Prarie.
Hussy J., Thompson River.
Jameson J., North Thompson.
Jones William.
Kirkpatrick A. J., Grand P.
Knouff J., North Thompson.
Lavean J.
Manerito A.
Mara J A., M.P.P.
Mara & Wilson.
Martin G., South Thompson.
Morten H., Copper Creek.
Mellors J., South Kamloops.
McLean Donald.
McFadden Daniel.
McEwan Alex.
McDonald R., Napier Lake.
McDonald B., North Thomp'n.
McLean A., "
McAuley D., "
McQueen J.B., North Thom'n
McIntosh James.
McByran A., South Thompson
McPherson D., "
McKenzie Mrs.
McIvor J., North Thompson.
McConnell Archibald.
Newman Bartlett.
Nimmo Robert.
Pennie C., Thompson River.
Paxson Samuel.
Petch C., North Thompson.
Pringle J., Grand Prairie.
Peterson J., South Thompson.
Pringle A., "
Pendleton G., Cherry Creek.
Pemberton G., South Thomp'n
Pumpmaker C., Dead Man's ck.
Robins C., North Thompson.
Ross J., South Thompson.
Ruch Frederick.
Roper W., Thompson River.
Roberts Ed., Savana's Ferry.
Roxboro —.
Roper Thomas.
Shaw Andrew.
Sullivan M., North Thompson.
Steger G., "
Sabiston J., Savana's Ferry.
Squires N., South Thompson.
Strumway A., Anderson Creek
Smith Jesse.
Sotello Joseph.
Todd Jas., jr.
Trapp J. T., Napier Lake.
Todd J., South Thompson
Tait John.
Trounce Walter.
Uren James, Savanas Ferry.
Ussher John.
Ward Uriah, Thompson River.
Walker D., North Thompson.
Walker F., South "
Wheeler John, Tranquille.
Wilson Wm. B.
Wilson J., Thompson River.

Nicola.

Population of Nicola District up to December 31st, 1876. White male adults, 55; white female adults, 24; white children, 40; Mexican male adults, 8; half-breed children, 24. Total population bona fide residents, 151.

Nicola Valley is situate in Yale District, distant from Fort Hope, Fraser River 80½ miles; from Yale, Fraser River, 120 miles; from Lytton, Fraser River, 60 miles; from Cook's Ferry, Thompson River, 50 miles; from Kamloops, Thompson River, 50 miles.

The valley contains school houses, 2; stores, 3; blacksmith shop; saw-mill with sash, shingle and planing machines, etc.; flour mill French burr stones; flour mills steel burr stones, 2; Church (Presbyterian); post offices, 2.

Professions and trades:—2 clergymen (1 Presbyterian) (1 Methodist); 1 blacksmith; 1 millwright and machinist; 1 house carpenter; 1 Justice of the Peace; 1 constable.

The Valley has a semi-monthly mail from Spence's Bridge (or Cook's Ferry); is accessible by waggon road from Cook's Ferry and Kamloops, and by an excellent six foot trail from Fort Hope. The residents of Nicola are exclusively farmers and stock breeders. (See page 67.)

Anderson P. L.
Blackbourn Joseph.
Bliner Gilbert.
Bercie Augustus.
Cavanaugh George.
Charters William.
Charters Robert
Charters John
Chapman James.
Clapperton & Daly.
Clapperton John.
Clapperton George A.
Dubbal John.
Dalley Edwin.
Douglas John, sr.
Douglas John, jr.
Earnshaw Byron.
Fenson George.
Garica Jesus.
Gilmore John.
Gillie Paul James.
Hamilton Robert.
Lander Joseph.
Lefevre Alphonso.
Lindley Henry.
Lunbom Augustus W.
McCormack William.
McRae Ronald.
McRae George.
Mickle Wheeler Adam.
Mickle Florien.
Moore Joseph C
Moore Benjamin.
Moore John P.
Moore Samuel.
Moore John.
Murray Rev.
Palmer William.
Petite Vincent.
Ryan Patrick.
Sabin Napoleon.
Schwartze Thomas.
Scott Robert.
Shaw Andrew.
Sullivan Edward J.
Suchel Edward.

Smith Henry.
Turner Rev. J.
Turner Richard.
Voght William.
Woodward Thomas.
Woodward Harvey H.
Woodward Reuben M.

OKANAGAN.

For description see page 64.

Allison J. F.
Andrew J., Spellamacheen.
Ashton Chas., "
Armstrong Hugh, Penticton.
Bissett Peter.
Blondeau Jules
Brant Frederick.
Brown Andrew
Brewer Charles.
Bucherie Isidor.
Barcelo Manuel, Similkameen.
Christian Joseph.
Christian Louis.
Christian Thomas.
Causton R. L., Osoyoos Lake.
Cole Thomas, Similkameen.
Curry Thomas, Rock Creek.
Dennis Pierre.
Donaldson William
Duteau Vincent.
Ellis Thomas, Penticton.
Furstenau E. M., Spellamacheen.
Fortune A. L.
Garfell Dosete.
Gironard Sue.
Greenhow Thomas.
Gallagher J., Rock Creek.
Herman J. A., Spellamacheen.
Haynes John C., Osoyoos.
Jones Thomas
Kruger Theo., Osoyoos Lake.
Keogan Michael, Dog Lake.
Lacerte William.
Lambert Stephen.
Lawson Charles
Lawrence Theodore.
Leguime Eli.
Lemeurs Joseph.
Lumby Moses, Spellamacheen.
McDougall John.
McNeil Alfred.
Moore J. B.
McCauley J., Grand Prairie.
McConnell Jas., Grand Prairie.
McBride J. J., Kettle River.
Mendoza F., Similkameen Valley.
Nicholson H., Similkameen V.
Ortolan François, Mission.
O'Keefe Cornelius.
Pringle & Kirkpatrick.
Phillips John.
Postill Alfred.
Postill William.
Price B., Similkameen Valley.
Poynton John, Rock Creek.
Perrens Martin, Kettle River.
Richter F. X., Similkameen V.
Simpson George W.
Smithson William.
Shuttleworth H. D., Similkameen Valley.
Tronson Edward J.
Turprennant F., Similkameen Valley.
Tugram, John J. Kettle River.
Vernon Charles A.
Verselle Louis.
Vance A.
Whelan George.
Wood Thomas.
Wichers H., Spellamacheen.
Watson John, Rock Creek.

LILLOOET DISTRICT.

For description see page 69.

Allen Edward, Grave Creek.
Barker William, Clinton.
Bell Ewen, "
Beak C. M., 105-mile House.
Brown W. M., M.P.P., 15-mile House.
Brady Matthew, Lillooet.
Bowie H., Alkali Lake.
Bohn William, Dog Creek.
Brown S. L. C., "
Budwig Elias, Lillooet.
Burgess Walter, Pemberton Meadows.
Butson John, Clinton.
Bullard B. D., "
Buchanan Jas, Bridge Creek.
Burnett Alex., Crow's Bar.
Butcher F., Dog Creek.
Cole Thos., 19-mile House.
Chadwick Wm., Pacelqua.
Currie John, 17-mile House.
Crozier James, Lillooet.
Cullen W., Pavilion Mountain.
Cox Timothy, Lillooet.
Carson R., Pavilion Mountain.
Clark Wm. H., 17-mile House.
Cole S., Pemberton Meadows.
Cameron J. A., 20-mile House.
Clark T C., Pavilion Mountain.
Carson Jas., 124-mile House.
Chenhall John, Clinton.
Coughill G. A., "
Cook Micira, "
Colen Peter, Dog Creek.
Chiara François, Clinton.
Cargyle William, Chilcotin.
Cavanagh Thos., Crow's Bar.
Dickey J., Blockhill farm.
Denning H., Foster's Bar.
Dixon Joseph, Clinton.
Dougherty E., Grave Creek.
Dunne George, Hat Creek.
Desu Joseph, Dog Creek.
Eastman Franklin, Lillooet.
Eyre Miss, Grange, Clinton.
Ferguson Adam B., Lillooet.
Featherstone Dr. H., "
Fickan John, Pacelqua.
Foster Dr. F. W., Clinton.
Fuller William, "
Gillen M., Pavilion Mountain.
Got Bertrand, Lillooet.
Gaske Joseph, Clinton.
Gannon P., Lac la Hache.
Grinder Philip, Big Bar.
Gallagher John, Dog Creek.
Harper T.
Hughes J. L., Pavilion Creek.
Halt L., Pavilion Mountain
Halliday J., Pemberton Meadows.
Hoey Richard, Lillooet.
Hoey Thomas, "
Hemenover C. F., Clinton.
Horsford H. D., Bridge Creek.
Hudson William, Clinton.
Hunt Nelson, "
Haly William, "
Hill Edward, "
Haller J, Big Bar Creek.
Hincks Henry, Big Bar.
Hutchenson T., Alkali Lake.
Isidor G, Dog Creek.
Italian J., 12-mile House.
Kelly Edward.
Koster Lars P., Bonaparte,
Lotolo Lorenzo, La Fountain.
Lee William, Pavilion Creek.
Larochelle F., near Lillooet.
Lawson A., Pavilion Mountain
Ludtge Franz P. T., Clinton.
Manson Wm., 111-mile House.
Murie I.
McKay Frank, High Bar.
McCully G. W., Pavilion Ck.
Miller John, Lillooet.

Martley John, The Grange.
Moore William, High Bar.
McCully John, Clinton.
McMicking T A., "
Martley I., "
Morgan Thos., Bonaparte.
Major Henry, Clinton.
Morrison W., M.P.P., 134-mile House.
Mundorf J., 124-mile House.
Moore Thos., Canoe Creek.
Manson W., 111-mile House.
Mountain Robert, Clinton.
Mitchell G. H , Grave Creek.
Miller E., Bridge Creek.
Marshall Mrs., Clinton.
Marshall Thos. G., Clinton.
McCarthy Michael, "
McMillan David, "
McKinlay A., Lac la Hache.
McLellan Alex., Clinton.
McLellan C. N., "
McDonald R. A., Hat Creek.
McGhee D., Bonaparte.
Meason W. L , Little Dog Ck.
McLean Hector, Hat Creek.
McLean Allen, "
McKinlay Jas., Lac la Hache.
McLaren Robert, Clinton.
McEwen Alex., "
Newland J. A., Clinton.
Null J. P., Big Bar.
O'Connor M.
O'Halloran C., 20-mile House.
Ogden C., Lac la Hache.
Perrett J., Douglas Portage.
Pettingell Edgar, Clinton.
Pollard John, "
Pratt D., Bridge Creek.
Patterson W., "
Powers T., "
Pigeon Moses, Dog Creek.
Quinn J B., 70-mile house.
Rountree C., High Bar.
Rogers James.
Robinson W., Hat Creek.
Roper T., Lac la Hache.
Ross Murdo.
Reid J. L., Clinton.
Reed T. P., "
Rossette J., Alkali Lake.
Sailsbury J., 14-mile Creek.
Swart J. A., Lillooet.
Spellman T., "
Smith A. W., "
Saul John, Mound.
Saul William, Mound.
Saul Thomas "
Saul Isaac 70-mile House.
Sones F., Clinton.
Stewart A., "
Steele J., "
Starrette R., Lac la Hache.
Slater G., Clinton.
Smith D., "
Sullivan John, Dog Creek.
Tesch Bernard, Lillooet.
Tinker G., 15-mile house.
Turner William.
Torrens R. H., Clinton.
Twentyman A., Dog Creek.
Uren John.
Veasey M., Bonaparte.
Willett Edward.
Wiggins Arthur, Lillooet.
Walker William, Bonaparte.
Wasley S., senr., "
Wasley S., jr., "
Watson G., "
Wilson G., "
Williams Ed., Clinton.
Woods James, Big Bar.
William Walker, Bonaparte.
Walker W. J., "
Wright J., Lac la Hache.
Wycott W. W., Chilcotin.

KOOTENAY.

[For description, see pages 47, 63 and 95.]

Bailey J., St. Mary's Prairie.
Boulier J., Wild Horse Creek.
Booth H. S., "
Booth C., Gov't agent.
Brown H., Nigger Creek.
Burns J., St. Eugene Mission.
Chisholm Donald.
Dicker G., Wild Horse Creek.
Duke C., Palmer's Bar Creek.
Deitz C., "
Evans J., Wild Horse Creek.
Fernie Peter.
Fernie W., Josep's Prairie.
Fouquet Rev. L., St. Eugene Mission.
Galbraith R., Kootenay Bot'm.
Galbraith J., Joseph's Prairie.
Galbraith & Mara, Perrier ck.
Galbraith J., Kootenay Bot'm.
Gallagher C., M.P.P., Wild Horse Creek.
Goodridge W., Wild Horse ck.
Griffith D., "
Gregoire N., St. Eugene Mis'n
Harrington Patrick.
Healy William.
Hicks George.
Jenkins B., Potormia Ranch.
Kelly Thomas.
Kruse Henry.
Lorenzo A., Wild Horse Creek.
Mans H., Mans' Ranch.
Margean B., Columbia Lakes.
McClenctry P., Wild Horse Creek.
McFarland Donald.
McQuade P., Wild Horse ck
Milby W. C., M.P.P.
Mitchell G., Wild Horse ck.
Morrow W., Perry Creek.
Morrissey James.
Moore R., Perry Creek.
Milby Mrs., Wild Horse ck.
Phillips M., Tobacco Plains.
Price Henry.
Price Richard.
Primrose A., Potormia Ranch.
Quirk P., Wild Horse Creek.
Roberts H., Perry Creek.
Rose J., Potormia Ranch.
Sandon J., Perry Creek.
Shaw R., Wild Horse Creek.
Schroder H., Wild Horse ck.
Wardle J., Kootenay Express.

CARIBOO.

This district was first discovered to be auriferous in the latter part of the year 1860.

To some miners who were amongst those who arrived in 1858, at the earlier diggings on the Fraser River, the discovery of gold in large quantities is to be attributed. These men undeterred by unusual difficulties and hardships consequent on the extremely rugged and mountainous character of the country through which they had to pass, succeeded in following the course of the Fraser a distance of three hundred miles, then arriving at the mouth of the Quesnelle River, which flows into the Fraser River above Alexandria.

Having ascended that river and finding gold on the bars

and flats they reached the forks of the Quesnelle, ninety miles above its mouth. During the month of January, 1861, rich prospects were discovered on Antler Creek, twenty miles from the mouth of Keithley Creek. Antler Creek formed the main point of attraction during the summer of 1861, but in the fall of that year the heavy deposits found on *Williams, Lowhee, and other creeks, and the promising prospects obtained on Lightning Creek, one of the largest tributaries of Swift River, gave an immense impetus to the naturally energetic efforts of the miners, and the country was travelled over, if not thoroughly prospected, for a distance of fifty miles round Antler Creek. About 4,200 miners were in the Cariboo country during the season of 1861, and the yield of gold for that year has been estimated at about $2,666,000.

On Williams Creek the rich deposits found in 1861 "held out" and many new claims, both in the creeks and the banks adjoining, were opened and yielded rich returns. All previous discoveries were eclipsed by the finding (later in the season) of very rich diggings in a flat below the canyon, at a depth of from fifty to sixty feet from the surface; old channels were "struck" and the lead traced a quarter of a mile along the flat, two to three hundred ounces per day (were at that time 1861-3) taken out of some of the rich claims above the canyon. This district has steadily maintained its character as probably the richest gold mining country ever discovered. (See pages 47 and 92.)

There are a number of towns in this district, among the most prominent of which are Barkerville and Stanley, maintained by the mining operations of the surrounding country.

Anderson H., Harvey Creek.
Adams Jas., Keithley Creek.
Armitage J., Quesnelmouth.
Allard J., near Alexandria.
Austin Mrs., Lightning Creek.
Anderson W. F., "
Aitchison G., "
Allan James, "
Allen Thomas, "
Archer Samuel, "
Adams William, "
Anderson Henry, "
Allen Richard, Barkerville.
Austin John, Stanley.
Allan Alex., William creek.
Borland R., Keithley creek.
Borrell Andrew, "
Barry W. P., Forks Quesnelle.
Bell J. K., Keithley creek.
Barker J. K., Forks Quesnelle.
Bohannon S., Quesnellemouth.
Barlow A., "
Boulanger J., "
Barry J. J., "
Brown Thomas, "
Boyd John, Coldspring Ranch.
Bryant J.C., Germansen creek.
Beedy J.C., Lightning creek.

*Williams Creek was named after the discoverer William Deitz, the original name given the creek being Dutch Bill Creek.

Blythe John, Lightning creek.
Bailey Wm., "
Brown Wm., "
Bray M. B., "
Borgoo Peter, "
Bates A. S., 150-mile House.
Beatie W., Lightning creek.
Burton Thos. B., "
Bilsland A. W., "
Bell James, "
Bennett William.
Blackwell E., "
Bruce Robert, "
Brown James, "
Beek C. M., Barkerville.
Bibby John, "
Bowron John, "
Boyce J., Conklin's gulch.
Brodie Robert, "
Bright W. H., Williams creek.
Brown P., Lightning creek.
Brown R., Williams creek.
Brown Wm., Lightning creek.
Brunskilll W., Jack of Clubs
Byrnes George, Barkerville.
Bauden N., Williams creek.
Bauden T., "
Brown Hugh S., Burnes creek.
Bickley Geo., Barkerville.
Barr R., Conklin's gulch.
Brydges Thos., Antler creek.
Ball H.M., Judge, Richfield.
Buts John, Stout's gulch.
Begliel Martin, Stanley.
Bendixen Mrs., Lightning ck.
Boyd Mrs. J., Cold Spring House.
Cowan Geo., Keithley creek.
Conway B. M., Harvey creek.
Carson A., Quesnellemouth.
Cummings Jas., Soda creek.
Cummings F., Springfield farm.
Conroy T., near Soda creek.
Conroy J , "
Collings R., sr., Deep creek
Collings R., jr., "
Cusson Lowey, Alexandria.
Chassott J., near "
Callan P., Germansen creek.
Connor P., "
Cleatril L., "
Christie Henry, "
Cameron Archibald, "
Campbell Finlay, "
Christie James, "
Clendinnin George, "
Collins Thomas, "
Clarke Michael, "
Clifford C.W.D., "
Coote Phillip, "
Crowley O., Lightning creek.
Curry John.
Cocking P., Lightning creek.
Cranstoun John.
Crawford H. H., Lightning ck.
Christie Andrew, "
Cameron John, "
Cornthwaite John, "
Calder Harry, "
Carey Daniel, "
Chipp Dr. John, Barkerville.
Clink Alex., Alexandria.
Coutts Alex., Barkerville.
Cannell J., Williams creek.
Cunio N., Barkerville.
Cran J., B.B.N.A., Stanley.
Carsten F. C., Keithley creek.
Dixon Daniel, Harvey creek.
Drury R. J., Quesnellemouth.
Duling D. D.
Dunlevy P.C , Soda creek.
Dawson John, Burnes creek.
Dodd Jas., Lightning creek.
Dickson J.W., "
Davis David, "
Desormean P., Conklin's gulch.
Devlin R.B., Williams creek.
D'Orbentigny O., Musquito creek.
Dixon Wm., Barkerville.
Drevor Wm., Lightning creek.
Duff George, "

Duxbury T., Lightning creek
Driscoll M., Mosquito creek.
Deslorier E., Antler creek.
Devlin J. C., Barkerville.
Dow Geo. A., Antler creek.
Downs S., Australian ranch.
Denny Joseph.
Evans Ezra, Stuart's River Ferry.
Eagle C., 150-mile House.
English B. F., Deer Park.
Elshimer J., Germansen River.
Ennor Thomas.
Edwards D., Lightning creek.
Evans J., M.P.P., "
Evans Jas., "
Early Hugh B., "
Elder J. W., "
Ercole D., Stanley.
Fletcher & McNaughton, Stanley.
Froats W. H., Manson River.
French David, "
Fairbrother Geo., "
Frigon E., Germansen creek.
Farquharson C.
Forster Walter, Lightning ck.
Fletcher Andrew, Stanley.
Fellows S., Lowhee creek.
Ferguson G., Conklin's creek.
Favell W., Richfield.
Flynn T. H., Barkerville.
Fenny W., "
Fraser W, B.B.C. "
Forrest William, "
Ferry C.H., Germansen creek.
Girod I., Quesnelle.
Gillis B., Quesnellemouth.
Griffin Jas., 150-mile House.
Graham A., Manson River.
Glendinning P., Lightning ck.
Glover W., Williams croek.
Gillis W. H., Burnes Creek.
Gilmour J., Lightning creek.
Gartley T., "
Glasson J., "
Greig R., Lightning creek.
Gall Thomas, Barkerville.
Goodson J. G., "
Gray S., Lightning creek.
Graham R., Barkerville.
Green George, Richfield.
Glynn M. S., Grub gulch.
Gadd George, Barkerville.
Griffiths Jeremiah.
Garnet —, Barkerville.
Hagarty M., Quesnelle.
Heath C. H., "
Hethermton J., Williams lake.
Hawks J. F., Soda creek.
Hamilton T.M., Germansen ck
Humphrey W., "
Hartnell H., "
Holliday G. L., "
Harte F. W., "
Hunter J., Lightning creek.
Housman W. W., "
Hill John, "
Harper E.
Holmes John, Lightning creek.
Hines William, "
Hyde George, Beaver Pass.
Harding Thomas, Richfield.
Heal R., Williams creek.
Heron W., Grouse creek.
Hitchcock W., Barkerville.
Hollaway E., Grouse creek.
Hudson John, Williams creek.
Harris J. B., Lightning creek.
Harris T. C., Barkerville.
Hinds T., Stout's gulch.
Humphreys E., Barkerville.
Hagerman C., "
Hamilton G., Stuart's lake.
Hooka John, Stanley.
Hamilton J., Soda creek.
Innes James, Stout's gulch.
Isaac George, Barkerville.
Isnardy A., Chimney creek.
Isidor Gaspar, Dog creek.
Johnston G., 150-mile House.
James J., Germansen creek.

Jones H., Lightning creek.
Jones W. R., Canyon creek.
Jones John, "
Jenkins J., Lightning creek.
Johnston W. A., "
James John F., "
Jones Edward, Peters creek.
Jones W. O., Canyon creek.
James John, Lowhee creek.
Jeffares William, Richfield.
Jenkins D.S., Lightning creek.
Johnstone Arthur, Barkerville.
Johnstone J., Lightning creek.
Jones David, Antler creek.
Jones T , Lightning creek.
Jones W. L., Barkerville.
Johns R., Mosquito creek.
Jones W. A., Williams creek.
Johnston A., "
Jones Dr. McN., Barkerville.
Kerr J. H., Quesnelle Ferry.
Kwong Lee & Co.
Kelso James.
Keynton W., Germansen creek.
Kenny George, "
Kirkpatrick L., Lightning ck.
Kaitting J. D., Cold Spring House waggon road
Kelly Andrew, Barkerville.
Knott John, Stanley.
Kyes Samuel, Barkerville.
Lamont A., Keithley creek.
Littler F., "
Laidlow W., Harvey creek.
Lewis R. J., Soda creek.
Livingston John, Alexandria.
Lyne W., Williams lake.
Lenniker E., Germansen creek.
Lindsay A., Stanley.
Llewelyn W., Stanley.
Launder Mathew.
Lavery Thomas, Barkerville.
Lucas H., Lightning creek.
Lumley J., Williams creek.
Love John, Richfield.
Lanegon J., Mosquito creek.
Lacy P.R.T., Stouts gulch.
Lindsay James, Richfield.
Latour C., Barkerville.
Luce Wm., "
Mitchell Capt., Forks of Quesnelle.
McArthur A., Harvey creek.
Malcolm J., Keithley creek.
McNab Robt., "
McRae Donald, "
Morgan H.W., Lightning creek.
McMillan J. L., Burns creek.
McLean Robert A
Merritt S., Lightning creek.
McLellan, Yorktown.
McAlmden A., Grouse creek.
McQuaig M., Lightning creek.
McDonald A., Conklin's gulch.
McKane C., Lightning creek.
McKay D., Barkerville.
McKenney F . Barkerville.
McKenzie W., Lightning ck.
McLaughlin J., Williams ck.
McLennan F., Lightning ck.
Meyer F., Barkerville.
Mouatt A., "
McNaughton A., Lightning ck.
McKenzie A., "
McPherson A., Conklin's gulch.
McWha A., Grouse creek.
McCoovie A., Lightning ck.
Mason J., Barkerville.
Mills D., Lowhee creek.
Mills J., Lightning creek.
Millross W.T., Stanley.
Moleur H., Mosquito creek.
Montgomery G., Grouse creek.
Moses W. D., Barkerville.
Munroe G. "
Murray John, "
McDonald R., Harvey creek.
Munroe A., Williams creek.
Martin John, Grouse creek.
Morgan L., Williams creek.
Mattice S.B., "
McKenzie F., Stuarts Lake.

McPhail A., Cold Spring ranch
McDonnell J. S.
Metcalf E.
Meldrum T., near Chilcotin.
McIntyre D., Sheep creek.
McLeese J., Soda creek
McLeese R., "
McLean D., Soda creek.
Marshall J., "
Mackin J., Alexandria.
Murphy D., Deep creek.
Moore W., Chimney creek.
Moore T., Williams Lake.
McInnes A., near Alexandria.
Marshall F.
McGregor Donald.
Metcalf James.
McDermid D. Manson River.
Morrison C., Germansen creek
McKinnon C.A.D., Slate creek.
McIntosh A., Manson river.
McDonald R., Germansen ck.
May J J.
Merritt J., Lightning creek.
Montgomery J., "
Montgomery S., "
Mathers J, "
Mitchell John.
McLean A., Lightning creek.
McDonald A., "
McLeod George.
McArthur Neil.
McLean R., Chisholm creek.
Munro J., Lighting creek.
Minaberriet A, 93-mile post.
Nason J. B., Williams creek.
Nolan D., Alexandria.
Nicholls W., Lightning creek.
Naismith J., "
Nutt Jonathan, Barkerville.
Newton L., Stout's gulch.
Neufelder F., Richfield.
Neufelder E. C., Barkerville.
Osborne T., Keithley creek.
Oliver P., Lightning creek.
Ogden Ed., Williams creek.
O'Donnell J., Barkerville.
O'Neil C., Barkerville.
O'Neil C. P., "
Patullo W., Keithley creek.
Polleys W., "
Pritchard R., "
Pollock J., Quesnellemouth.
Pacy R.
Price J., Alexandria.
Price R., "
Pinchbeck W., Williams Lake.
Pockett R., near Alexandria.
Patterson W., Williams Lake
Pope J., Germansen creek.
Portway R., Lightning creek.
Pearce T., "
Peebles J., "
Polmere J., "
Polmere W. H., "
Perkins E., "
Powlings R., "
Powers T., 150-mile House.
Parez F., Stanley.
Pascoe J., Williams creek.
Patterson J., Lightning creek.
Patullo T., Barkerville.
Pearson E., "
Perritt F., "
Pinkerton M., Jack of Clubs creek.
Pinkerton J., Jack of Clubs
Potter T., Williams creek.
Price W. C., Conklin's gulch.
Pomeroy J., "
Porter A., Antler creek.
Paulson C. J., Richfield.
Pearce S., Wilson gulch.
Patterson J., Stanley.
Quigley J., Williams lake.
Quick W. J., Lightning creek.
Ross C., Keithley creek.
Rankin D., Harvey creek.
Rawley J., Keithley creek.
Robertson D., Quesnellemouth.
Robertson W. H.
Reid J., Quesnellemouth.

Robb D., Quesnellemouth.
Riske W. L. Chilcotin mouth.
Rombough J., Deer Park.
Richards M., Germansen creek
Ryder Curtis.
Robinson W.
Roles C. H.
Robinson J., Germansen ck.
Ross A., Lightning creek.
Rustrich J., "
Robertson J., "
Rose F., "
Rodenbach W.H., "
Rennie W., Barkerville.
Reed S., Lightning creek.
Robertson D., Grouse creek.
Rogers S.A., Barkerville.
Rees W.T., Antler creek.
Ross H., Barkerville.
Rathbone J., Mosquito creek.
Rhodes H., (B. B. C.) Barkerville.
Sievewright J., Keithley creek.
Shubert A., "
Scott R., Snowshoe creek.
Sirr T., Keithly creek.
Shaw J., Harvey creek.
Skinner R.J., Quesnellemouth.
Shepherd E. C., "
Stone J., "
Salmon J., Soda creek.
Sterling W., Germansen creek.
Sword T., "
Stevens P., "
Stevens E.C., "
Smith J., "
Spencer W., "
Sabiston J., 3-mile creek.
Sampara A, Babine.
Slater J., Lightning creek
Stevens James, "
Stevens John, "
Stewart James, "
Swan A., "
Semple R., "
Spears J., "
Shaw J., Lightning creek.
Smith S., "
Sellers T., "
Sangster P., "
Sanderson J., "
Shaw J., Harvey creek.
Shepherd G., Lightning creek
St. Laurent J. Barkerville.
Starrett R., Blackwater.
Stephenson W., Williams ck.
Stevenson J., "
Stevenson R., "
Strain J., Lightning creek.
Saunders W., Mosquito creek
Sincock S., Jack of Clubs ck.
Smith W, Stout's Gulch.
Sam Moo.
Schorling H., Barkerville.
Stewart J., Conklin's Gulch.
Skyin J., Williams creek.
Sadoux C., Mosquito creek.
Stewart D., Quesnellemouth,
Turley J., Harvey creek.
Thowvnin Bros., Keithley ck.
Thomas R., Quesnellemouth.
Towns Charles, Soda creek.
Thomas P., Chilcotin.
Taylor G., Germansen creek.
Thomas R.P., Manson river.
Trelaise W., Stanley.
Tucker W., Lightning creek
Thomas A., "
Triplett John, "
Townsend A., "
Taylor G., Williams creek.
Tindal J., Antler creek.
Truman G., Williams creek.
Thompson J.S., M.P. Barkerv'e
Thompson W., Conklin's g'lch
Treleven J., "
Tunstall G. Williams creek.
Thormahlen T., Barkerville.
Urquhart W., Lightning creek.
Veith G. A., Keithley creek.
Veith & Borland "
Vellatti G., Lightning creek.

Van Volkenburg, Barkerville.
Wilson R., Harvey creek.
Wallace A., 13-mile House.
Withrow S., Chilcotin.
Wilson J., Chimney creek.
Wilson T., Germansen creek.
Whetstone A., "
Williams J., "
Watchey J., "
Watson William.
Williams J., Lightning creek.
Wormald W., "
Wood A., "
Williams J., "
Williams James, "
Wilson J. W., "
Wright R., "
Williams W. M., "
Walker S., Barkerville.
Winterbottom W., Lowhee ck.
Wilson A., Conklin's gulch.
Wilson C., Barkerville.
Willey W., "
Williams D., "
Woolcock H., Grouse creek.
Williams W., Mosquito creek.
Wintrip R., Stout's gulch.
Wintrip L., Williams creek.
Wintrip E., Richfield.
West H., Barkerville.
Wa Lee.
Wing Sing.
Wong Wee, Stanley.
Yeates H., Soda creek.
Yeats W., Lighting creek.

Business Directory of the North-West Coast and Cassiar.

(For full description of the important district of Cassiar, see pages 48, 89, 90, 91.)

Breitzen H., Fort Simpson.
Blass G., Dease creek
Burns J., McDame creek.
Barry & Adler, Dease creek
Ballantyne D., "
Collison W. H., Masset, Q.C. Island.
Crosby Rev. T., Ft. Simpson.
Clarke R.R., Dease creek.
Clarihue & Carson, Dease ck
Choquette A., Telegraph ck.
Catline & Buc. Dease creek.
Coney B.G., constable and recorder, McDame creek.
Cunningham R., Essington.
Desmoie C., Telegraph creek.
DeNouvion T., Dease creek.
Duncan Wm., Metlahkatlah.
Evans S., McDame creek.
Evans J., constable Stickeen.
Feak M., H.B.C., Essington
Fraser's Road-side House, Cariboo camp.
Foster N.F., Dease creek.
Fletcher J., McDame creek.
Giscome J.R.
Gerke. & Co., Thibert and McDame Creeks.
Geisler W., McDame ck. land'g
Hankin T., Forks Skeena.
Huson A. W., Alert Bay
Hall R., H.B.Co., Ft. Simp'n
Hugo Jos., Thibert creek.
Hart J.L., Dease creek.
Hampton C., "
H.B.Co.'s store, Dease and other creeks.
Hockins J., Telegraph creek.
Harrison & Elliot, "
Humphreys Wm., McDame ck
Hunt A., H.B.Co. Ft. Rupert.
Knott Miss, Fort Simpson.

Kennedy F. W., H.B.Co., Bella Bella.
Lovell J. B., Glenora.
Matteson G., Thibert creek.
McIntee P., Telegraph creek.
McDermott R., McDame ck.
Moss Morris, Glenora.
Moore James, Dease creek.
Morison, Fort Simpson.
N. W. Commercial Co., Inverness
Offutt H. M., H.B.Co., Masset, Q. C. Island.
Quintal Peter, Fort Simpson.
Robertson J. J., Nass river.
Richards M., McDame creek.
Riddle J. F., Thibert creek.
Redgrave S., constable and recorder.
Stubbs N F., constable.
Sylvester R., McDame creek.
Soverene D., Telegraph creek.
Shute Mr., Metlahkatlah.
Thibert & Co., Thibert creek.
Thomlinson Rev., Nass river.
Vowell A. W., Gold Com'er, Cassiar.
Wrilliscroft & Co., George Town, Fort Simpson.
Wright & Calbraith, Dease and McDame creeks.

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D. McInnes & Co., Montreal, Canadian Hosiery.

Boutelleau & Co., Bordeaux, Cognac Brandy.

E. Preller & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and White Wines.

Clossman & Co., London, Claret.

Duff, Gordon & Co., London, Sherry.

M. B. Foster & Sons. London, Ale and Stout.

Archibald Walker, Limerick, Irish Whisky.

Fawcett & Co., Dublin, Jamieson's Irish Whisky.

Walker & Sons, Ontario, Canadian Whisky.

DeLassy & Co., Rheims, Champagnes.

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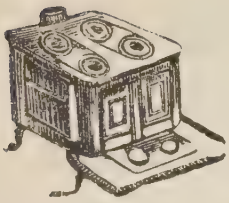
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Crab Winches, Jack-screws, Steam and Water Pipes, Fittings, Boiler tubes, Plate and Bar Iron, Bolts and Rivets, Steam gauges, Valves, Whistles, Gongs, and every description of Brass Goods; Rubber and leather belting, Rubber hose and packing, Ratchet drills, and all kinds of Engineer's Findings. With a large assortment of patterns, the accumulation of years, machinery can be furnished as cheap as by any firm on the Pacific Coast.

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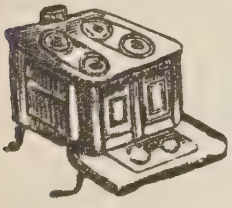
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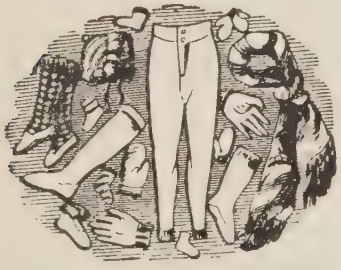
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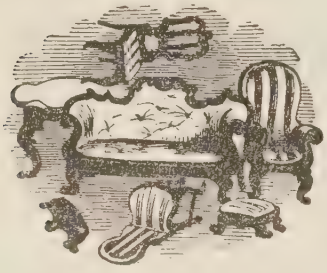
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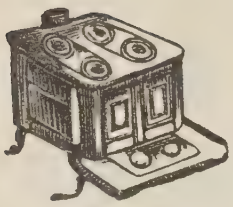
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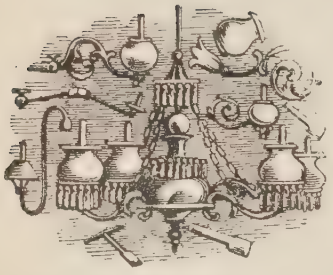
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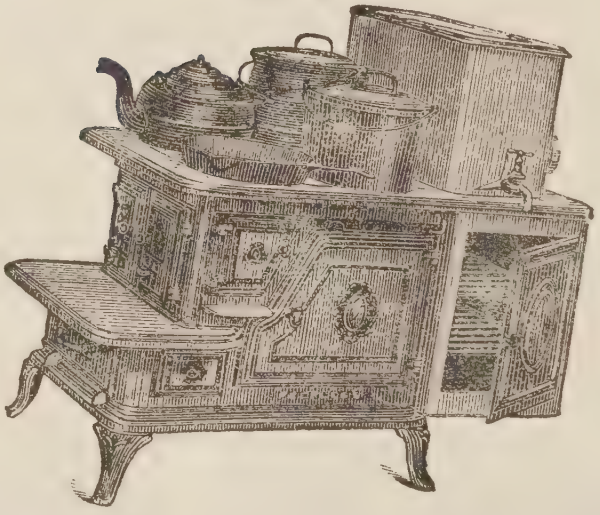
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Glass Shades, Portable Paper and Tin Shades, Gas Reading Lamps, Wax Tapers and Holders, Fancy and Plain Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Silver-Plated Cocks, Bath Tubs, etc.

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BINDING SECT. JUL 11 1968

